



Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in hand we learn

Year 1 (B) Curriculum

Curriculum Drivers			
Possibilities and Citizenship	Reading and Vocabulary	Health and Wellbeing	Celebrating Diversity
<p>Our curriculum is designed to promote aspirations by preparing children for a changing world by making links between their learning and careers and opportunities in adult life. The curriculum enables children to make connections between what is learnt in school and open-up possibilities for them in later life.</p> <p>Teachers support children to be good citizens through the development of British Values and the core learning values of; Commitment, Opportunity, Respect and Excellence.</p>	<p>Our curriculum is designed to meet the needs of the children we serve placing great emphasis on the development of tier 2 and tier 3 vocabulary and fluency in reading. At Whitley Abbey we recognise that vocabulary development helps children to communicate effectively and to understand what they hear.</p> <p>Reading enables pupils to develop independent learning skills – skills that will serve them well in later life.</p>	<p>Our curriculum is designed to promote children's health, wellbeing and resilience through the promotion of Whitley Character Values, friendship, kindness, courage, resilience, gratitude and honesty. We want our children to make good choices about their own health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Research suggested that better emotional wellbeing is associated with higher achievement in primary school. When children feel safe they are able to better access learning in the classroom.</p>	<p>Our curriculum is designed to celebrate diversity. This means understanding that each individual is unique and recognising and celebrating our individual differences. The concept of diversity encompasses community, acceptance and respect. We foster the exploration of these differences in a safe, positive, and nurturing environment.</p> <p>We believe that by practicing mutual respect for qualities and experiences that are different from our own we build alliances across differences so that we can work together to eradicate all forms of discrimination.</p>

Curriculum Organisation

The curriculum at Whitley Abbey Primary School is planned to meet the needs of the diverse school community, placing great focus on vocabulary development and exploiting opportunities to read. The curriculum determines what children will know and do, but also helps them discover possibilities by making links to employment and helping pupils to identify their talents and passions. Throughout our curriculum, we promote our C.O.R.E learning values: Commitment, Opportunity, Respect and Excellence and 'The Whitley Abbey Character Values' (Friendship, Kindness, Gratitude, Honesty, Resilience and Courage) which support children in becoming confident people, able to take their place in society as happy, healthy, responsible citizens who care for others in the diverse world they live in.

Whilst our curriculum is not organised into 'themes' we exploit natural links between subjects to support children in making connections- when logical and practical to do so. We believe that this approach facilitates the promotion of 'depth of knowledge' surrounding a subject or idea and as such the development of Cultural Capital. Despite these links, each subject still retains its autonomy and is taught explicitly to support the development of semantic memory. Teachers plan opportunities for knowledge retrieval at spaced intervals to support the creation of long term memories and knowledge.

We intentionally plan visits, visitors and special events at midway or end points so that pupils have developed the language and knowledge they need to help them to fully immerse in the experience. Our 'Everyone D.O.E.S Promise' provides a programme of extra-curricular and enrichment opportunities to ensure that all children, regardless of their socio-economic status, have a wealth of experiences and memorable events which bring the curriculum to life.

Our curriculum is planned to allow pupils to consolidate learning through regularly revisiting skills (deliberate practise); skills which are framed within the development of new knowledge. The consolidation of these skills allowing children to master key learning that can then be independently applied.

The curriculum delivers Programmes of Study from the National Curriculum 2014 and allows children to embrace a wide range of exciting, challenging and opportunity rich learning experiences that celebrate the differences and diversity in our school community whilst promoting SMSC development and British Values.

Year 1

Year 1				
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
History	Deliberate Practice Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. Sequence events in chronological order. Ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources and understand key features of events. Know some ways in which we can find out about the past, documents, stories, first hand accounts, newspapers, articles, museums, recordings etc.. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronology 		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<p>Toys</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children make suggestions for how they could find out about what toys were like in the past? Do children know that toys in the past were different to toys today? Can children describe toys of the past? Can children discuss toys and ask questions about them? Do children understand the term 'decade'? Can children order decades chronologically? Can children identify some of the toys that were popular in particular decades? Can children recognise differences between old toys and new toys? Can children describe old and new toys using appropriate vocabulary? Can children sort old and new toys into categories? Do children know that some of the types of toys they play with were played with by children in the past too? Can children identify similarities between old and new toys? Can children use a range of sources of information? Can children place these time periods on a time-line? Can children place key events in chronological order? 	<p>Bright Lights Big City</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children Explain who Thomas Farriner was and why he is remembered? Can children recall the names of significant places associated with the great fire? Can children recall some of the contributing factors that caused the acceleration of the fire? Can children describe what the buildings were made of at this time and how that has changed? Can the children tell you how long the fire lasted? Can the children tell you how they stopped the fire? Can children discuss why this would not happen again today? Can children make deductions about the past from a variety of sources? Can children tell you about Samuel Peeps and give some details of his diary? Can children describe how the people of the time look different to people today? Can children use a range of sources of information? Can children place these time periods on a time-line? Can children place key events in chronological order? 	<p>Our Wonderful world – Explorers</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the children know who Matthew Henson was? Do the Children know who Christopher Columbus was? Can the children describe the achievements of these two individuals? Can children compare the lives of these two explorers? Can the children describe what life was like for them in their time-period? Can the children recognise similarities and differences between their own lives and the lives of the two explorers? Can children use a range of sources of information? Can children place these time periods on a time-line? Can children place key events in chronological order?
		Rocking horse, spinning top, yoyo, old, old	Thomas Farriner, London, Capital city, Fire, Spread,	Explorer, Atlantic Ocean, captain's log, mast, sailing ship,

Deliberate practise vocabulary:

Long ago, in the past, year, old, new, modern, year, similar, different, first hand, second hand, before, yesterday, years ago, decade, century, living memory.

	Vocabulary	fashioned, material, plastic, wooden, train, doll house, past, present, grand parent, great grand parent, metal, decades, new, similar, different.	Samuel Peeps, Past, leather buckets, bakers, River Thames, Pudding Lane, Monument, Tower of London, emergency, disaster, wooden houses.	journey, sail, compass, sailor, expedition, captain, explore, Christopher Columbus, Matthew Henson, Artic
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Geography	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use world maps, atlases and globes • use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], • use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features of the world and the UK • 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 surrounding environment and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. 		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	School Locality Assessment Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can children explain what a map is? • Can children explain what a map is used for? • Can children find a location on a map? • Can children name the 4 compass points? • Can children identify North, East, South and West on a compass? • Can children identify an aerial photograph? • Can children recognise some features on an aerial photograph? • Can children describe how the land used around the school? • Can children identify a symbol on a map? • Do children know what a key is? • Can children draw a simple map of the school using symbols? 	London and UK Assessment Questions Augustus Pugin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can children explain what a map is? • Can children explain what a map is used for? • Can children find a location on a map? • Can children name the 4 compass points? • Can children identify North, East, South and West on a compass? • Can children identify an aerial photograph? • Can children name the countries in the UK? • Can children use an atlas to locate the countries in the UK? • Do children know that London is the capital city? • Can children describe the difference between a city, town and village? • Can children name some London landmarks? • Can children identify why London different to Coventry? 	Hot and cold Places Assessment questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can children explain what a map is? • Can children explain what a map is used for? • Can children find a location on a map? • Can children name the 4 compass points? • Can children identify North, East, South and West on a compass? • Can children locate places in a globe or atlas? • Can children name the seven continents of the world and locate them on a map? • Can you name the five oceans of the world and locate them on a map? • Can children recognise the difference between seas and oceans? • Can children locate the equator? • Can children locate the North and South pole? • Can children describe what it might be like in a hot/cold country and what they might wear?
	Vocabulary	Local area (locality), land use, aerial view, symbol, key, building, field, path, playground	Aerial photograph, United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, capital city, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, London, landmarks Human features – city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop, skyscraper, road, railway Physical features – river, soil, woods	Continent, Europe, Asia, Africa, Antarctica, North America, South America, Australasia, oceans, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Southern, Arctic, human, physical, hot, cold, equator, North and South poles
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer

Deliberate practise vocabulary: **Plan, map, atlas, globe, place, compass, North, South, East and West, near and far, left and right**

Science	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways observe closely, using simple equipment perform simple tests identify and classify use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions gather and record data to help in answering questions <div>Deliberate practise vocabulary: • Question, find out, observe, describe, test, compare • Measure, length, height, mass/weight, time, temperature • Record, results, table, chart, pictograph, block graph, bar chart</div>			
	SC1	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children ask simple questions, recognising that they can be answered in different ways? Can children observe closely, using simple equipment ? Can children perform simple tests? Can children identify and classify? can children use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions? Can children gather and record data to help in answering questions ? 			
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<p>Materials</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions:</u></p> <p><u>Year 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children identify the material and object is made from? Can children identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock ? Can children describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials ? Can children compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.? <p><u>Year 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses ? An children find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.? 	<p>Animals Including Humans</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions:</u></p> <p><u>Year 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals Can children describe what a mammal is? Can children identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores Can children describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets) Can children identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. <p><u>Year 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults Can children describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) Can children describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. 	<p>Plants</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <p><u>Year 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees? Can children describe the difference between a deciduous and evergreen tree? Can children identify, describe and label the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees? <p><u>Year 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants? Can children find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy? 	<p>Seasons</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <p><u>Year 1 and 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children name the four seasons Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter? Can children talk about season changes in weather? Can children talk about the sun rise and sun set and the effect this has and how this changes throughout the year? Can children talk about plants and how they change in the different seasons e.g deciduous and evergreen?

	Vocabulary	Year 1 Wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, card, rubber, fur, fleece, cotton, wool, polyester, cotton wool • Names of common objects made from these materials e.g. door, building block, window, pencil sharpener, teddy etc. • Soft, hard, rough, smooth, stretchy, stiff, shiny, dull, flexible, waterproof, absorbent, opaque, transparent, translucent	Year 1 Fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, mammal • Common names of fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals including pets and those found in the local environment • Common structure of animals and humans including: head, face, ears, hair, eyes, nose, mouth, teeth, cheek, chin, neck, body, arms, hands, fingers, paws, fins, wings, legs, feet, toes, tail, skin, scales, fur, feathers • Herbivore, carnivore, omnivore • See, look, hear, listen, touch, feel, taste, smell Year 2	Year 1 Leaves, flowers, blossom, petals, fruit, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches, stem • Names of plants in their local environment for example grass, clover, daisy, buttercup, dandelion, oak, holly, daffodil, tulip etc. and plants we grow to eat such as lettuce, tomatoes, cucumber, radish, herb etc.	Year 1 and 2 Spring, summer, autumn, winter • Day, night, light, dark, sunrise, sunset • Sun, rain, snow, hail, precipitation, wind, cloud, cloud cover • Deciduous, evergreen tree
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer	
Art	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• use a range of materials creatively to design and make products• use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination• develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space• Compare and describe, differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and make links to their own work <div><u>Art Transitional Unit:</u> Create a portrait in the style of Matisse<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children comment on the work of other artist giving an opinion?• Can children identify techniques used?• Can children create a self-portrait in the style of a well-known artist?</div> <div>Deliberate practise vocabulary: Colour, Pattern, Texture, Line, Shape, Form, Space, Same, Different, Similar, Compare, Record, Drawing, Painting, collage</div>			
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	Andy Goldsworthy - Wax Resist Autumn Leaves / Squiggle Drawing <u>Assessment questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children comment on the work of other artist giving an opinion?• Can children comment on the materials and techniques used by an artist?• Can children identify similarities and difference between pieces of work?• Can children evaluate their own work and the work of others?• Can children use natural materials to create?• Can children use wax rubbing technique to record images?• Can children use the work of artists as a stimulus for their own work?• Can children use the squiggle drawing technique to capture an image at speed? https://www.accessart.org.uk/squiggle-drawings-autumn-floor-drawings/ https://www.accessart.org.uk/wax-resist-autumn-leaves-by-rosie-james/	GFL Art - Using Charcoal and paint - mixed media <u>Assessment questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children make lines of different sizes/ thickness and shapes and describe them?• Can children use more than one media to create an image?• Can children describe the techniques they are using – painting, sketching, shading, drawing?• Can children comment on the work of other artist giving an opinion?• Can children comment on the materials and techniques used by an artist?• Can children identify similarities and difference between pieces of work?• Can children evaluate their own work and the work of others?• Can children mix paints to make lighter and darker colours? https://romeromac.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Year-2.-The-Great-Fire-of-London.pdf	Kandinsky / Alma Thomas- Links to Seasons - Exploring tone/ collage <u>Assessment questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children comment on the work of other artists giving an opinion?• Can children comment on the materials and techniques used by an artist?• Can children identify similarities and difference between pieces of work?• Can children evaluate their own work and the work of others?• Can children identify primary colours?• Can children identify secondary colours?• Can children explain what happens when two colours are mixed and know how to make green, orange and purple?• Can children categories colours – cold colours and warm colours?• Can children describe the tone of a colour – light or dark? https://www.accessart.org.uk/spiral-snails-drawing-spirals/	

	Vocabulary	soft, broad, bold, narrow, fine, pattern, line, shape, detail, dots, rounded, symmetrical, long Shapes: e.g. Long, oval, curvy, wavy Observational drawing, wax resist, Materials: charcoal, drawing pencil, graphite, wax crayons, watercolour, pen	<i>Describe lines and brush strokes or brushes- Thick, thin, soft, broad, bold, narrow, fine, pattern, line, shape, detail</i> <i>Shapes: e.g. Long, oval, curvy, wavy</i> Materials: charcoal, drawing pencil	<i>Light Dark, Thick, Thin, Tone, Warm, Cold, Shade e.g. naming different shades , rip, tear, collage</i> <i>Spiral, circle, continuous, movement</i> Primary colours: Red, yellow and blue Secondary colours: green, orange, purple
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
DT	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 explore and evaluate a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria 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 <div> Deliberate practise vocabulary: evaluate, evaluation, product, design, suitable, suitability, investigate, design criteria, function </div>		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	Puppets Assessment questions https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/design-technology/key-stage-1/year-1/textiles-puppets/assessment-dt-y1-puppets/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the children explain what a joining technique is? Can the children identify and name the simple equipment they need to make a puppet? Can the children explain what a template is? Can the children describe a fabric using simple adjectives? Can the children explain the importance of a design idea? Can the children develop and communicate their ideas through talk, drawings and mock-ups? Can the children select the tools they need for the job? 	Structures – Inspired by London’s skyline Assessment questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the children explain what a structure is? Can the children identify a man-made material/object? Can the children identify a natural material/object? Can the children differentiate between strong and weak structures? Can the children explain if a structure is stable or unstable? Can the children explain the function of the product they have made? https://www.drawingtolearn.com.au/blog/cereal-box-city-from-riba-architecturecom	Smoothies Ainsley Harriet Assessment questions https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/design-technology/key-stage-1/year-1/fruit-and-vegetables/assessment-dt-y1-fruit-and-vegetables/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the children identify a variety of fruits and vegetables? Can the children differentiate between a fruit and a vegetable? Can the children say how certain vegetables and fruit are grown and where? Can the children explain how a blender is used to create a smoothie? Can the children cut food safely? Can the children select the correct tool to complete a task?
	Vocabulary	<i>Design, glue, decorate, model, hand puppet, safety pin, staple, stencil, template</i>	<i>Function, man- made, stiff, stable, strong, structure, natural</i>	<i>Blender, fruit, vegetable, seed, root, ingredients, peel, peeler, smoothie</i>
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer

Computing	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet			<div>Deliberate practise vocabulary: Rules, Online, Private information, Email, Safe, Unsafe, Report.</div>
	Continuous provision	Our computing curriculum aims to explicitly teach Computer Science Skills. Digital literacy and Information Technology will be delivered in a cross curricular approach. Therefore, children will be given regular opportunities to practise word processing skills, use search engines, save and edit their work and present ideas in a variety of forms through other areas of the curriculum.			
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	Safety/ Technology beyond school / grouping and sorting National Online Safety Unit - Self image and identify <u>Assessment Questions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do children know how to keep themselves safe online? Unit 1.9 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children name 4 ways which technology is used at home?• Can children 4 ways technology is used outside of school and home?• Can children explain what is mean by technology?• Can children describe how technology helps us to communicate? Unit 1.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children sort and classify objects?• Can children use a simple computer program to present their findings?	Spreadsheets National Online Safety Unit – Online Relationships <u>Assessment Questions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do children know how to keep themselves safe online? Year 1 Unit 1.8 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children enter data into cells• Can children save files?• Can children manipulate data?• Can children explain what a spreadsheet is and how it might be used? Year 2 Unit 2.3 Spreadsheets <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children enter data into cells?• Can children allocate a value to an image?• Can children manipulate data using copy and paste to solve puzzles?• Can children create a spreadsheet which includes a graph?• Can children add labels to their spreadsheets and graphs?• Can children answer questions about data?	Algorithms National Online Safety Unit – Online Reputation <u>Assessment Questions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do children know how to keep themselves safe online? Year 1 2Code –Unit 1.7 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children understand that an algorithm is a set of instructions?• Can children use an algorithm to solve a problem of achieve an objective?• Do children know that an algorithm written for a computer is called a program? Year 2 2Code – Unit 2.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children create algorithms of more than 1 step?• Can children translate algorithms into code?• Can children make predictions about what will happen?• Can children debug a program?• Can children test their own programs and make modifications?	
	Vocabulary	Technology, communication, program, present, sort,	Rows, columns, cells, arrow keys, delete back space	Algorithm, Program, instruction, order, debug	
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer	
RE	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop tolerance and respect for the beliefs and practices of others• To respectfully express their ideas and values and appreciate those of others			<div>Deliberate practise vocabulary: understanding, respect, tolerance, community, values, British values.</div>
		<u>Assessment Questions:</u>	<u>Assessment Questions:</u>	<u>Assessment Questions:</u>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by travelling? Can children show you a roll? (could be a log roll, forward roll, backwards roll, teddy-bear roll) Can children show you a safe way to land? (bending both knees on landing with two feet) Can children make shapes with their body? Can children move from one place to another changing the speed of movement? Can children evaluate their performance? Can children say what they need to do improve their performance? Can children talk about the importance of exercise and some of the effects it has on their body? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children show you how to pass a ball? Can children show you how to receive a ball in different ways? Can children evaluate their performance? Can children say what they need to do improve their performance? Can children talk about the importance of exercise and some of the effects it has on their body? 	and some of the effects it has on their body?
	Vocabulary	Dance Performance, dance, rehearsal, dance phrases, patterns, movement. Gymnastics Warm up, heart rate, shapes, travelling, apparatus, timing, direction.	Passing, throwing, underarm, overarm, defend, attack, techniques, breathing, fast, slow, control, space, dodging, sprinting, pass.	Active, space, skills, actions, combination, accuracy, control, control, co-ordination
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Music	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants play tuned and untuned 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 		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	Assessment Questions: Unit 1 - Hey You - To see how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children recognise that music has a steady beat like a heartbeat? Can children create rhythms from words? Can children create their own rhythms? Can children listen to and respond to songs with a Hip Hop theme? 	Assessment Questions: Unit 3 - In the Groove - To know how to respond to different styles of music <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children find the pulse of a piece of music? Can children identify 5 types of music? Can children dance to or move to the pulse of each style? Can children listen to and repeat a short phrase using 2 notes on an instrument (high / low)? Can children create with two, then three notes? 	Assessment Questions: Unit 4 - Round and Round - To identify the pulse, rhythm and pitch in different styles of music <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children improvise with two notes? Can children listen to and respond to songs with a Bossa Nova rhythm? Can children play as part of the performance? Can children play accurately and in time?
	Vocabulary	Unit 1 - Pulse, rhythm. Pitch, rap, improvise. Compose, melody, bass guitar, drums, decks, perform	Unit 3 - Blues, Baroque, Latin, Folk and Funk, rhythm, pitch, compose, improvise, perform, groove	Unit 4 - Keyboard, bass, guitar, percussion, trumpets, saxophones, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, perform, audience, Bossa Nova
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer

Deliberate practise vocabulary: pitch, high, low, pulse, perform, opinion, listen, respond.

PSHE	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the importance of positive and healthy relationships • understand the importance of respecting others and of self respect. • understand the Whitley Values and British Values and how we should use these in our lives. • understand what consent is, how to give and refuse consent • understand the importance of physical health and mental wellbeing and • understand the difference between healthy and unhealthy choices, including the impact mentally on their emotions • understand how to keep themselves safe and what to do if they feel unsafe. • understand the growth mind-set and mental health strategies they can use when they are struggling. <div>Deliberate Practise Vocabulary : British Values, Tolerance, Acceptance, democracy, individual liberty, rule of law, Prevent, respect, relationships ,growth mindset, talent, skill,</div>		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<u>Relationships Assessment Questions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can children explain what they like/dislike and what are they good at? • Do children know what makes them special and what are their strengths? • Do children know they are unique, what are their personal qualities or features? • Can children identify are they similar or different to others? • Do children know the different groups they belong to? • Can children identify people who love and cares for you? • Can children identify how others make them feel loved and cared for? • Can children identify what is the same and different about families? • Can children explain what families might enjoy doing together? • Do children know who they would tell if there was something that worried them about your family? • Can children explain what is bullying? • What is the difference between kind and unkind behaviour? • Do the children know the difference between rude, mean or bullying? 	<u>Living in the wider world Assessment Questions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can children name some responsibilities they have at school? And at home? • Can children identify some of their own strengths? What strengths they admire in others? • What possibilities are there for the children based on their strengths and interests? • Who helps us in the community? • What jobs do they do? • How do we contribute to looking after our community? • What other types of people live within our community? • How can we look after the world in which we live? 	<u>Health and wellbeing Assessment Questions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can children you use the correct names for parts of the body? • Do children know what parts of the body are covered by underwear and are private? • Do children know what being healthy means? • Can children name special people who help them to stay healthy? • Do children know how medicines and vaccinations help us to stay healthy? • Which people in our community help other people? • Who can help them if they become lost? What would you say? • Who can help them if they ever don't feel safe? What would you say? • Who can you ask for help to feel safe at school? Who would you ask? What would you say? • Do you know what to do if there is an emergency? What would you say?
	Vocabulary	Relationships:, behaviour, problem, co-operative, feelings, worried, excited, nervous, angry, same different, emotion, loss, challenge, different, kind, unkind, worry, skills, talents, resilience, kindness, friendship, gratitude, respect, tolerance	Living in the wider world: community, help, , save, choices, jobs, Respect Responsible Rules, global, environment, citizen, strength, skill, talent, reciprocity, teamwork, resourceful, courage, resilience, honesty,	Health and Wellbeing: penis, vagina, healthy, unhealthy, substance,, harmful, rules, dangerous, ,food, drink, celebration, , same, different, choice, active, protect, damage, sun, effect, games, safety, cultures, real, imaginary, danger, secret, trust, good touch, bad touch, unsafe worried, private, police, doctors, nurses, teachers, ambulance, fire brigade, medicines, allergic, courage, gratitude, democracy, rules