

	Half term 1	Half term 2	Half term 3	Half term 4	Half term 5	Half term 6	
Parental engagement	Reading for pleasure	Christmas Play	R.E. Focus assembly for parents		Maths morning/activity		
Educational Visit and	Eureka end of Autumn 1 link to science and human body		Local Mosque visit linked to Isla	am in R.E.	Tudor Day		
Link to curriculum area							
RSHE	Hopes and fears for the year.	Accept that everyone is	How do we make a happy	Aspirations – dreams and	Relationships	When should I say no?	
NOTIL	How to make our school community a	different.	school?	goals (Jigsaw) (Year 2)	Families	Who owns my body?	
	better place?	Include others when working	Who lives in my	godis (sigsaw) (Teal 2)	Secrets	What makes a boy or a girl?	
	Know about everyone's right to learn.	and playing.	neighbourhood?	Online safety – responsive	Trust and appreciation –	Keeping safe – exploring	
	Care about other people's feelings.	Know how to help if	neighbourhood:	teaching	know how to help myself and	physical contact.	
	How to work well with others.	someone is being bullied.	Online Strangers (RSHE unit)	teaching	others when they feel upset	priysical contact.	
		Try to solve problems and	on mile ser unigers (none unit)		or hurt.	Fake News (RSHE unit)	
	Online safety review – 1 session	use kind words. (Jigsaw)				,	
	·				Online safety – responsive		
		Online Safety – responsive			teaching		
		teaching					
English – reading	Y1	Y1		Y1		Y1	
	Applying Phonics I know when to use phonic knowledge to decode words. I read common words using phonic knowledge, where possible. I read words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs. I read phonically decodable texts.		Applying Phonics		Applying Phonics		
			I know which parts of words can be decoded using phonics. I blend sounds in unfamiliar words based on known GPCs. I read words with familiar endings - s, es, ing, ed, er, est. I read words which have the prefix –un added.		I hear and recognise all 40+ phonemes. I match all 40+ graphemes to their phonemes (Phase 3). I identify all 40+ graphemes in my reading. I know that words can have omitted letters and that an apostrophe represents		
			I read phonically decodable texts, with confidence.		the omitted letters.		
	Reading for Pleasure I know that there are different kinds of books. I know the difference between a story book and an information book.		I divide words into syllables, for example, pocket, rabbit, carrot, thunder, sunset.		I find contractions in my reading. I read words with contractions.		
	1		Reading for Pleasure		I read compound words, for example, football, playground, farmyard, bedroom.		
	I can find the title, author and the illustrator of a book. I know some familiar stories.		I say what I like or dislike about a book.		lamiyaru, beuroom.		
	I recognise familiar story language.		I say if a story reminds me of another story or something that I have experienced. I listen to others' ideas about a book.		Reading for Pleasure I say whether I agree or disagree with other's ideas. I say whether I agree or disagree with others' ideas.		
	l recognise rammar story ranguages						
	Reading Accurately, with Fluency and w	rith Understanding					
	I use picture clues to support my understanding. I use picture cues to deepen my understanding. I identify the characters in a story. I recognise a character's feelings. I say why a character has a feeling.		I find familiar story language in stories read aloud to me or ones I have read independently. I retell key stories orally using narrative language. I recognise rhyming language.		I say why I agree or disagree with ideas. I recognise repeated or patterned language I recognise patterned language in the poems and rhymes I know. I know some poems and rhymes by heart.		
			Reading Accurately, with Fluency and with Understanding				
			I use prior knowledge to understand texts.		Reading Accurately, with Fluency and with Understanding		
	Applying Phonics		I identify unfamiliar words and ask about meaning.		I discuss the meaning of unfamiliar words with others.		



I understand the importance of decoding words automatically. I understand that some words cannot be decoded with phonic strategies.

I use the graphemes taught to blend sounds.

I know that phonemes may be represented by different graphemes.

I know that familiar words do not need to be sounded out and blended.

I read these familiar words automatically and accurately without sounding or blending.

Reading for Pleasure

know that there are different kinds of stories.

I listen to or read a range of different kinds of stories.

I make choices about the books I read.

I know that non-fiction books are organised differently from fiction texts.

I know that books or texts have a purpose.

Reading for Pleasure - Poetry

know the difference between poetry and narrative.

I know that there are different kinds of poetry.

I listen to different kinds of poetry.

I talk about books or poems read.

I know that stories and poems can have patterned or recurring literary language.

Reading Accurately, with Fluency and with Understanding

I know that the purpose of reading is to make meaning.

I know that there is a range of decoding strategies.

I check that text I read makes sense.

I re-read when I have lost the meaning.

I use the context to make informed guesses about the meaning of unfamiliar words.

I make predictions based on the events in the story.

I give an opinion about a character.

I know that stories can have similar characters.

Y2

Applying Phonics

I know that the same grapheme may be read in different ways. I recognise alternatives and consider which will make more sense.

I recognise syllables in words.

I know that breaking words into syllables helps fluent decoding. I know that other strategies can be used to read unfamiliar words

I use other strategies to support fluent decoding.

Reading for Pleasure

I explain why I prefer certain books or stories.

I can retell stories with the key events in the correct sequence.

I can retell a story with the key events and the characters.

I know how to find information in a non-fiction book.

I identify the purpose of a book or a text.

I know that books and stories are set in different places and

Reading for Pleasure – Poetry

I talk about the meaning of different poems.

I recognise that a poem can tell a story.

I learn a poem by heart.

I give an opinion on books or poems read.

I find patterned or recurring literary language in poems and stories.

I find favourite words and phrases.

Reading Accurately, with Fluency and with Understanding

I self-correct when I have lost the meaning.

I use prior knowledge and reading experiences to understand text.

I use the context to understand texts.

I ask questions to clarify understanding.

I can find the answers to retrieval questions about stories, poems or non-fiction texts.

I know that stories can have similar patterns of events.

I make links with characters in other stories.

I make links to other stories.

I can answer retrieval questions about a book.

I use information from the story to support my opinion.

I understand that a writer can leave gaps for the reader to fill.

I answer questions which fill the gaps in a story. (Inference)

Y2

Applying Phonics

I read words of two or more syllables accurately.

I read aloud books closely matched to my improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation.

I read these books fluently and confidently.

Reading for Pleasure

I decide how useful a non-fiction book is to find the information I need.

I can find the setting or time in books or stories.

I can discuss the setting or time in books

Reading for Pleasure - Poetry

I recite or perform a poem making the meaning clear.

I talk about favourite words and phrases.

I know that word choice affects meaning.

I can explain why a writer has chosen a word to affect meaning

Reading Accurately, with Fluency and with Understanding

I know what the inference - 'reading between the lines'-means.

I find inferences about characters' feelings and thoughts. I can explain inferences about characters' feelings and thoughts.

I give reasons for characters' actions or behaviour.

I recognise key ideas in a text.

I can explain a writer's message.

I can make predictions about how characters might behave.



	T	11 and 1	2 Long term Overview				
			I recognise that a writer can have	9			
			I can make predictions about po				
Key text	Funny Bones	Molly Mcdrew and the Great	Tadpoles Promise	The Dragon Machine by	The bear and the piano by	Toys in Space by Mini Grey	
		Fire of London		Helen Ward	David Litchfield		
Writing Outcomes	Outcomes	Outcomes	Outcomes	Outcomes	Outcomes	Outcomes	
	Descriptive writing (character profile or setting description)	Diary (to inform)	Simple explanation	Instructions (to inform)	News Report (inform)	Fact – file (non chronologica report) (to inform)	
	Story (to entertain)	Warning poster (to inform)	Speech bubbles	Story (to entertain)	Story (narrative)	Story (to entertain)	
	, ,	Speech bubbles	Setting description		Fact File (inform)	Story (to entertain)	
	Letter to persuade	Information booklet (to	Thought bubbles				
		inform)	Narrative				
English - writing	Y1 Composition		Y1 Composition		Y1 Composition		
	To say a sentence out loud before I write it down. (Hold a sentence).		To plan my writing by saying what I am going to write about. (build a sentence)		To sequence sentences to form short narratives. (Beginning/middle/ end sentences link and build on from		
	Handwriting		To read my own writing aloud so it can be heard by others		each other- The cat walked down the road. It was bright orange and fluffy. It wanted to get home.) KPI linked to		
	To sit correctly at a table, hold a pencil c	omfortably and correctly.	and check it makes sense. '(oops I forgot to put a capital letter after that full sop.') Objective linked to Astrea writing		Astrea writing grid		
	To form the digits 0-9 correctly. KPI linked to Astrea writing grid		grid		To use sequence sentences in chronological order to recount an event /experience. (Basic adverbials for when-First, Then,		
	Y2 Composition		Handwriting To form lower case letters in the correct direction, tarting and finishing in the right place. KPI linked to Astrea writing		Next, After that)		
	To plan and discuss the content of my w	riting.			Handwriting		
	To write, from memory, simple dictated sentences. Handwriting		grid Y2 Composition		To name the letters of the alphabet in order. To form capital letters.		
	To use some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters KPI		To evaluate my writing independently with peers and with my teacher by making simple additions and corrections. (Rereading to check for sense; verbs used correctly).		Composition		
					To proof-read to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation. (Will spot most of their own spelling and errors		
				To develop stamina for writing by writing for different purposes.		quickly. e.g. 'This should be an exclamation because she's shouting for help' 'I forgot to double the p of stop when adding -ing')	
			To organise my writing using presentational devices to structure text and guide the reader. KPI				



To develop the organisation of my writing according to the gene. XP! Handwriting To use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. KP! To use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. KP! To use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. KP! To use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. KP! To use a special letter for the start of a sentence. Objective linked to Astrea writing grid. To use a special letter for the start of a sentence. Objective linked to Astrea writing grid. To use and capitalise the personal pronoun I. Objective on Astrea writing grid. To use and capitalise the personal pronoun I. Objective on Astrea writing grid. To use and capitalise the personal pronoun I. Objective on Astrea writing grid. To use and capitalise the personal pronoun I. Objective on Astrea writing grid. To use and capitalise the personal pronoun I. Objective on Astrea writing grid. To use and to join words (e.g. a list). Objective linked to Astrea writing grid. To use and to join words (e.g. a list). Objective linked to Astrea writing grid. To use are not to be used as objectives but are non-negotiables. See non-negotiables stickers. To use alternative specification of the words adjusted on the winds, TXPI linked to Astrea writing grid. To use capital letters for the names of people, places and days of the week. [Ast Objective linked to Astrea writing grid. To use capital letters for the names of people, places and days of the week. [Ast Objective linked to Astrea writing grid. To use application to the used as objectives but are non-negotiables. See non-negotiable stickers. To use application to the used as objectives but are non-negotiables. See non-negotiable stickers. To use application to the used as objectives but are non-negotiables. See non-negotiable stickers. To use application to the used as objectives but are non-negotiables. See non-negotiable stickers. To use application to the used of the week. [Ast Objective linked to Astrea wr		11 dild	12 Long term Overview 2024-2025	
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sugar, people, - see year 2 spelling list). KPI To use apostrophes for the most common contracted words.		SUZE SPACES PULL STOPS	thoughtless).	



To segment spoken words into phonemes and record these as graphemes.

Punctuation

To use full stops and capital letters- most are correct. (This will be consistent across a range of dictated and independent writing)

To mostly use exclamation and question marks accurately to demarcate sentences.

To leave spaces between words that reflects the size of the letters KPI

Gramma

My word choices are thoughtful and sometimes ambitious with specific or technical vocabulary used in non-narrative writing.

To use co-ordination.



Punctuation

To use capital letters for the personal pronoun I and for most proper nouns.

Grammar

To use expanded noun phrases to describe, expand and specify. ('the delicate, blue butterfly flew off into the humid, summer sky'). KPI

To use subordination (using when, if, that or because). KPI linked to Astrea writing grid

To spell words with different spellings (multisyllabic words containing new spellings e.g.: race, ice, knock, gnat, typewriter, margarine, muckspreader)

To identify and apply my knowledge of homophones/ near homophones (There/their/they're; here/hear; quite/quiet; bare/bear; some/sum; blew/blue; knight/night)

Punctuation

To begin to use commas to separate items in a list. KPI

To use apostrophes for singular possession. KPI

Grammar

To use sentences with different forms: statements, questions, exclamations and commands. ('The colourful butterfly flew from flower to flower' 'Where do clouds come from?' 'What big eyes you have!' Sift the flour and mix the other ingredients') KPI

To use present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form. (Consistently makes the correct choice eg: 'She is drumming; she drummed, she was drumming' KPI

<u>To use adjectives, adverbs and expanded noun phrases to add detail and specify. KPI</u>

Maths

Arithmetic skills are taught once per week and maths meetings are taught daily. Separate detailed coverage available.

Year 1

Numbers to ten

- Represent, compare and explore numbers within 10 •One more and one less •Doubling and halving
 Addition and subtraction
- Represent and explain addition and subtraction
 Commutativity
 Addition and subtraction facts
 Shape and Pattern
- Identify, describe, sort and classify 2-D and 3-D shapes •Investigate

Year 1

Numbers to 20

•Identify, represent, compare and order numbers to 20 •Doubling and halving •One more and one less Addition and Subtraction

 Represent and explain addition and subtraction strategies including 'Make Ten'
 Use known facts to add and subtract.

Year 1 Time

strategies

to o'clock and half past on analogue clock •Sequencing daily activities •Whole and half turns linked to time.

Exploring calculation strategies within 20

Model, explain and choose addition and subtraction

Read, write and tell the time

Year 1 Addition and Subtraction within 20

•Illustrate, explain and link addition and subtraction with equations •Apply 'Make Ten' strategy •Use language to quantify and compare difference Fractions

Year 1 Numbers 50 to 100 and beyond

• Read, write, represent, compare and order numbers to 100 • One more / fewer, ten more / fewer • Identify number patterns

Addition and Subtraction

•Explore addition and subtraction involving 2-digit numbers and ones

Year 1 Money

Name coins and notes and understand their value
•Represent the same value

using different coins •Find change

Multiplication and division Share equally into groups

- •Doubling •Link halving to fractions •Add equal groups
- Explore arrays



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	repeating patterns •Use and follow instructional and positional language Year 2 Numbers within 100 Read, write, represent, partition, compare and order numbers to 100 •Explore patterns including, odds and evens, tens and ones Addition and subtraction of 2-digit numbers Apply number bonds to add and subtract •Represent and explain addition and subtraction of two 2-digit numbers. •Add three 1-digit numbers Addition and subtraction word problems Introduction to bar models as a representation •Create, label and sketch bar models	Year 2 Measures: Length Draw and measure lengths in centimetres •Use and = to compare and order lengths in metres and centimetres Graphs •Represent and interpret: pictograms, block diagrams, tables and tally charts. Multiplication and division: 2, 5, and 10 Calculate the times tables of 2, 5, and 10 by skip counting •Relate the 2 times table to doubling •Explore representations of multiplication and division •Commutativity	Numbers to 50 2-digit numbers – represent, sequence, explore, compare. •Count in 2s, 5s and 10s •Describe and complete number patterns Year 2 Time Tell the time on an analogue clock: quarter past, quarter to and five minute intervals •Calculate durations of time in minutes and seconds •Sequence daily events •Minutes in an hour and hours in a day Fractions •Part-whole relationships •Fractions as part of a whole or a whole set •Relate to division •Equivalent fractions Addition and subtraction of 2-digit numbers •Illustrate, represent and explain addition and subtraction involving regrouping including 'Make Ten', 'Round and adjust' and near doubles strategies	Identify 1 2 and 1 4 of a shape or object •Find 1 2 and 1 4 of a quantity Measures: Length and mass Compare and measure lengths and mass using cm and kg •Doubling and halving Year 2 Money •Recognise coins and notes •Use £ and p accurately •Add and subtract amounts •Calculate change Face, shapes and patterns; lines and turns •Explore, sort and describe 2-D shapes •Lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes •Lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes on 3-D shapes •Compare and sort 2-D and 3-D shapes •Use language to describe position, direction and rotation to follow a route	Represent and explain addition and subtraction with regrouping Investigate number bonds within 20 Year 2 Numbers within 1000 Represent in different ways Compare using symbols Read scales Measures: Capacity and volume Read and measure temperature Estimate, measure and understand litres and millilitres Compare and order capacities Measures: Mass Weigh and compare masses in kilograms and grams	Measures: Capacity and volume • Compare capacities, volumes and lengths • Explore litres • Apply understanding of fractions to capacity Year2 Exploring calculation strategies Apply addition and subtraction strategies to solve equations • Illustrate and explain addition and subtraction using column method Multiplication and division: 3 and 4 Multiplication and division facts for 3 and 4 • Relate 4 times table to doubling the 2 times tables • Describe, interpret and represent using arrays and bar models • Recognise inverse relationship
Science	Human Body – What humans need to live, how our skeleton and our muscles help us to move, how bodies digest food, how the heart pumps blood around the body, how scientists have found ways of keeping our bodies healthy.	Living Things and their Environment – Know the difference between living, dead and never been alive, to know that a habitat is the name given to a place where plants or animals live, describe rainforests are hot and moist, and deserts as dry and hot or cold, to know that each habitat has plants and animals adapted to survive,	Electricity — identify things that use electricity, know that electricity is useful, but it can also be dangerous, construct an electrical circuit, identify materials that conduct electricity	Plants — know there are many different kinds of plants, know seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants, how healthy plants need light and water to grow, understand that plants are grown for food	Materials and Matter – know that materials have specific uses based on their properties, know that inventors think carefully about materials and their properties, know that scientists use microscopes to see very small things around us, know that the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed, understand that	Astronomy – know there are eight planets in our solar system, know that Earth travels around the sun, know that the moon orbits the earth, know that groups of stars are called constellations, understand Scientists, including astronomers, learn from each other to make new discoveries about space



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		name and describe animals who live in underground habitats, to know that a food chain describes 'who eats what' within a habitat			water can be a solid and can also be a liquid	
Computing	Technology around us (1.1)	Digital painting (1.2)	Moving a robot (1.3)	Grouping data (1.4)	Digital writing (1.5)	Programming animations (1.6)
Art	Colour and Shape- Recognise primary, secondary, warm and cool colours, know what a tint and shade is, recognise geometric shapes, understand what an organic shape is,	Colour, Shape and Texture – Mix primary and secondary colours, understand what complimentary colours are, composition, how artists show texture and create visual texture.	Portraits and self-portraits — Understanding what a self- portrait and a portrait is, explore the use of colour in self-portraits, understand how artists represent themselves through self- portraits, understand how artists represent themselves, understand what a cubist looks like	Landscape and Symmetry – Understand what a landscape is, explore different methods for painting landscapes, how Turner used bold brushstrokes, symmetry	History Painting — How artists have shown myths in art through history, stories through art, how characteristics are show through drawings, Picasso and his paintings of the minotaur.	Murals and Tapestry – How murals tell a story, printing using objects, understand what tapestry is, weaving using paper, composition of murals,
Design Technology	Link to healthy eating in science Children create packaging – plan do review in one afternoon. Afternoon 2 Children to create their healthy meal Plan, do, review in one afternoon		Wheels and axels Linked to Romans and roman chariots Making a moving roman chariot		Murals and Tapestry link Template and joining (sewing I	ink to the above art objective)
History		The Great Fire of London 6 lessons. To experience a modern approach to the risk of fire, compared with ~350 years ago. To generate and answer questions about the great fire of London. To extend children's knowledge about the Great Fire of London through learning about the diary entries of Samuel Pepys and creating a timeline of the four days. To help children understand how things have changed over time. To understand ways that we know about the past. To compose and write a chronological report of the Great Fire of London.		Tudors - The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements • Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality		Powerful voices-Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life • The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.



Caagranhii	Cretial Carea Lice world mans		British Isles - Use basic		Northern France Ideasts	
Geography	Spatial Sense - Use world maps,				Northern Europe - Identify	
	atlases and globes to identify the		geographical vocabulary to		seasonal and daily weather	
	United Kingdom and its countries, as		refer to: key physical		patterns in the United	
	well as the countries, continents and		features, including: beach,		Kingdom and the location of	
	oceans studied at this key stage		cliff, coast, forest, hill,		hot and cold areas of the	
			mountain, sea, ocean, river,		world in relation to the	
			soil, valley, vegetation,		Equator and the North and	
			season and weather. Key		South Poles	
			human features, including:			
			city, town, village, factory,			
			farm, house, office, port,			
			harbour and shop			
Music			1			
	Hey You!	Rhythm in The Way We Walk and Banana Rap	In The Groove	Round and Round	Your Imagination	Reflect, Rewind and Replay
	Old-School Hip Hop		Blues, Baroque, Latin,	Bossa Nova	Pop	Classical
	, in the second	Reggae	Bhangra, Folk, Funk			
	Pulse, rhythm and pitch	- 35		Pulse, rhythm and pitch in	Using your imagination.	The history of music, look
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Pulse, rhythm and pitch,	How to be in the groove with	different styles of music.		back and consolidate
		rapping, dancing and singing	different styles of music.	,		learning, learn some of the
			·			language of music.
PE	Fundamentals	Dance	Gym	Dance	Yoga	Gym
GET SET SCHEME	B. II GI :II	6 1: 1 ::			T 1 1111 / 004	Athletics
YEAR 2	Ball Skills	Sending and receiving	Invasion	Net and Wall	Team building / OAA	
RE	What is the good news Christians say	What is the good news	Who are Muslim and how do	Who are Muslim and how do	What makes some places	What does it mean to belong
	Jesus brings	Christians say Jesus brings	they live?	they live?	sacred to believers? Islam ref	to a faith community? Islam
		, ,	,			ref
Whole school events						Sports Days
						,