



	<b>Week: 1</b> Week beginning: <b>24<sup>th</sup> February</b>	<b>Week: 2</b> Week beginning: <b>3<sup>rd</sup> March</b>	<b>Week: 3</b> Week beginning: <b>10<sup>th</sup> March</b> <b>(Chair Hunt Trip)</b>	<b>Week: 4</b> Week beginning: <b>17<sup>th</sup> March</b>	<b>Week: 5</b> Week beginning: <b>24<sup>th</sup> March</b> <b>(Zoo Trip)</b>	<b>Week: 6</b> Week beginning: <b>31<sup>st</sup> March</b>
<b>Focus</b>	<b>Signs of Spring</b>	<b>Famous Explorers</b>	<b>We are going on a Bear Hunt</b>	<b>We are going on an adventure... Amelia Earhart</b>	<b>We are going to discover... David Attenborough</b>	<b>We are going to explore ... Ernest Shackleton</b>
<b>Characteristics of Effective Learning</b>	Lenny Lion's Learning Zoo: Go For It Gorilla, Exploring Elephant, I Know Rhino, Proud Peacock, Concentrating Crocodile, Persevering Parrot, Choosing Chimp, Creative Chameleon, Slinky Linky Snake					
<b>Personal, Social, Emotional Development</b>	<b>SCARF: Rights and Respect:</b>					
	<p><b>3-4:</b> Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed; Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community; Become more outgoing with unfamiliar people; Show more confidence in new social situations; Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play ideas; Find solutions to conflicts and rivalries; Increasingly follow rules, understanding why they are important; Remember rules without needing an adult to remind them; Develop appropriate ways of being assertive; Talk with others to solve conflicts; Talk about their feelings; Understand gradually how others might be feeling; Be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs; Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and toothbrushing.</p> <p><b>Reception:</b> See themselves as a valuable individual. • Build constructive and respectful relationships. • Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others. • Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge. • Identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally. • Think about the perspectives of others. • Manage their own needs. - personal hygiene • Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: - regular physical activity - healthy eating - toothbrushing - sensible amounts of 'screen time' - having a good sleep routine - being a safe pedestrian. Sharing stories</p> <p><b>Y1:</b> Respectful relationships Pupils should know • the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs • practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships • the conventions of courtesy and manners • the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness • that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority • about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help • what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive • the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults</p>					

<p><b>Communication and Language</b></p>	<p>-Signs of Spring</p> <p>-Rhyme, sign &amp; Vocabulary of the Week -Introducing collection</p>	<p>- Discussing the life of others:- Non-Fiction Books</p> <p>-- Rhyme, sign &amp; Vocabulary of the Week</p>	<p>-Retelling) text – We are Going on a Bear Hunt By Micheal Rosen</p> <p>-Chair Hunt Recount</p> <p>Rhyme, sign &amp; Vocabulary of the Week</p>	<p>Discussing the life of others:- Non-Fiction Books -</p> <p>- Rhyme, sign &amp; Vocabulary of the Week</p>	<p>-Discussing the life of others:- Non-Fiction Books -</p> <p>-Zoo trip recount</p> <p>- Rhyme, sign &amp; Vocabulary of the Week -</p>	<p>- Discussing the life of others:- Non-Fiction Books</p> <p>-Easter Story/Festival</p> <p>- Rhyme, sign &amp; Vocabulary of the Week -</p>
<p><b>3-4:</b> Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens; Pay attention to more than one thing at a time; Use a wider range of vocabulary; Understand a question or instruction that has two parts; Understand 'why' questions; Sing a large repertoire of songs; Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story; Develop their communication; Develop their pronunciation; Use longer sentences of four to six words; Be able to express a point of view and to debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions; Start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns; Use talk to organise themselves and their play.</p> <p><b>Reception:</b> Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important. • Learn new vocabulary. • Use new vocabulary through the day. • Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them. • Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. • Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives. • Describe events in some detail. • Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen. • Develop social phrases. • Engage in story times. • Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. • Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition and some in their own words. • Use new vocabulary in different contexts. • Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. • Learn rhymes, poems and songs. • Engage in non-fiction books. • Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.</p>						
<p><b>Physical Development</b></p>	<p>Pencil Grip/letter formation/handwriting Use tools correctly.</p> <p>Getting dressed/undressed for PE</p> <p>REAL PE: Creative Cog: -Coordination: Ball Skills -Counter Balance</p>					
<p><b>3-4:</b> Continue to develop their movement, balancing, riding and ball skills; Go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparatus, using alternate feet; Skip, hop, stand on one leg and hold a pose for a game; Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks; Start taking part in some group activities which they make up for themselves, or in teams; Increasingly be able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm; Match their developing physical skills to tasks and activities in the setting; Choose the right resources to carry out their own plan; Collaborate with others to manage large items; Use one-handed tools and equipment; Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils; Show a preference for a dominant hand; Be increasingly independent as they get dressed and undressed.</p> <p><b>Reception:</b> Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired: - rolling - crawling - walking - jumping - running - hopping - skipping - climbing • Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace. • Develop the overall body strength, co-ordination, balance and agility needed to engage successfully with future physical education sessions and other physical disciplines including dance, gymnastics, sport and swimming. • Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoons. • Use</p>						

	<p>their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. • Combine different movements with ease and fluency. • Confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outside, alone and in a group. • Develop overall body-strength, balance, co-ordination and agility. • Further develop and refine a range of ball skills including: throwing, catching, kicking, passing, batting, and aiming. • Develop confidence, competence, precision and accuracy when engaging in activities that involve a ball. • Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient. • Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully: - lining up and queuing – mealtimes</p> <p><b>Year 1: (Key Stage 1)</b> • master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities • participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending • perform dances using simple movement patterns. Swimming &amp; Water Safety All schools must provide swimming instruction either in KS1 or KS2. • swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres • use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke] • perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.</p>					
<p><b>Literacy</b></p>	<p>RWI- Recapping Set 1/ Set 2/Set 3 sounds learnt</p> <p>Y1: Grammarsaurus - Trimpoli's Tower</p> <p>High Frequency Word/Letter formation practice</p> <p>Finger Fit</p> <p>Proud Cloud Write – Labelling a castle</p> <p>Monthly Name Write</p>	<p>RWI- Learning new sounds – Set 1/ Set 2/Set 3</p> <p>Y1: Grammarsaurus - Trimpoli's Tower</p> <p>High Frequency Word/Letter formation practice</p> <p>Finger Fit</p> <p>Proud cloud – Pancake Day Shopping list</p>	<p>RWI- Learning new sounds – Set 1/ Set 2/Set 3</p> <p>Y1: Grammarsaurus - Trimpoli's Tower</p> <p>High Frequency Word/Letter formation practice</p> <p>Finger Fit</p> <p>Proud Cloud Write – World Book Day –</p> <p>Monthly Name Write</p>	<p>RWI- Learning new sounds – Set 1/ Set 2/Set 3</p> <p>Y1: Grammarsaurus - Trimpoli's Tower</p> <p>High Frequency Word/Letter formation practice</p> <p>Proud Cloud Write: I want to be a....</p> <p>Finger Fit</p>	<p>RWI- Learning new sounds – Set 1/ Set 2/Set 3</p> <p>Y1: Grammarsaurus - Trimpoli's Tower</p> <p>High Frequency Word/Letter formation practice</p> <p>Proud Cloud Write- Zoo Animas</p> <p>Finger Fit</p>	<p>RWI- Learning new sounds – Set 1/ Set 2/Set 3</p> <p>Y1: Grammarsaurus -Trimpoli's Tower</p> <p>High Frequency Word/Letter formation practice</p> <p>Proud Cloud – Easter</p> <p>Finger Fit</p>
<p><b>3-4:</b> Understand the five key concepts about print – print has meaning; print can have different purposes; we read English text from left to right and from top to bottom; the names of the different parts of a book; page sequencing; Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can spot and suggest rhymes, count or clap syllables in a word, and recognise words with the same initial sound; Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary; Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing; Write some or all of their name; Write some letters accurately.</p> <p><b>Reception:</b> Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them. • Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter-sound correspondences. • Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. • Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme. • Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. • Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment. • Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. • Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s. • Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. • Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.</p> <p><b>Year 1: Spoken Language (Key Stage 1)</b> • listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers • ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge • use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary • articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions •</p>						

give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings • maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments • use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas • speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English • participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates • gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s) • consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others • select and use appropriate registers for effective communication

**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.

**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 what they read, in books they can read independently, 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: Transcription** Spell: • words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught • common exception words • 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.

**Writing: Handwriting** • 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.

**Writing: 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.

**Writing: Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation** Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: • leaving spaces between words • joining words and joining clauses using and • beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark • using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I' • learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 • use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.

Mathematics	Reception – Growing 6,7 & 8 Year 1 - Addition and Subtraction	Reception - Building 9 & 10 Year 1 -Place Value within 50	Length, Height & Time	Mass & Volume
	<p><b>3-4:</b> Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually ('subitising'); Recite numbers past 5; Say one number for each item in order; Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total ('cardinal principle'); Show 'finger numbers' up to 5; Link numerals and amounts; Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals; Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5; Compare quantities using language; Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes using informal and mathematical language; Understand position with words alone; Describe a familiar route; Discuss routes and locations using words; Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity; Select shapes appropriately; Combine shapes to make new ones; Talk about and identify the patterns around them; Extend and create ABAB patterns; Notice and correct an error in a repeating pattern; Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words.</p> <p><b>Reception:</b> Count objects, actions and sounds. • Subitise. • Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value. • Count beyond ten. • Compare numbers. • Understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship between consecutive numbers. • Explore the composition of numbers to 10. • Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0-5 and some to 10. • Select, rotate and manipulate shapes to develop spatial reasoning skills. • Compose and decompose shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can. • Continue, copy and create repeating patterns. • Compare length, weight and capacity.</p> <p><b>Year 1: Number: Number &amp; Place Value</b> • 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 <b>Number: Addition &amp; Subtraction</b> • 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 <math>7 = \square - 9</math>. <b>Number: Multiplication &amp; Division</b> • 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. <b>Number: Fractions</b> • 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 <b>Measurement</b> 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</p> <p><b>Geometry: Properties of Shapes</b> 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] <b>Geometry: Position &amp; Direction</b> • describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns.</p>			
Expressive arts and design	Y1 DT: Design, make & evaluate a structure  Songs- We are Marching in our Wellingtons Cobbler Cobbler	Design, make & evaluate an aeroplane.  Songs – The Ants go a Marching 5 Little Ducks  Music: Add sound effects to 'We are going on a Bear Hunt'	Adventure is out there: Up inspired Artwork	Songs – We are Going to the Zoo We are Driving in the Car

**3-4:** Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar; Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment; Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' with blocks and construction kits; Explore different materials freely, to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make; Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them; Join different materials and explore different textures; Create closed shapes with continuous lines and begin to use these shapes to represent objects; Draw with increasing complexity and detail; Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises; Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings; Explore colour and colour mixing; Listen with increased attention to sounds; Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings; Remember and sing entire songs; Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match'); Sing the melodic shape of familiar songs; Create their own songs or improvise a song around one they know; Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas.

**Reception:** Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings. • Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. • Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills. • Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses. • Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing their feelings and responses. • Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody. • Develop storylines in their pretend play. • Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups

**Year 1: Key Stage 1 Art and Design** • to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products • to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination • to develop a wide 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.

**Key Stage 1 Design and Technology:** Design • design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria • generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology Make • select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] • select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics Evaluate • explore and evaluate a range of existing products • evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria Technical knowledge • build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable • explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products. Cooking and nutrition • use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes • understand where food comes from.

**Key Stage 1 Music** • use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes • play tuned and detuned 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 inter-related dimensions of music.

<b>Understanding the world</b>	Ogden Trust : Science Talk : Jelly Towers	Ogden Trust : Science Talks : Dinosaur Discovery  Yr1 History: Famous Explorers/YR: Understanding the life of others: Amelia Earhart, Ernest Shackleton & David Attenborough	Ogden Trust : Science Talk : Tiger for Tea  Yr1 Science: Animals  Zoo Trip
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**3-4:** Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials; Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties; Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary; Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history; Show interest in different occupations; Explore how things work; Plant seeds and care for growing plants; Understand the key features of the life-cycle of a plant and an animal; Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things; Explore and talk about different forces they can feel; Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice; Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people; Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos

### Reception:

Talk about members of their immediate family and community. • Name and describe people who are familiar to them. • Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. • Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past. • Draw information from a simple map. • Understand that some places are special to members of their community. • Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways. • Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. • Explore the natural world around them. • Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. • Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. • Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.

**Year 1: History:** Key Stage 1 Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented. • changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life • events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries] • the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell] • significant historical events, people and places in their own locality

**Geography:** Key Stage 1 Locational knowledge • name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans • name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas Place knowledge • understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country Human and physical geography • identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles • use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop Geographical skills and fieldwork • use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage • use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map • use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key • use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

**Computing:** Key Stage 1 • understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions • create and debug simple programs • use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs • use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content • recognise common uses of information technology beyond school • 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.

**Y1: 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 in different ways • 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

**Animals, including humans** Pupils should be taught to: • identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals • identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores • describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets) • identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense