

Curriculum Design







Look up

Look out

Look beyond





Curriculum Delivery







Introduction of the Context for Learning

A question is used to spark interest.

Pre-planning.

Describe, list, outline, find, label, draw, match.

Pre-planning questions are used to shape how learning takes place, drawing objectives from the national curriculum and key skills from our skills progression documents.

Explore

Exploration of the Context for learning

Sequence, classify, compare and contrast, explain (cause and effect), analyse, organise, distinguish, question, relate, apply, link prior learning.

The planned sequence of learning is followed to provide the children with the knowledge and skills required. Additions may be made in response to events, further questions, assessments or responding to the interests of the children.



Reflect

Reflection on the Context for Learning

Generalise, predict, evaluate, reflect, hypothesise, theorise, create, prove, justify, argue, compose, design, construct, perform. The children are able to communicate their learning to others via a variety of means.



	Autu	mn Term	Spi	ring	Summer			
Year One	First	Second	First	Second	First	Second		
	Where My	Feet Take Me	At th	At the Zoo		Going on a Journey		
Main Texts used	Lost and Found	Nibbles Poetry: There Are No Such Things as Monsters	The Lion inside	The Curious Case of the Missing Mammoth Poetry: At the Zoo	Toys in Space	Goldilocks and Just the One Bear Poetry: Poetry Fruit Salad		
				t throughout the year - forest school and ki	itchen garden will support			
Science	Animals including humans Seasonal Changes			materials Changes	Sea	Plants sonal Changes		
History	-	hin living memory. s in shopping	Lives of significant people an George Mottershead and t	d places in their own locality. he development of the Zoo	Lives of significant peo	ople and places – Amelia Earhart		
Geography	Where in th	ne world are we?	What is the weat	ner like in the UK?	What is it lil	ke to live in Shanghai?		
Computing		ogy around Us al painting		a robot ng data		igital writing nming animations		
D&T	Food: Design ar	nd Make a Fruit Salad		Pictures ng sliders and levers		anding Structures- d a chair for baby bear?		
Art	Self-portraits	Kandinsky Create own collage using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	Andy Goldsworthy Sculpture	Bridget Riley Use of line, shape and colour	Van Gogh Starry Night Painting			
PE	Dance Fundamentals	Dance Ball Skills Gymnastics Sending and Receiving	Gymnastics Sending and Receiving	Gymnastics Invasion Games	Target Games Yoga	Striking and Fielding Games Athletics		
RE	Christianity What does it mean to belong?	Christianity Why is Christmas celebrated by Christians? How will Christians celebrate Christmas in our local churches?	How do people with different and similar worldviews believe the world began and how should we look after it?	What is respect?	Islam What do Muslims believe about Allah and Muhammad?	Islam How do Muslims express new beginnings i their lives?		
Music	Term 1 —Title: Hey you! Unit Theme: How pulse, rhythm and pitch work together	Term 2 -Title: Rhythm in The Way We Walk and The Banana Rap Style: Reggae Unit Theme: Pulse, rhythm and pitch, rapping, dancing and singing	Term 3 - Title: In the Groove Unit Theme: How to be in the groove with different styles of music	Term 4 - Title: Round and Round Unit Theme: Pulse, rhythm and pitch in different styles of music.	Term 5 - Title: Your imagination Unit Theme: Using your imagination	Term 6 - Title: Reflect, rewind, replay Unit Theme: The history of music, look bac and consolidate your learning, learn some of the language of music.		
PSHE and RSE	Families and Relationships	Health and Wellbeing	Safety and the Changing Body	Citizenship	Economic Wellbeing			
No Outsiders	Elmer	Ten Little Pirates	My Grandpa is Amazing	Max the Champion	My World, Your World			
British Values	Rule of Law	Mutual Respect	Demo	ocracy	Individual liberty	Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs		
Residential			No residential trips planned for this year group					
Trips / visitors	Local environment walk	Christmas Farm	Visitor (based on children's interests)	Chester Zoo (based on children's interests)	Visitor	Story House Workshop		
Whole school events	International day of democracy National Poetry Day Harvest Festival	Bonfire night (Fire safety) Anti-Bullying Week Remembrance Day Christmas Jumper Day Christmas Performances / Service	National Handwriting Day Big Garden Birdwatch Story Telling Week Safer Internet Day	Shrove Tuesday World Book Day Mother's Day Good Friday Easter Service	Health week Walk to School Week Outdoor Classroom Day	Pride Month		
Events	McMillan Coffee morning	Children in Need	Mental Well-being week		Race for Life Den Day			



English

Reading

Word reading

- apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words
- respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes
- read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught
- read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word
- □ read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est endings
- □ read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs
- read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s)
- read aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words
- re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading

Comprehension

- 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 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
 - □ 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.



Writing

<u>Handwriting</u>

- □ sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly
- □ begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place
- □ form capital letters
- □ 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.

Composition

□Write sentences by:

- □ saying out loud what they are going to write about
- □ composing a sentence orally before writing it
- sequencing sentences to form short narratives
- □ re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense
- discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils
- read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher

Transcription

• Spell:

- □ words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught
- \Box common exception words
- \Box the days of the week
- Name the letters of the alphabet:
 - naming the letters of the alphabet in order
 - using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound

□Add prefixes and suffixes:

- using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs
- □ using the prefix un–
- using –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]
- apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1
- write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.



Year 1: Detail	of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)
Word	Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es [for example, <i>dog</i> , <i>dogs; wish</i> , <i>wishes</i>], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the
	spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper)
	How the prefix <i>un</i> - changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, for example, <i>unkind</i> , or <i>undoing</i> : <i>untie the boat</i>]
Sentence	How words can combine to make sentences
	Joining words and joining clauses using and
Text	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
Punctuation	Separation of words with spaces
	Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences
	Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I
Terminology	letter, capital letter
for pupils	word, singular, plural
	sentence
	punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark



	Common Exception Words								
а	full	Is	our	so	we				
are	go	love	pull	some	were				
ask	has	me	push	the	where				
be	he	my	put	there	you				
by	here	no	said	they	your				
come	his	of	says	to					
do	house	one	school	today					
friend	I	once	she	was					





Maths

Number

Place Value

- count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number
- □ count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens
- □ given a number, identify one more and one less
- identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least
- read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words

Addition and Subtraction

- read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (–) and equals (=) signs
- represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20
- add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero
- solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = -9

Multiplication and Division

solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher

Fractions

- □ recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity
- recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity



Measure

Compare, describe and solve practical problems for:

- □ lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/ shorter, tall/short, double/half]
- □ mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than]
- capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter]
- □ time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later]

Measure and begin to record the following:

- □ lengths and heights; mass/weight; capacity and volume; 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 evening]
- recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years
- tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times

Geometry, Position and Direction

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]
- describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns.



Science

		Working Sci	entifically	
	Plan	Do	Record	Review
	ask simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways and	 observe closely, using simple equipment 	 draw pictures of results/ take photos 	 use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
	using different types of scientific enquiries to answer	Perform simple tests	 help teacher make a class table or chart 	 describe observations
	them	make observations related		
	with help begin to choose ways	to the task or test	 complete a simple chart or two column table 	 say what they have found out
	to try and answer a question	 use simple equipment provided 	make practical block	say whether what happened
	take a few guided planning decisions	measure using uniform	graphs/pictograms	was what they expected
_		non- standard units (e.g.	make/draw a block graph	
	recognise when simple test' s unfair	straws) or simple standard units and measuring	with a 1:1 scale	
	make own suggestions on how	equipment - meter stick,		
	make own suggestions on how to collect data once the data needed has been outlined	cm, kg masses, l, jugs & second timer		
	make simple prediction if	compare 3 or more things		
	appropriate (based on something they have observed before but without an explanation)	 Read scales to nearest labelled division. 		



Science

Plants	Uses of Every Day Materials	Animals including Humans
 Can I identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees? Can I identify and describe the basic 	 Can I distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made? Can I identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, 	Can I identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals?
structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees?	plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock?	Can I identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores?
Seasonal Changes	 Can I describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday 	nerbivores and omnivores:
 Can I observe changes across the four seasons? Can I observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies? 	 materials? Can I compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties? 	 Can I describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)? Can I identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense?
	Vocabulary	
	nch, stem, bark claw, fin, scales, feathers, fur, beak, paws, hooves, hai , eyes, nose, ear and tongue, carnivore, omnivore, herl	

object, material, wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick paper, fabric, elastic, foil, card/cardboard, rubber, wool, clay, hard, soft

stretchy, stiff, flexible, rigid, waterproof, absorbent, breaks, tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, transparent, opaque

season, autumn, winter, spring, summer, weather (sunny, rainy, windy, snowy) sunrise, sunset, day length

Progression in identification and classification

By the End of Year Two

Identifying and classifying

- compare observable and behavioural features of living things, materials and objects
- sort and group in own way using both observable and behavioural features even when differences are slight
- answer simple yes/no questions about a mystery object they have chosen
- sort into two groups in which one group has a feature and the other doesn't
- once they have decided sorting criteria explain where further additional items could be placed
- use simple Venn diagrams to help sort things and record the groupings

By the End of Year Four

Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions

- use Carroll and Venn diagrams to help sort things and record the groupings, sometimes re-sorting using different criteria
- make simple branching data bases/ classification keys to for a few (3-6) things with easily observable differences and that can be named
- use simple classification keys/ branching data bases to identify unknown items that have easily observable differences in their features
- Carry out simple tests and sort and group based on the evidence of the results found.

By the end of Year Six

Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.

- Be aware of the term kingdom and know that most scientists classify things into five kingdoms.
- Through direct observations where possible classify animals into vertebrates and invertebrates.
- make keys and branching databases with 4 or more items
- evaluate how well keys and databases work and make changes to improve them
- explain why it is important to classify and why it is useful to scientists
- plan what to test, how to test and collect evidence in order to classify

Αιι



 Can I communicate something about myself in my drawing? Can I use a range of tools to make marks? Can I draw on different surfaces? Can I investigate textures by describing, naming, rubbing and copying? Can I produce a range of patterns and textures? Can I draw using pencil and crayons? 	 Can I paint a picture of something I can, see? Can I use thick and thin brushes? Can I experiment with other tools? Can I experiment with primary colours? Can I describe collections of colours? Can I discuss and use warm and cold colours? Can I explain the colours used for different purposes? 	 Can I use objects to create prints (e.g., fruit, vegetables or sponges)? Can I take rubbings from textured surfaces: e.g., leaf, coin, tree bark? Can I begin to identify different forms of printing e.g., books, newspapers, fabric, wallpaper? Can I begin to press, roll, rub and stamp to make prints? 	 Can I mix materials (e.g., paper and card) to create texture? Can I use a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued? Can I use scissors and tearing to create a range of shapes? Can I use scissors to cut accurately? Can I explore different methods of fixing one material to another? Can I create an image from a variety of cut or torn media? Can I arrange and glue materials to different backgrounds?
Textiles	Sketch books	3D	Knowledge
		 Can I use techniques such as rolling, cutting, moulding and carving with clay, dough or plasticine? Can I identify and name the different types of buildings in my local area? Can I understand the natural and human made materials that can be used to create sculpture? Can I create models from imagination and direct observation? 	 Can I begin to describe the work of notable artists, artisans and designers including Van Gogh, Kandinsky and Hunderwasser? Can I begin to use some of the ideas of artists studied to create pieces?
	Vocal	bulary	
Drawing: thick, thin, soft, pressure, narrow, fine, Painting: colour, light, dark, thick, thin, tone, war Printing: press, roll, stamp, Print, rub, image, sha Collage: materials, cut, torn, Fabric, colour, sha	m, cold, shade, brushes pe, surface, pressure		



Functional Skills (used throughout all areas of Computing)	Computer Science	Digital Literacy	Information Technology
 (used throughout all areas of Computing) Can I enter text using single fingers, beginning to use more than one hand? Can I log into and out of an account on a computer or program independently, and shut down a device? Can I save and retrieve work with support? Can I use a mouse/trackpad to move and place items accurately on a screen? 	 Can I say what an 'algorithm' is? Can I use the appropriate keys or commands to make a virtual or floor robot go forward, backward, left and right? Can I program a bot or sprite by giving simple sequences of commands with an immediate outcome? Can I use basic symbols to record directional instruction and attempt to identify a bug in their code? 	 Can I access information on the internet and navigate a website using a QR code or links? Can I, with support, access and view pictures or work via an online platform? Can I use a search engine or inapp search to search for and save images? Can I change options in models/simulations to create different outcomes and effects? 	 Can I produce text and make basic edits? Can I explore a range of simple tools within a digital art package? Can I use simple video or animation software? Can I use a sound recorder to store information as sound, and create sounds or music by arranging sound markers? Can I use represent informatio using pictographs?
	Can I use a developing range of language and styles of control e.g. tilt and turn/instructional to direct a robot?	Can I be aware some of the dangers of online activity and know when to tell an adult?	
	Vocal	bulary	

Algorithm, instructions, program, code, sequence, predict, bug Save, open, Public Folder, computer network, copy, paste, image, web browser, website, search engine Audio, video, record, play, edit, delete, save

Design and Technology



Designing

- Begin to draw on their own experience to help generate ideas and research conducted on criteria.
- Begin to understand the development of existing products: What they are for, how they work, materials used.
- Start to suggest ideas and explain what they are going to do.
- Understand how to identify a target group for what they intend to design and make based on a design criterion.
- Begin to develop their ideas through talk and drawings.
 Make templates and mock ups of their ideas in card and paper or using ICT.

- Making Begin to make their design
- using appropriate techniques.
- Begin to build structures using blocks and construction materials exploring how they can be made more stable.
- Explore and use mechanisms for example, levers, sliders, in their products.
- With help measure, mark out, cut and shape a range of materials.
- Explore using tools e.g. scissors and a hole punch safely.
- Begin to assemble, join and combine materials and components together using a variety of temporary methods e.g. glues or masking tape.
- Begin to use simple finishing techniques to improve the appearance of their product.

Vocabulary

Idea, design, purpose, template, cut, shape, join, finish, materials, construction, stable, slider, lever, pivots Design, purpose, idea, design, evaluate, product, what works well (strength) Diet, healthy, food sources, choices, varied, portion, fruit, vegetables, cutting, peeling, grating

Evaluating

- Start to evaluate their product by discussing how well it works in relation to the purpose (design criteria).
- When looking at existing products explain what they like and dislike about products and why.
- Begin to evaluate their products as they are developed, identifying strengths and possible changes they might make.

Food and Nutrition

- Begin to understand that all food comes from plants or animals.
- Explore the understanding that food has to be farmed, grown elsewhere (e.g. home) or caught.
- Begin to understand that everyone should eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables every day.
- Know how to prepare simple dishes safely and hygienically, without using a heat source.
- To use techniques such as cutting, peeling by hand and juicing.

Geography



	Location Knowledge	Places Knowledge		Human and Physical Geography		Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
	Can I talk about people and places beyond my local environment? Can I recognise similarities and differences in my immediate environment? Can I talk about where I live?	Can I understand geographical similarities and difference through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (Christleton) and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country?		Can I identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom? Can I use resources that are given to me, and my own observations, to ask and respond to questions about places and environments?		Can I use simple fieldwork (aerial and plan perspectives) and observational skills to study the geography of my school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment? Can I 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?
						Can I talk about and find my way around school showing an awareness of where things belong and the people within the school?
		Vocat	bula	ıry		
Hot key	sons, spring, summer, autumn, win , cold, physical features, including: beach	ter, weather e.g. rain, snow sun and wea , cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, o wn, village, factory, farm, house, office, p	cean	, river, soil, valley, vegetation, seaso	n and	d weather

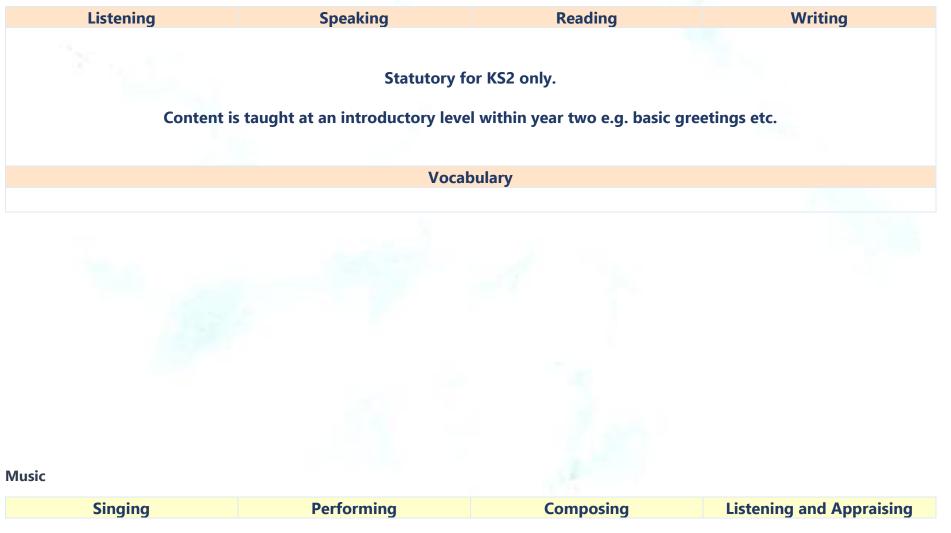
History

Chronological Understanding	Knowledge and Interpretation	Historical Enquiry
 Can I recognise that a story that is read to me may have happened a long time ago? 	 Can I appreciate that some famous people have helped our lives be better today? 	 Can I ask and answer questions about old and new objects?
 Can I use words and phrases like: old, new, a long time ago? Can I understand that some objects 	 Can I begin to identify the main differences between old and new objects? 	 Can I spot old and new things in a picture? Can I answer questions using an artefact/ photograph provided?
belonged to the past?Can I retell a familiar story set in the past?	 Can I identify objects from the past, focus on how shopping has changed in last 100 years. 	Can I give a plausible explanation about what an object was used for in the past?
Can I explain how I have changed since I was born?	Can I give examples of things that are different in my life from that of my grandparents when they were young?	 Can I research the life of a significant historical person from our own locality?
	Vocabulary	

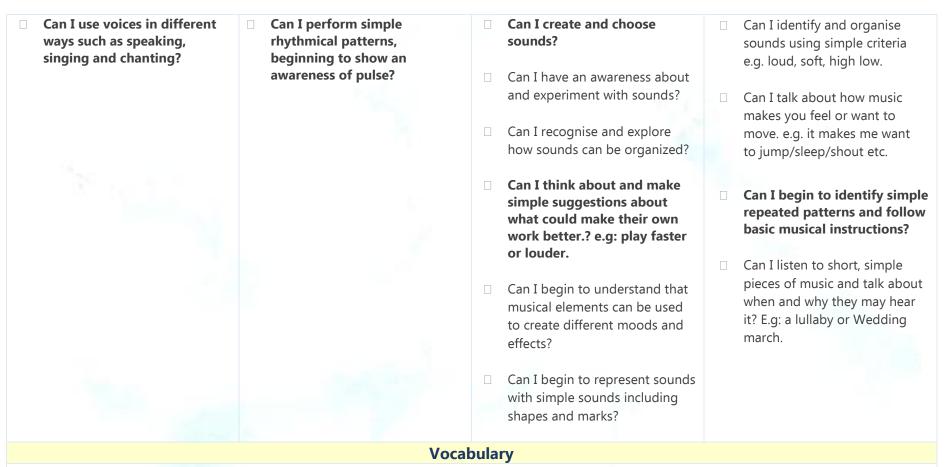
Isabella Bird, George Mottershead, Thomas Brassey Artefact, compare I think...because



Modern Foreign Languages (MFL)







Pulse, rhythm, pitch, rap, improvise, compose, melody, bass guitar, drums, decks, perform, singers, keyboard, percussion, trumpets, saxophones, Blues, Baroque, Latin, Irish Folk, Funk, pulse, rhythm, pitch, groove, audience, imagination.

Physical Educaiton (PE)



	Health and Fitness	Acquiring and Developing	Evaluating and Improving	Gymnastics
	Can I describe how my body feels before, during and after an activity? Can I show how to exercise safely?	 Can I copy actions? Can I repeat actions and skills? Can I move with control and care? Can I copy and remember actions? 	 Can I talk about what I have done? Can I describe what other people did? 	 Can I make my body tense, relaxed, curled and stretched? Can I copy / plan a sequence of movements and repeat them? Can I roll in different ways?
	Games Can I throw underarm? Can I roll a piece of equipment? Can I move and stop safely? Can I catch with both hands? Can I kick in different ways? Can I hit a ball with a bat? Can I throw in different ways? Can I use hitting, kicking and/or rolling in a game? Can I follow rules?	Swimming	 Can I move to music? Can I copy dance moves? Can I perform some dance moves? Can I move around the space safely? Can I make a short dance? Can I dance imaginatively? Can I change rhythm, speed, level & direction? 	 Can I travel in different ways? Can I balance in different ways? Can I stretch / curl in different ways? Can I make my body tense, relaxed, curled and stretched? Can I control my body when travelling? Can I control my body when balancing? Can I climb safely?
		Outdoor Adven	turous Activities	
		6 - F		
		Voca	bulary	
Gyı Dai	mnastics: Curl, tense, stretch, rel	e, rhythm, control, coordination, link	quence, improve, plan, and perform,	feedback, hold, and independent.

Personal, Social, Health, Citizenship Educaiton (PSHCE)



Families and Relationships	Health a	nd Wellbeing	Safety and the Changing Body
 To begin to understand what PSHE education is and how we can learn effectively in these lessons. To understand that families look after us. To begin to understand the importance and characteristics of positive friendships. To recognise how others show feelings and how to respond. To begin to understand how friendships can make us feel. To begin to understand that friendships can have problems but we can overcome them To begin to understand that being friendly to others makes them feel welcome and included. To begin to understand what is meant by a stereotype. 	 To recognise and celebrate their strengths and set simple but challenging goals. To understand the benefits of physical activity and rest. To know how to relax in different ways. To begin to understand how germs are spread and how we can stop them spreading. To begin to understand the risks associated with the sun. To begin to understand allergies. To understand that there are people in the local community who help to keep us healthy 		 To understand what to do if you get lost. To know what is an emergency and how to make a phone call if needed. To begin to understand the difference between acceptable and unacceptable physical contact. To begin to understand what is safe to put into or onto our bodies. To understand that there are dangers at home and how these can be avoided. To understand that there are people in the local community who help to keep us safe.
Economic Wellbeing			Citizenship
 To understand what money is and where it co To understand how to keep cash safe. To understand the benefits of banks and building To begin to understand that people make difference spending and saving money. To understand some of the jobs that exist in my statements 	g societies. ent choices about	 To understand the for them. To begin to under To begin to reconstruction To begin to reconstruction To understand the term 	Aerstand the importance of rules. hat animals have different needs and how to care erstand the needs of babies and young children. Ognise ways in which we are the same and er people. he range of groups people belong to. erstand how democracy works.
	Voca	bulary	
Love, healthy, emotions, secrets, private, safe, secrets, sup	oport, kind, unkind, fa	amily, uncomfortable, strate	egy

Religious Education (RE)

	Sikhism	Hinduism		Islam	Judaism
				Can I retell the Night of Power and Muhammad (PBUH)? Can I tell you some of the 99 names of Allah? Can recognise that the Qur'an is the sacred text for Muslims ? Can I explain that for Muslims there is one God called Allah and Muhammad (pbuh) was his messenger?	
	Skil	s		Christ	ianity
 Can I talk about a practice from a religion? Can I talk about my own experiences and can link these to the communities to which I belong? Can I retell a religious story using prompts and know that it is from a sacred text and is special to some people? Can I ask questions about me, and who I am, showing awe and wonder? Can I recognise some religious symbols and words? Can I ask 'who', 'what' and 'when' questions when exploring a religion? 			 Can I recognise a sign for Christian belonging and talk about what happens in a Baptism? Can I tell you why Christmas celebrated by Christians? 		
			cabula	rv	
Chr Isla		on, salvation, parable, Samaritan, (God, sym		ews, Bible, Trinity, Holy Spirit, saviour



SRE	Сог	mmunication Development (by the end of Year 2)		Personal Development (by the end of Year 2)
Can I understand some basic hygiene principles?	To listen carefully and understand	 Sift information and focus on the important points. Seek clarification when a message is not clear. 	To Try New Things	 Try new things with the help of others. Talk about some things of personal interest. Join in with familiar activities. Concentrate on things of interest
Know how to keep clean and look after oneself		 Understand instructions with more than one point. 	To Work Hard	Work hard with the help of others.Enjoy the results of effort in areas of interest.Take encouragement from others in areas of interest.
To introduce the concept of growing and changing	To develop a wide and interesting vocabulary	 Use subject specific vocabulary to explain and describe. Suggest words or phrases appropriate to the topic being discussed. Identify homophones. 	To Concentrate	 Give attention to areas of interest. Begin to 'tune out' distractions. Begin to show signs of concentration. Begin to seek help when needed.
Can I understand that babies become children and then adults?	To speak with clarity	 larity understand. Demonstrate good phonic knowledge by clearly pronouncing the sounds within words. 	To Push Oneself	 Express doubts and fears. Explain feelings in uncomfortable situations. Begin to push past fears (with encouragement). Listen to people who try to help. Begin to try to do something more than once.
Know the differences between boy and girl babies		Identify syllables within words.	To Imagine	 With help, develop ideas. Respond to the ideas of others'. Respond to questions about ideas. Act on some ideas.
Can I explore different types of families and who to	To tell stories with structure	 Ensure stories have a setting, plot and a sequence of events. Recount experiences with interesting detail. Predict events in a story. 	To Improve	Share with others likes about own efforts.Choose one thing to improve (with help).Make a small improvement (with help).
ask for help? Know there are different types of		 Give just enough detail to keep the audience engaged. 	To Understand Others	 Show an awareness of someone who is talking. Show an understanding that one's own behaviour affects other people. Listen to other people's point of view.
families Know which people we can ask for help	To hold conversations and debates	 Take turns to talk, listening carefully to the contributions of others. Vary language between formal and informal according to the situation. Add humour to a discussion or debate where appropriate. 	To Not Give Up	 Try again with the help of others. Try to carry on even if a failure causes upset. Keep going in activities of interest. Try to think of oneself as lucky.

Christleton 21



In pursuit of both excellence and equity, Christleton Primary School is committed to providing all children with experiences that underpin and expand on their in-class education, increasing their range of skills and knowledge and giving them a richer tapestry on which to build.

Build a den	Plant it, grow it, eat it	Cook on fire	
Learn the cookery basics	Paddle in the sea	Learn basic first aid	
Learn to swim and be safe on water	Learn to ride a bike and be safe on the road	Learn to play a musical instrument Try food from a different country Have a responsibility See a play in a theatre	
Do something for charity	Perform on stage		
Build a sandcastle	Get a postcard from school		
Create a piece of art from nature	Visit a museum		
Go on an overnight school trip	Visit an art gallery	Learn from failure	



No Outsiders



The No Outsiders programme helps the school to teach the Equality Act.

Learning Intentions

To promote diversity To stand up to To challenge the causes discrimination racism	s of To consider how my life may change as I grow up	
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Key texts used

Devid McKee		My Grandpa is AMAZING Via houreweth	CHAMPION CONTROL	* my world, your world * ***
Elmer	Ten Little Pirates	My Grandpa is Amazing	Max the Champion	My World, Your World

British Values

Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
Rule of Law		Individual Liberty
Mutual Resect	Democracy	Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs

Learning Powers



Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
Managing Distractions	Imagining	Perseverance
(Resilience Muscle)	(Resourceful Muscle)	(Resilience Muscle)
Reasoning	Meta-Learning	Empathy and Listening
(Resourceful Muscle)	(Reflective Muscle)	(Reciprocal Muscle)

Residential Visits and Trips

Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
Animal visit	Imagine That	Beach





Kagan structures are taught throughout the school. The aim of including Kagan structures within the curriculum is to increase academic achievement, improve relations, enhance self-esteem, create a more harmonious classroom climate, reduce discipline problems, and develop students' social skills and character virtues

Previously taught strategies

Rally Robin	Stand up-Hand up-Pair up	
35		

Cooperative strategies introduced and mastered in this year group





Autumn Term		Spring	Term	Summer Term	
International day of democracy	Bonfire night (Fire safety)	National Handwriting Day	Shrove Tuesday	Health week	Pride Month
National Poetry Day	Anti-Bullying Week	Big Garden Birdwatch	World Book Day	Walk to School Week	
Harvest Festival	Remembrance Day	Story Telling Week	Mother's Day	Outdoor Classroom Day	
	Christmas Jumper Day	Safer Internet Day	Good Friday		
Christmas Performances / Service			Easter Service		

Charity Events

Autumn Term		Spring	J Term	Summe	er Term
McMillan Coffee morning	(hildren in Need			Race for Life	
				Den Day	

