

	Class Two	Year Group: Y 1 / 2	2	Year 2024-25		
Curriculum focus:	Fire! Fire! Great Fire of London [British history] Autumn Term One & Two		Carnival [Geography - UK/Non-European country comparison: Brazil – Rio De Janeiro] Spring Term Three & Four		To infinity and beyond [History: Changes in living memory/ significant individual] Summer Term Five & Six	
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ıg English, communication and languages	of information and ideas. 1. listen attentively, talk cla 2. read accurately and flue 3. write, present and broad through multimodal texts 4. analyse, evaluate and cr	early and confidently about their ntly to comprehend and critical	thoughts, opinions and ideas, Iy respond to texts of all kind riety of forms and with awarer in order to draw out meaning,	S Visual poems Adventure stories veryday contexts. They convey ideas and , listening carefully to others so that they ds, on paper and on screen, in order to ac ness of different audiences and purposes;	can refine their thinking and express cess ideas and information	themselves effectively
Understanding English,	 Phonic awareness: ` Handwriting program 	Twinkl' phonics scheme n linked to `Twinkl' scheme - `Suppo nge of everyday contexts and imag	ort for Spelling' Speaking inary situations	 a. how language is used to express, expl b. the power of language and communication are essible to the power of language and communication are essible to the structure and the metal to the structure and the structure as the structure and the structure as the structu	ation to engage people and influence ential to making new meanings, expl and conventions, variations in use an dia enable different ways of thinking a	their ideas and actions oring and experimenting with d changes over time
Mathematical Understanding	Place Value within 20: Count and represent objects to 10 Count on and back within 10 Explore and understand numbers 11-20 1 more/1 less Using number lines Less than, greater than equal to Compare and order numbers to 20 Addition and subtraction within 20 Parts and wholes Number bonds within and to 10 and 20 Addition – adding more and adding together Doubles and near doubles Adding three 1-digit numbers Fact families Take away – how many left? Subtraction – finding the difference Missing number problems Shape: Recognise, name and sort 2D and 3D shapes Count sides, faces, vertices and edges Vertical lines of symmetry Patterns with shape		experiences from different cultures and i Place value within 100: • Count beyond twenty • Count tens • Tens and ones • Partitioning • Estimating on a number line • Comparing and ordering numbers Addition and subtraction within 20 • Related facts • Add and subtract 1s • Add to and across the next 10 • Subtract to, from and across a 10 • Add and subtract 10s • Add and subtract 10s • Add and subtract two 2-digit numbers with/without crossing a 10 • Mixed addition and subtraction • Compare calculations • Missing number problems		Multiplication and division: • Count in 2s, 5s, 10s and 3s • Recognize, make and add equal groups • Make arrays • Commutativity • Make equal groups by grouping and sharing • The 2, 5 and 10 times tables Fractions: • Parts and whole, equal and unequal parts • Recognize and find a half, quarter, third and whole • Unit and non-unit fractions • Equivalence (half and two quarters) • Recognise and find three quarters • Counting fractions up to a whole Time: • O'clock and half past, quarter past and quarter to • Tell time past the hour, to the hour, to 5 minutes • Minutes in an hour, hours in a day Mass, capacity and temperature: • Comparing mass • Measuring in grams and kilograms, litres and millilitres • Comparing volume and capacity • Temperature Position and direction • Language of position • Describing movement and turns • Shape patterns with turns Statistics • Draw/make and interpret pictograms, tally charts, block charts	
Religious Education	 what makes Joshua I can recount some demonstrate Joshua I can say what quali and put them in orde I understand that dir views on what qualit leader. I can name some lear reflect on what leade I understand that it using my own values How and why is Shabbat in people in Britain? I can use the right n to Jewish people dure I can start to explain decision-making. 	ers for Jewish people and say a good leader. of the key events that 's leadership skills. ties a good leader should have er from least to most important. fferent people have different cies are important to be a good aders in my own community and ership qualities they should have. is important to follow a leader s and questions to guide me. mportant to some Jewish ames for things that are special ring Shabbat. te of the things that Jewish te Shabbat. how certain beliefs affect in why Shabbat is important to	 ask? I know that: Christians read the It makes them ask right and wrong. Many people think questions too. UCP SALVATION: Why do I know that Easter the Bible. I know that Christi people hope of a r I can recognize tha a 'big story' of the I can tell stories of and recognize a lir rescuing people). I can recognize that their beliefs about worship at Easter. I can think, talk ar story of Easter has 	at Incarnation and Salvation are part of e Bible. If Holy Week and Easter from the Bible nk with the idea of Salvation (Jesus nat Jesus gives instructions about how three examples of how Christians show t Jesus' death and resurrection in church	 many Jewish families. Begin to ask wondering of wonderings as appropria Recall and name some for identify what they might Make links with other platit is important for common What does Torah mean for Jew Pupils know that the Torapeople containing laws, a Pupils can demonstrate as Jewish people follow the They can make connection teachings and the way the second second	agoue is an important building for questions and share and record te. autures of a Synagogue and teach about Jewish beliefs. ces of worship and consider why unities to come together. rish people? ah is a special book for Jewish and history. some of the ways in which some teachings of the Torah. ons between some of the nat some Jews live their lives. he history of the Jewish people

Art:		Art:
• AIL	explore different techniques involved in drawing	Portrait painting
•	such as shading, thick and thin lines, patterns and	Exploring the work of Romero Britto, a Brazilian artist
	shapes as well as using different surfaces to draw	 Developing an understanding of watercolour washes
	on.	 Drawing self-portraits
•	Use different materials to draw with such as pencils,	 Exploring the use of colour in portraits
	felt tips, charcoal, crayons, chalk and pastels.	
•	Use drawing to develop and share their ideas,	Making collage portraits
	experiences and imagination.	Sculpture:
Children	will learn to:	Learning about sculpture through a study of carnival
•	draw lines of varying thickness;	floats, puppets and costumes
•	use dots and lines to demonstrate pattern and texture;	Creating our own sculptures
•	use different materials to draw, for example pastels,	
•	chalk, felt tips;	Music:
•	use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and	BBC KS1 Music unit: Instruments Together
	understanding in this strand: portrait, self-portrait,	Keeping a steady beat
	line drawing, detail, landscape, cityscape, building,	Body-percussion
	pastels, drawings, line, bold, size, space	 Rhythm-patterns from long and short notes
DT:		• Finding out about wind instruments and how they work
•	Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and	Smooth, gentle singing
	recording experiences.	Up and down (melody)
•	Practical skills and techniques	Exploring voice-sounds, keyboards and piano
•	use a range of materials and components, including	Introducing the concepts of vibrations and sound-waves
	textiles;	• Melodic shapes (scales, step-by-step, zigzags, up and
•	with help, measure and mark out; cut, shape and score materials with some accuracy;	down)
•	assemble, join and combine materials, components	Bringing sounds and music-patterns together
•	or ingredients;	• Syncopation (rhythms which push and pull against the
•	demonstrate how to cut, shape and join fabric to	beat)
	make a simple product;	
•	manipulate fabrics in simple ways to create the desired effect;	BBC KS1 Music unit: Music Food Fest Children will explore
•	use a basic running stich;	 aspects of pitch: higher and lower, up and down, and
•	begin to use simple finishing techniques to improve	tunes that leap and jump
	the appearance of their product, such as adding	duration: steady beat, keeping in time, long and short
•	simple decorations.	notes, changing tempo and syncopation
Children	earn to:	recognising timbre
•	respond positively to ideas and starting points;	
•	explore ideas and collect information;	
•	describe differences and similarities and make links	
	to their own work;	
•	try different materials and methods to improve;	
•	use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: work, work of art,	
	idea, starting point, observe, focus, design, improve.	
	lace, searcing point, observe, rocus, acsign, improver	
Music:		
•	To sing songs and make music with expression and	
	control	
•	To listen and observe carefully, taking account of simple instructions	
•	Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing	
•	songs and speaking chants and rhymes	
•	Play tuned and untuned instruments musically	
•	Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds	
	using the inter-related dimensions of music.	
Identify	ing materials:	Identifying animals:
•	Distinguish between an object and the material from	Begin to look at animals that are both familiar and
	which it is made	unfamiliar to them, describing the features of these
•	Identify and name a variety of everyday materials,	animals and where they live.
Seasona	including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock I changes/trees and animals:	 Consider how they can be grouped or classified based or these factors.
Seasona		
•	Observe changes across the four seasons	 Confidently talk about animal characteristics and feature e.g. whether they have feathers, a tail, fins or a skeletor
•	Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies	whether they live in the water or on land, and if they are
•		nocturnal.
•	Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen	Work scientifically to observe and compare groupings of
	trees	animals.
•	Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety	• Ask questions about animals, e.g. why a crocodile is
	of common flowering plants, including trees	classed as a reptile, and use their knowledge of senses t
Working	scientifically:	identify and classify, based on sounds, smells and
	-	textures.
•	Observing closely, using simple equipment	Habitats:
•	Identifying and classifying	This term the children will be learning to:
•	Performing simple tests	
•	Asking simple questions and recognising that they can	 Say what is different about things that are living, dead on the same base alives

be answered in different ways

answers to questions

questions

Computing:

Using their observations and ideas to suggest

Gathering and recording data to help in answering

Computing: ay what is different about things that are living, dead or Children will explore using individual commands, both with others have never been alive and as part of a computer program. They will identify what each floor robot command does and use that

- Identify some of the plants and animals in a familiar habitat.
- Find microhabitats.
- Describe the conditions in a habitat.

DT: Nutrition:

- This term children will develop their understanding of: The basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to
 - prepare dishes
 - Where food comes from.

Mechanisms:

Design, make and evaluate: Create a new lunar buggy

- build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable
- explore and use mechanisms: levers, wheels, rotary motion and axles in their products

Art/DT:

Design, make and evaluate: Design and make a badge to commemorate the completion of astronaut training

- learn to use a basic stitch, eg. Running stitch
- begin to use simple finishing techniques to improve the . appearance of their product, such as adding simple decorations
- Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording experiences.

Practical skills and techniques

- use a range of materials and components, including textiles;
- with help, measure and mark out;
- cut, shape and score materials with some accuracy;
- assemble, join and combine materials, components or ingredients;
- demonstrate how to cut, shape and join fabric to make a simple product;
- manipulate fabrics in simple ways to create the desired effect;
- use a basic running stich;
- begin to use simple finishing techniques to improve the appearance of their product, such as adding
- simple decorations.

Children learn to:

- respond positively to ideas and starting points;
- explore ideas and collect information;
- describe differences and similarities and make links to their own work;
- try different materials and methods to improve;
- use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: work, work of art, idea, starting point, observe, focus, design, improve.

Music:

into adults

in different ways

Performing simple tests

Identifying and classifying

Lessons based around the piece 'Mars' from Holst's 'Planets' suite

Animals, including humans:

Growth and survival

Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow

Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including

Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right

Working scientifically: Plants/Forces and materials

Super scientists

Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered

Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

knowledge to start predicting the outcome of programs.

Children will also be introduced to the early stages of program

Music notation

humans, for survival (water, food and air)

Observing closely, using simple equipment

amounts of different types of food, and hygiene

- Graphic scores to show pitch and dynamics
- Compositions

- en will be learning to:

 - Sort objects into categories.
- design through the introduction of algorithms.

Technological understanding Scientific and

Understanding the arts (Art / DT/Music)

	comparing.		
	Word processing skills	 Ask questions about different habitats. 	
	Painting skills	 Describe the characteristics of some plants and animals. 	
		 Name some sources of food. 	
, geographical and social understanding (Hist / Geog)	 Painting skills Geography: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. History: To study events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally – The Great Fire of London 		 Geography: Maps/ features visible from space: recap of oceans and continents from previous term's focus 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 Geography – key stages 1 and 2 3 Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct
Historical, u	 To study significant historical events, people and places in their own locality - 	 Other famous carnivals around the world Other famous carnivals around the world History: To study events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally To study significant historical events, people and places in their own locality 	 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 History:

 Travel with a ball in different ways. Travel with a ball in different directions (side to side, forwards and backwards) with control and fluency. Bounce and kick a ball whilst moving. Pass the ball to another player in a game. Use kicking skills in a game. Use different ways of travelling in different directions or pathways. Run at different speeds. Begin to use space in a game. 	 and mirroring. Use different transitions within a dance motif. Move in time to music. Improve the timing of their actions composition with coordination. Perform learnt skills with increasing control. Compete against self and others. Watch and describe performances, and use what they see to improve their own performance. Talk about the differences between their work and that of others. 	 control. Jump for distance from a standing position with accuracy and control. Investigate the best jumps to cover different distances. Choose the most appropriate jumps to cover different distances. Know that the leg muscles are used when performing a jumping action. Throw different types of equipment in different ways, for accuracy and distance. Throw with accuracy at targets of different heights. Investigate ways to alter their throwing technique to achieve greater distance. Perform learnt skills with increasing control. Compete against self and others. Watch and describe performances, and use what they see to improve their own performance. Talk about the differences between their work and that of 		
(2 Scarf units for this term:	Progressive development of understanding of a 'Growth Mindset': Starting with part 1. Brainology (Growth vs Fixed Mindset) 2. Praise process & effort, 3. Challenges, 4. Mistakes, 5.Feedback, 6. You Scarf units for this term:	others. nt of understanding of a 'Growth Mindset': Brainology (Growth vs Fixed Mindset) nallenges, 4. Mistakes, 5.Feedback, 6. You matter)		
 Me & my relationships Understand that classroom rules help everyone to learn and be safe; Explain their classroom rules and be able to contribute to making these Recognise how others might be feeling by reading body language/facial expressions; Understand and explain how our emotions can give a physical reaction in our body (e.g. butterflies in the tummy etc.) Identify a range of feelings; Identify how feelings might make us behave: Suggest strategies for someone experiencing 'not so good' feelings to manage these. Recognise that people's bodies and feelings can be hurt; 	 Keeping myself safe Recognise the importance of sleep in maintaining a healthy, balanced lifestyle; Identify simple bedtime routines that promote healthy sleep. Recognise emotions and physical feelings associated with feeling unsafe; Identify people who can help them when they feel unsafe. Understand and learn the PANTS rules; Name and know which parts should be private; Explain the difference between appropriate and inappropriate touch; Understand that they have the right to say "no" to unwanted touch; Start thinking about who they trust and who they can ask for help. The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them. Understand that medicines can sometimes make people feel better when they're ill; Explain simple issues of safety and responsibility about 	 Being my best Explain the stages of the learning line showing an understanding of the learning process; Help themselves and others develop a positive attitude that support their wellbeing; Identify and describe where they are on the learning line in a given activity and apply its positive mindset strategies to their own learning. Understand and give examples of things they can choose themselves and things that others choose for them; Explain things that they like and dislike, and understand that they have choices about these things; Understand and explain that some choices can be either healthy or unhealthy and can make a difference to their own health. Explain how germs can be spread; Describe simple hygiene routines such as hand washing; Understand that vaccinations can help to prevent certain illnesses. Explain the importance of good dental hygiene; Describe simple dental hygiene routines. Name major internal body parts (heart, blood, lungs, stomach, small and large intestines, brain); 		
1	 Suggest ways of dealing with different kinds of hurt. Recognise that they belong to various groups and communities such as their family; Explain how these people help us and we can also help them to help us. Identify simple qualities of friendchin; 	 Build the second seco		

- Recognise and explain how a person's behaviour can affect other people. Identify people who are special to them; Explain some of the ways those people are special to them .
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List some of the things that money may be spent on in a family home. ٠

 them. Explain how it feels to be part of a group; Explain how it feels to be left out from a group; Identify groups they are part of; Suggest and use strategies for helping someone who is feeling left out. Recognise and describe acts of kindness and unkindness; Explain how these impact on other people's feelings; Suggest kind words and actions they can show to others; Show acts of kindness to others in school. Demonstrate active listening techniques (making eye contact, nodding head, making positive noises, not being distracted); Suggest strategies for dealing with a range of common situations requiring negotiation skills to help foster and maintain positive relationships. 	 Recognise that different notes and coins have different monetary value; Explain the importance of keeping money safe; Identify safe places to keep money; Understand the concept of 'saving money' (i.e. by keeping it in a safe placed and adding to it). Demonstrate simple ways of giving positive feedback to others. Recognise the range of feelings that are associated with losing (and being reunited) with a person they are close to. Identify different stages of growth (e.g. baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult); Understand and describe some of the things that people are capable of at these different stages.
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