

CURRICULUM OBJECTIVES: LONG TERM PLANS

YEAR 1

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Subject	Autumn 1 Where I live	Autumn 2 How have inventions changed within living memory	Spring 1 What is my country	Spring 2 Who are the great nurses of the past	Summer 1 What does the rest of the world look like	Summer 2 What did Mary Anning do that was so special		
English	Spoken Language			Writing				
	listen and respond appropriate	ly to adults and their peers		Spelling				
	ask relevant questions to exter	nd their understanding and knowle	edge	i. words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught				
	use relevant strategies to build	their vocabulary						
	articulate and justify answers, a	arguments and opinions		ii. common exception words iii. the days of the week				
	give well-structured description for expressing feelings.	ns, explanations and narratives fo	r different purposes, including	name the letters of the alphabe	t:			
	maintain attention and particip initiating and responding to co	pate actively in collaborative conve mments	ersations, staying on topic and	i. naming the letters of tii. using letter names to	he alphabet in order distinguish between alternative	spellings of the same sound		
	use spoken language to develo and exploring ideas	p understanding through speculat	ting, hypothesising, imagining	add prefixes and suffixes:				
	speak audibly and fluently with	an increasing command of Stand	lard English	 i. using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs 				
	participate in discussions, preso	entations, performances, roleplay	/improvisations and debates		nd –est where no change is need	ded in the spelling of root		
	gain, maintain and monitor the	e interest of the listener(s)		words				
	consider and evaluate different others	t viewpoints, attending to and bui	ilding on the contributions of	apply simple spelling rules and g				
	select and use appropriate regi	isters for effective communication	1	write from memory simple sent the GPCs and common exceptio		nat include words using		
	Reading			Handwriting and Presentation				
	Word Reading			sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly				
		xills as the route to decode words		begin to form lower-case letters place	in the correct direction, startin	g and finishing in the right		
		ect sound to graphemes (letters o oplicable, alternative sounds for g		form capital letters				
	read accurately by blending so	unds in unfamiliar words containii	ng GPCs that have been taught	form digits 0-9				
	read common exception words	s, noting unusual correspondences	s between spelling and sound	understand which letters belong	g to which handwriting 'families	' (ie letters that are formed in		

similar ways) and to practise these

and where these occur in the word

		Long Termina	ii. icai i cuiiic	diam Objectiv	C3	
	read other words of more than	one syllable that contain taught	GPCs	Composition write sentences by:		
	that do not require them to use	nat are consistent with their deve e other strategies to work out we their fluency and confidence in v	ords	ii. composing a sentence iii. sequencing sentence iv. re-reading what they	they are going to write about the orally before writing it the sto form short narratives to have written to check that it main to with the teacher or other pupils	
				read their writing aloud clearly	enough to be heard by their pee	rs and the teacher.
Reading	To respond speedily, giving the correctsound to graphemes for all of the 40+ phonemes. To accurately read texts that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge, that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words. To reread texts to build up fluency and confidence in word reading. To join in with discussions about a text, taking turns and listening to what others say.	To apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words. To link what they have reador havereadtothem to their own experiences. To discuss word meaning and link new meanings to those already known. To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.	To read words containing taught GPCs. To listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, non-fiction and poetry at a level beyond that at which they can read independently. To begin to make simple inferences.	To blend sounds in unfamiliar wordsusing the GPCs that they have been taught. To read Y1 common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in words. To check that a text makes sense to them as they read and to self-correct. To retell familiar stories in increasing detail.	To read words containing -s, -es, -ing, -ed and -est endings. To read words with contractions, e.g. I'm, I'll and we'll. To discuss the significance of titles and events. To recite simple poems by heart.	Consolidation of year's objects. Use assessment to identify gaps in knowledge and skills and focus on these as a priority this term.
	i. listening to and discubeyond that at which ii. being encouraged to iii. becoming very familithem and considering iv. recognising and joining v. learning to appreciation. vi. discussing word mean	otivation to read, vocabulary and ssing a wide range of poems, sto they can read independently link what they read or hear to the with key stories, fairy stories as their particular characteristics are in with predictable phrases a rhymes and poems, and to recinings, linking new meanings to the y can already read accurately and to can already read accurately and to read the story of the story	neir own experiences and traditional tales, retelling ite some by heart hose already known	 leaving spaces between joining words and join beginning to punctual mark or exclamation using a capital letter personal pronoun 'l' 	een words ning clauses using "and" ate sentences using a capital lette mark for names of people, places, the	er and a full stop, question days of the week, and the

drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary

		Long Term Pla	ii. Tear I Cuilli	dulum Objective	25	
	reading iii. discussing the signifi iv. making inferences o v. predicting what migl	et makes sense to them as they re cance of the title and events in the basis of what is being said a ht happen on the basis of what ha t what is read to them, taking turn	nd done as been read so far			
Mathematics	Identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations. Count in multiples of 2s. Compare, describe & solve practical problems for:Lengths & heights andMass/weight Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving + -= signs. Represent and use number bonds and related subtractions facts within 20. Recognise and name common 2D shapes, including:2D, e.g. circles, triangles Sequence events in chronological order using language (e.g. before, after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon, evening).	Count, read and write numbers to 50 in numerals Given a number, identify one more and one less up to 50. Count in multiples of 5s and 10s Add and subtract 1-digit and 2-digit numbers to 20, including zero. Recognise & name common 3D shapes, including: 3D. e.g. cuboids (including cubes), pyramids, spheres. Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity. Tell the time to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.	Count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals Count to and across 100, forwards and backwards beginning with 0 or 1, from any given number. Given a number, identify one more or one less than a number to 100. Represent and use number bonds and related subtractions facts within 20. Solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems. Recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity. Compare, describe and solve practical problems for lengths and heights. Measure & begin to record the following: -Mass/weight Recognise and use language related to days including	Identify and represent numbers 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. Recognise and name common 2D and 3D shapes. Compare, describe and solve practical problems for mass and weight Measure & begin to record the following: -Mass/weight	Read and write numbers from 1 –20 in numerals and words Add and subtract 1-digit and 2-digit numbers to 20, including zero. Measure & begin to record the following: -Capacity & volume Consolidate and start to link to numbers: Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts and a quarter as being one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity. Consolidate: Describe position, direction and movement, including half, quarter and three-quarter turns and link to shapes Recognise & name common 3D shapes, including: 3D. e.g. cuboids (including cubes), pyramids, spheres.	Tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times. 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. Add and subtract 1-digit and 2-digit numbers to 20, including zero. Consolidate: All learning involving length; weight and mass; capacity and volume; time and money Consolidate: All learning involving place value; addition and subtraction and fractions

		t teat i carriediani objectives
		days of the week, months
		and years.
		Given a number, identify 1
		more or 1 less.
		Measure & begin to record
		the following:
		-Mass/weight
		Identify & describe common
		2D shapes, including:
		-2D, e.g. rectangles
		(including squares) circles,
		triangles
		4 11 11
		Continue with:
		Recognise & know the value
		of different
		denominationsor coins and
		notes.
	N. W. N. W. 1987, 21	notes.
	10. NO. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	Add and subtract 1 digit and
		Add and subtract 1-digit and
		2-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.
Science	Working Scientifically:	
	During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following	practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:
	asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered	
		ALL THE STATE OF T
	observing closely, using simple equipment	
	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.	
	gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.	
	Seasonal Changes	
	observe changes across the 4 seasons	
	abanan and depuths weather are stated with the second	uu day lagadh yadaa
	observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and ho	w day length varies.

	Everyday Materials	Everyday Materials/ Seasonal Changes	Plants	Plants/ Seasonal Change	Animals	Animals/ Seasonal Change
	distinguish between an		Identify and name a variety	Identify and name a variety of	identify and name a variety	identify and name a variety of common animals
	object and the material from which it is made	distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made	of common plants, including garden plants, wild plants and trees, and those	common plants, including garden plants, wild plants and trees, and those classified as	of common animals including, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals	including, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
	identify and name a variety of everyday materials,	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	classified as deciduous and evergreen ·	deciduous and evergreen ·		
	including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock describe the simple physical	identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock	Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants,	Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including roots, stem/trunk,	identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores	identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
	properties of a variety of everyday materials	describe the simple physical properties of a variety of	including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.	leaves and flowers.	describe and compare the	describe and compare the
	compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical	everyday materials compare and group together	- TO	observe changes across the 4	structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)	structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)
	properties	a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties		observe and describe weather	petsy	
		observe changes across the 4 seasons	939	associated with the seasons and how day length varies.		observe changes across the 4 seasons
		observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.				observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.
Computing	Typing and Keyboard Skills	Online Safety	Multimedia	Information Technology	Handling Data	Computer Science
		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.	use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content.	To recognise common uses of technology beyond school.	Recognise common uses of information technology beyond school KS1 use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content.	understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs or digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions. KS1 To create and debug simple programs. KS1 To use
			14014			logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs.
History		How have inventions changed within living memory?		Who were the great nurses of the past?		What did Mary Anning do that was so special?
		Changes within living memory. Where appropriate,		The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national		The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national

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		these should be used to		and international		and international
		reveal aspects of change in		achievements. Some should		achievements. Some should
		national life.		be used to compare aspects of		be used to compare aspects
		7		life in different periods.		of life in different periods.
		7 200				
Geography	Where do I Live?		What is my country?		What does the rest of the world look like?	Oh I do like to be beside the seaside.
			Location knowledge			
	Geographical Skills and		Location knowledge			
	Fieldwork				Location knowledge	Human and Physical
			Name, locate and identify			Geography
	use world maps, atlases and		characteristics of the four		name and locate the world's	
	globes to identify the United		countries and capital cities		seven continents and five	lidentify seasonal and daily
	Kingdom and its countries, as		of the United Kingdom and		oceans	weather patterns in the
	well as the countries,		its surrounding seas.			United Kingdom and the
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_		Human and physical	location of hot and cold
	continents and oceans				geography	areas of the world in relation
	studied at this key stage				0 - F /	
					Identify seasonal and daily	to the Equator and the North
	use simple compass				weather patterns in the	and South Poles
	directions (North, South, East				United Kingdom and the	
	and West) and locational and				_	Use basic geographical
	directional language to				location of hot and cold	vocabulary to refer to:
	describe the location of				areas of the world in	,
	features and routes on a map				relation to the Equator and	l.a., ab.,aiaal faat.,aa
	use aerial photographs and				the North and South Poles.	key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast,
	plan perspectives to				use basic geographical	forest, hill, mountain, sea,
	recognise landmarks and				vocabulary to refer to:	ocean, river, soil, valley,
	_				•	vegetation, season and
	basic human and physical				key physical features,	weather
	features; devise a simple				including: beach, cliff, coast,	
	map; and use and construct				forest, hill, mountain, sea,	key human features,
	basic symbols in a key					
					ocean, river, soil, valley,	including: city, town, village,
	use simple fieldwork and				vegetation, season and	factory, farm, house, office,
	observational skills to study				weather	port, harbour and shop
	the geography of their school					
	and its grounds and the key					
	human and physical features					
	of its surrounding					
	environment.					
	key human features,					
	including: city, town, village,					
	factory, farm, house, office,					
	port, harbour and shop.					
	port, narbour and shop.					

Design and Technology		House and Structure		Food		Dinosaur Puppet
Design and recimology		11000c una otracture				2osaai i appet
		Design		Cooking and nutrition		Design
		Design Design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria. Make Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks, (or example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing). Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria. Technical knowledge		Cooking and nutrition Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes. Understand where food comes from. Make Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics.		Design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria. Make Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks, (or example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing). Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria.
		Build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable.				Technical knowledge Build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable.
Art & Design	Self portrait study. To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. 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.		Lucy Pittaway To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. To develop a wider range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space. To develop a wider range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.		Andy Goldsworthy – natural materials To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products. To develop a wider range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space. About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.	

Physical Education	Sport & Games						
	master basic movements include	ding running, jumping, throwing a	and catching, as well as developi	ng balance, agility and co-ordina	tion, and begin to apply these in a	a range of activities	
	participate in team games, dev	eloping simple tactics for attackir	ng and defending				
	perform dances using simple m	ovement patterns.				T	
	Ball Skills – Invasion Games - Football	Ball Skills – Net and Wall games – Netball throwing and catching	Ball Skills – Invasion Games – Hockey	Ball Skills – Net Games – Tennis	Athletics – Track and Field	Athletics – Track and Field	
	Gymnastics	Dance	Dance	Health & Fitness	Ball skills – Striking and Fielding – Rounders	OAA	
	Pupils should be taught to: use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes play tuned and un-tuned instruments musically listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music						
	To use voices to sing various songs with increasing pitch accuracy To be able to identify the difference between pulse and rhythm and demonstrate both with assistance To recognise crotchets, crotchet rests and quavers and be able to demonstrate these written rhythms on various percussion instruments To become aware of how pitch is represented in written music To make suggestions of words/rhythms within a given structure to vary known songs To understand the key words pulse, rhythm, pitch.	To sing songs, exploring 'loud' and 'soft', 'high' and 'low', 'spikey' and 'smooth', 'fast' and 'slow' voices To listen to different examples of musical performance and be able to identify basic features of the music. To match various musical examples to pictures and be able to use descriptive words to justify selections To select sounds and musical examples that are suited to various aspects of stories and justify decisions using basic musical terms To create a soundscape, using suitable percussion instruments to express elements of a story Within the soundscape, make use of prescribed musical ideas. Continue to demonstrate, with increasing recognition, the use of crotchets, crotchet rests, and quavers.	To sing songs written by famous composers with increasing accuracy Continue to sing songs with increasing complexity, embracing the concept of singing in parts. To identify a broader range of instruments, in particular those of the orchestra, and discuss in more detail elements of the sound making process specific to each one. To watch videos of orchestral music and identify the instruments and musical features To listen to famous musical works and answer specific questions about various musical features, using musical terms previously discussed To perform short excerpts from famous historical musical works. Key words will include: woodwind, brass, percussion, strings, and instrument names. Students should also be able	To sing songs written by famous composers with increasing accuracy Continue to sing songs with increasing complexity, embracing the concept of singing in parts. To listen to music written by famous historical composers and discuss the music, using previous knowledge of musical terms To learn facts about specific composers and begin to recognise the difference between compositional styles To perform short excerpts from famous historical musical works and learn to transcribe them using basic online music software such as Chrome Music Lab. Key words will include: J.S. Bach. W.A. Mozart, Beethoven, Pagannini, and Louis Armstrong.	To learn songs from different countries and traditions and discuss their differences to more familiar music. To listen to music from different countries and traditions and begin to learn relevant terms such as 'call and response'. To learn about instruments and specific features that are used in world music. To apply knowledge from previous terms to perform basic world music ensemble pieces using pitched and unpitched instruments. To perform songs and instrumental music using the key term 'call and response' relating to African Traditional Music.	Performance.	

			to use some previously learned key words and apply them correctly when discussing musical excerpts.		4	
Religious Education	-Explain why this ceremony is Belonging in Islam: -Explain how Muslims show the Belonging in Sikhism: -Explain the symbolism of the -Why the Amrit ceremony is in Christmas: -Give reasons why Jesus is specified reasons why Jesus is specified reasons and leaders- Islam: -Describe how Muslims show Easter:	ney belong; they may begin to expl. 5 Ks mportant to Sikhs. ecial. Mohammad is special to them. g for Christian symbols at Easter	ain why Muslims do certain thin	gs		
	-Recognise what Christians be Christianity	Christianity	Islam	Christianity	Islam	Sikhism/Judaism/Hinduism
	How is someone welcomed into Christianity?	Why do Christians give gifts at Christmas?	Belonging to a Muslim family	What do Christians remember at Easter?	A man called Muhammed	Belonging to a Sikh/Jewish/Hindu family
		70, 700, 700				
PSHE/Mindfulness/	Being in My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me