



Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in hand we learn

Year 2 Curriculum

Curriculum Drivers			
Possibilities and Citizenship	Reading and Vocabulary	Health and Wellbeing	Celebrating Diversity
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. Teachers support children to be good citizens through the development of British Values and the core learning values of; Commitment, Opportunity, Respect and Excellence.	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. Reading enables pupils to develop independent learning skills – skills that will serve them well in later life.	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. 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.	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. 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.

Curriculum Organisation

The curriculum lies at the heart of education and at Whitley Abbey Primary School, it 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 '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, responsible citizens who care for others and the 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 to immerse in the experience and to bring their learning 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 for the National Curriculum 2014 and allows for children to learn from exciting, challenging and opportunity rich learning experiences that celebrate the differences and diversity in our school community whilst promoting SMSC development and British Values.

	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 to show that they know and understand key features of events. Know some ways in which we can find out about the past, documents, stories, letters, pictures, photographs, 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>Whitley – History of our locality</p> <p><u>Assessment questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children explain how places change over time and give examples? Can children talk about ASDA and the sites previous use? Children can discuss how things change? Can children name a famous person from the locality and why they are famous? (Frank Whittle) Can children sequence events in time and use language that demonstrates their understanding of the passage of time? Can children talk about Frank Whittles work? Can Children say why Frank Whittle is remembered? Can children talk about Frank Whittles life/ job? <p>https://www.coventrytelegraph.net/lifestyle/nostalgia/gallery/look-14-photos-coventrys-long-15497077</p>	<p>Land Ahoy – Titanic</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children sequence events leading up to and ending in the sinking of the titanic? Can children name the date that the Titanic sank? Can children give the location of the sinking of the Titanic? Can children give some information about the passengers of the titanic? Can children compare the Titanic to modern day ships?. Can children identify the cause of the Titanic sinking? Can children give reasons for the many deaths following the sinking of the titanic? Can children name some of the people who built or made up the crew of the titanic? (Herbert Haddock) 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>Beach Combers</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do children know that they can find out information about the past from photographs? Can children use photographs to find out clues about what seaside holidays were like in the past? Can children order photographs chronologically? Do children know that seaside holidays have not always been popular? Do children know when seaside holidays started to become popular? Can children give reasons for why seaside holidays became popular in the 19th century? Can children describe some of the features of seaside holidays 100 years ago? Can children display knowledge of Victorian seaside holidays in a variety of ways? Can children identify ways in which holidays in the past and holidays today are similar? Can children identify ways in which holidays in the past and holidays today are different? Can children make deductions about the past from a variety of sources?
	Vocabulary	Features, buildings, change, modern, village, town, city, houses, local area, aerobatics, feasible, knighthood, pilot, Jet engine, Turbo. RAF	Collision, first class, second class, third class, captain, crew, passenger, ice burg, Atlantic, ocean, lifeboat, rich, poor, sinking, luxury, survivor, disaster	Punch and Judy, bathing suit, promenade, pier, brass band, donkey ride, beach, penny farthing, costume, bathing machine, deck chair

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.

	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 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. 		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<p>Whitley Area</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <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 use a simple atlas? Can children name the 4 compass points? Can children identify North, East, South and West on a compass? Can children tell you their address? Can children tell you the address of the school? Where is our school? Street? Postcode? What are physical features? Can you name some physical features in our locality? What are human features? Can you name some human features in our locality? Can you explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village? Can you follow a route of a map using left and right below next to? Can children name the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK? 	<p>Australia</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <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 use a simple atlas? Can children name and locate the 7 continents? Can children plot a route from the UK to Australia? Can children identify human and physical features? Can children compare the physical and human features of Whitley and Fleetwood in Australia? Can children compare what it would be like to live in both areas? Can children compare the climate of the UK and Australia? 	<p>Coastal</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <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 use a simple atlas? Can children locate beaches on a map? Can children name the seas surrounding the UK? Do children know that beaches are found at the coast? What are physical features? Can children name some physical features of a beach? What are human features? Can children name some human features of a beach? Can children spot some physical and human features on an aerial photograph? Can children name some popular seaside towns in the UK and locate them on a map? What do we need to do to protect the environment?
	Vocabulary	<p>locality, land use, aerial view, symbol, key, building, landmarks, human features, physical features, urban, rural.</p> <p>Key human features city, town, village, farm, factory, house, office, shop, capital city, country. Key physical features, wood, hill, river, soil, vegetation, season, weather.</p> <p>Prepositions and direction-finding terms such as, above, around, below, left, right, forward, near, inside, opposite, outside</p> <p>United Kingdom, island, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, capital city, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, London, landmarks</p>	<p>Aerial photograph, United Kingdom, island.</p> <p>Physical features; beach, cliff, coast, ocean, sea, river, vegetation</p> <p>Human features – city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop, skyscraper, road, railway</p> <p>Continents, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Australasia,</p>	<p>seaside, holiday, popular, protect, environment</p> <p>Physical/Natural features; sand dunes, beach, cliff, bay shingle, sea, ocean, waves , coast</p> <p>Human/Man-made features; pier, lighthouse, fairground, harbour, caravan site.</p> <p>Popular seaside towns; Scarborough, Skegness, Great Yarmouth. North sea, Irish sea, North Atlantic Ocean, English Channel</p>

Deliberate practise vocabulary:

Plan, map, atlas, globe, place, compass, North, South, East and West, near and far, left and right

	Term	Autumn		Spring	Summer
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 			
	SC1	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: <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:	Materials – Around the home <u>Assessment Questions:</u> <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.? 	Plants – Locality Study <u>Assessment Questions:</u> <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? 	Living things and their habitats <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children identify ways in which different ocean animals have adapted to their environment? Can children suggest reasons why different habitats are suitable for some animals but not others? Do children know what a habitat is? Do children know that animals and plants need to live in habitats they are suited to? Can children match animals and plants to suitable habitats? Can children name some different types of habitats? Can children describe different types of habitats? Can children compare habitats and the animals and plants that live in them? Do children know what a micro-habitat is? Can children name some micro-habitats? Can children identify and describe some of the animals that live in micro-habitats? Do children know that animals and plants in a habitat are dependent on each other for food? Can children construct a simple food chain? Can children construct food chains that include humans? 	Animals and humans <u>Assessment Questions:</u> <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.
	Vocabulary	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,	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.	• Living, dead, non-living • Habitat, micro habitat, food chain • Field, hedgerow, pond, woodland, seashore, ocean, rainforest, Arctic, desert • Air, food, water, shelter, heat, warmth, sun	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 Reproduce, offspring, grow, adults (fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, mammal, humans) • Survival, water, food, air, shelter • Exercise, fit, healthy, food, fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, eggs, nuts, pulses, beans, milk, cheese, bread, pasta, rice, butter, vegetable oil, olive oil •

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

		absorbent, opaque, Squash, bend, twist, stretch	Seeds, bulbs, grow, healthy, water, light, temperature, soil, nutrients •		
	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>Deliberate practise vocabulary: Colour, Pattern, Texture, Line, Shape, Form, Space, Same, Different, Similar. Compare. Record. Drawina.</div>
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<p>Matisse – Mini Beast (linked to locality study)</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children mix colours to create new colours?• Can children name primary colours?• Can children name secondary colours?• Can children purposefully combine primary colours to create secondary colours?• Can children comment on the tone of colours?• Can children work together to make a collaborative art piece?• Can children take inspiration from nature?• 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? <p>https://www.accessart.org.uk/colour-wheel-for-infants-and-juniors/</p> <p>https://www.accessart.org.uk/the-minibeast-project/</p>	<p>Animal mask (design) - Henri Rousseau</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children create observational drawings?• Can children recognise simple shapes in animals to support their drawings?• Can children create simple sketches?• Can children use their sketches as a starting point to design a mask?• Can children use materials to make a 3D – papier mache?• 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? <p>https://www.accessart.org.uk/year-3-4-making-club-animal-parade-week-one/</p> <p>https://www.accessart.org.uk/year-3-4-making-club-animal-parade-week-two/</p> <p>https://www.accessart.org.uk/year-3-4-making-club-animal-parade-week-three/</p>	<p>The Seaside – Textures</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <p>https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/art-design/key-stage-1/year-1/landscapes-using-different-media/lesson-2-landscapes-beach-textures/</p> <p>Toon Joosen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can children create texture in their work by using rubbings/ sand or other scrap materials?• Can children create texture using simple printing techniques?• 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 identify features of a landscape – horizon, foreground, background? <p>https://www.accessart.org.uk/monoprinting-with-carbon-paper/</p>	

	Vocabulary	<i>Painting; Secondary (colours), Light, Dark, Thick, Thin, Tone, Warm, Cold, Bright, Colour wheel, Collage; Colour Pattern, Shape, Mixed media, Collage, Layers Combine, Opinion, artist,</i>	<i>Masks, costume, theatre, joining techniques, parade, celebration, carnival, design, papier mache, sketch.</i>	<i>Print, Rubbing, Smudge, Image, Shapes, Surface, Pressure, Texture , landscape, foreground, background, horizon. materials</i>
	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:	Mini beast hotel <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the children what a structure is? Can the children can explain who a client is and why they are important? Can the children explain what design criteria is and why it is important? Can the children evaluate their product saying that they like and dislike about their design? Can the children explain what the term stable means and make changes to their design to ensure it is stable? Can the children offer ways to make their structure stronger? 	Wraps <u>Assessment Questions</u> https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/design-technology/key-stage-1/year-2/food-a-balanced-diet/assessment-dt-y2-a-balanced-diet/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the children explain where some of the ingredients come from? Can the children explain what a balanced diet is and what foods may/may not appear? Can the children say what a refrigerator is used for and what foods you may find in one? Can the children say what nutrients are and why they are good for the body? 	Fairgrounds <u>Assessment Questions</u> https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/design-technology/key-stage-1/year-2/mechanisms-fairground-wheel/assessment-dt-y5-fairground-wheel/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the children explain what a structure is? Can the children explain what a mechanism is? Can the children explain what the world stable means? Can the children explain how the Ferris Wheel spins? Can the children explain what strong and weak means and give examples of this? What happens when a structure is strong or weak? Can the children distinguish between fixed and freely moving axles? Can the children give examples of materials which are strong and weak? Which materials are the most and least suitable for their structure? Can the children list the main parts of the Ferris Wheel and explain what each part does?
	Vocabulary	<i>Strong, stable, structure, client, design criteria, structure, test, weak, strong, features</i>	<i>Carbohydrate, dairy, fat, sugar, fruits and vegetables, protein, diet, balanced diet, nutrients, ingredients, healthy, unhealthy</i>	<i>Axle, mechanism, stable, strong, test, waterproof, weak, strong, Ferris Wheel, Ferris Wheel pod, base</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 where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies <div> Deliberate practise vocabulary: Appropriate/inappropriate sites Cyber-bullying Digital footprint Keyword searching </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:	National Online Safety Unit – Online Bullying Assessment Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do children know how to keep themselves safe online? 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? 	National Online Safety Unit – Managing Online information Assessment Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do children know how to keep themselves safe online? 2Question - Unit 2.4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children create a pictogram to represent data? Can children organise data in a data base? Can children use a binary tree to sort information, manipulate data and answer questions? Can children design their own binary tree? Can children run searches on a data set? 	National Online Safety Unit – Health wellbeing and lifestyle Assessment Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do children know how to keep themselves safe online? 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	Data, spreadsheet, graph, label, copy, paste, cut, value	Pictogram, data, database, binary tree, binary, search, sort, present.	Algorithm, code, debug, program, design, test, translate.
	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 		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	Assessment Questions Autumn 1: Who is Jewish and what do they believe? Who do Jewish people believe in? Can you explain one way that Jewish people remember God? Can you name some objects in a Jewish person’s home? What are the objects used for? What is Shabbot? Autumn 2: How and why do we celebrate special and sacred times? (part 2) Can you tell me about the festival of Pesach? Why is Pesach celebrated? What are the similarities between Pesach and Eid-ul-Fitr and/or Easter? What are the differences between Pesach and Eid-ul-Fitr and/or Easter?	Assessment Questions Spring1: Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? (part 2) Where do Muslims worship? How do Muslims pray and worship? Why do Muslims fast during Ramadan? How does this make them feel? Why is the Qur’an important to Muslims? How does the Qur’an affect the way Muslims behave? Spring 2: Who is Christian and what do they believe? (part 2) Can the children retell a story about Jesus with visual aids? What does the story tell us about bad and good, right and wrong? How do Christians try to behave? How do Christians show that they believe in God?	Assessment Questions Summer 1: How can we learn from scared books? Can you retell a story from the bible or another sacred book? What does the story teach us about good and bad, right and wrong? Do all people believe in the same stories? Is that okay? How and why are the sacred books cared for? Can you name the sacred books for someone of the Christian faith, Muslim faith and Jewish faith? Summer 2: How should we care for the world and others and why does it matter? What did Jesus say about the importance of people? Can you give me an example of how people from a particular faith help/care for others? What does the Torah teach people about caring for others? What would it be like if no one cared for one another? Can you describe the behaviour of someone who is following the golden rule?
	Vocabulary	Autumn 1: Jewish, shabbot, Star of David, seder plate, mezuzah, challah bread	Autumn 1: Mosque, fast, Ramadan, Eid, holy Qur’an.	Autumn 1: Muslim faith; Islam, Prophet Mohammed. Christian faith, Jesus, bible, Jonah.

Deliberate practise vocabulary:

understanding, respect, tolerance, community, values, British values.

		Autumn 2: Ramadan, Eid, fasting, Mosque, charity. Synagogue, Passover, Pesach, freedom, sacrifice. Easter, feast, celebration, family.	Autumn 2: behaviours, worship, conscience, The Good Samaritan, strength, justice.	Autumn 2: morals, Jesus, Torah, golden rule, creation.
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
PE	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, Develop 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. 		Deliberate practise vocabulary: run, jump (star, tuck, bunny hop, leap, hop, straight, half) throw (over arm, underarm) catch, balance, counter balance, warm up, cool down, healthy, exercise, fitness., agility, co-ordination, team, attack and defend, movement pattern warm up, cool down, healthy, exercise, fitness.
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<u>Assessment Questions</u> Dance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children evaluate and improve a dance performance? Can children use vocabulary to describe how dances make them feel? Can children perform a dance using simple movement patterns? Gymnastics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children show you how they put a variety of different movement patterns together? E.g. roll, jump, balance, jump, roll. 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 develop short sequences? Do children show a clear start, middle and end? 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? 	<u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children identify rules and tactics for different invasion games? Can children show you ways to defend? Can children receive a ball in different ways with control? Can children show you how to pass a ball with accuracy? 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? 	<u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children change direction whilst running? Can children show movement techniques with control? Can children show co-ordination? E.g. catching a ball with accuracy, throwing a ball to a target. 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?
	Vocabulary	Dance repeat, starting, finishing, positions, performing. Gymnastics aerobic, cool down, routine, arches, bridges, tense, oxygen, muscles, lungs.	invasion games, score, tactics, skills, pass, receive, accuracy.	Active, space, skills, actions, combination, accuracy, control, control, co-ordination
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Mus.	Deliberate Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes 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. 		Deliberate practise vocabulary: pitch, high, low, pulse, perform, opinion, listen,

	(Skills)			
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<u>Assessment Questions</u> Unit 1 – <i>Hands, Feet, Heart</i> - To learn about South Africa and South African music <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children play accurately and in time? Can children play G A and C? Can children play G, A, B and C? Can children add high and low sounds in tempo with Afro-Pop and South African Music? 	<u>Assessment Questions</u> Unit 4 – <i>Zoo Time</i> - To understand and perform reggae music and to keep the pulse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children appreciate that ‘pitch’ means high and low when using our voices or instruments? Can children compose a simple melody using rhythms? Can children compose a simple melody using C? Can children compose a simple melody using C and D?	<u>Assessment Questions</u> Unit 5 – <i>Friendship Song</i> - To understand that songs have a musical style and can express feelings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children sing a song in 2 parts? Can children sing a song in 2 parts and keep the pulse? Can children sing a song in 2 parts and add a rhythm? Can children recognise keyboard, bass, guitar, trumpets and saxophones? Unit 6 - Reflect, Rewind and Replay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children listen and respond to music of different styles and genres? Can children listen and respond to music from different eras? Can children apply appropriate vocabulary to describe tempo or styles of music? Can children identify instruments within a recording?
	Vocabulary	Unit 1 - Keyboard, drums, bass, electric guitars, saxophone, trumpet. Pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, perform, audience, question and answer, melody, dynamics, tempo	Unit 4 - keyboard, drums, bass, electric guitar ,Reggae, improvise, compose, perform, audience, rap, improvise, melody, dynamics, tempo, melody	Unit 5 - Keyboard, drums. Bass, glockenspiel, improvise, compose, perform, audience, rap, improvise, melody, dynamics, tempo Unit 6 - Taken from all previous units

	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
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. 		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<u>Relationships Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children explain how to make friends with others? Can children identify how you know when someone feels lonely? What can you do to help? Can children name some qualities that make a good friend? Can children describe how a good friend behaves? Can children suggest ways you can solve an argument with your friends? Do children know how to ask for help if a friendship is making them unhappy? Do children know how to keep themselves safe and which parts of their body are private? 	<u>Living in the wider world Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do children know different groups they are part of? Do children understand that they have rights and responsibilities and what are those rights and responsibilities at school, at home and in other groups you are in? Can children suggest ways in which they can make other people feel included? How would you make someone who looked different to you feel included? Do children know what money is and what do we need it for? What different ways can we use to look after money? How do people make money? Do you earn pocket money? 	<u>Health and wellbeing Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do children know about road safety? Do children know how we make sure we keep safe near fire? Do children know how we stay safe around water? Can children say how medicines kept safely? How can all types of medicines, including creams, help people? Which things at home are too dangerous for you to touch and why? Where are they kept? Can children explain how you stay safe around electricity? How can you keep fit physically and mentally? Why are sleep and rest important?

Deliberate Practise Vocabulary : British Values, Tolerance, Acceptance, democracy, individual liberty, rule of law, Prevent, respect,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do children know is it not okay to call someone names? And Why is it not okay to hurt someone's feelings? Do children know what is bullying? Why is bullying not okay? Who would you tell if you were bullied? Why is important to tell someone? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the difference between a need and a want? How do people choose what to spend their money on? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why are medicines, vaccinations and immunisations important? Why is it important to look after our teeth? Why is it important to get a good night's sleep? What different ways have you learnt to feel better when you feel sad or angry? Who would you ask for help if you felt very sad? What can you do to help your friends and family to feel better? Can children describe the human life-cycle, can they describe some changes from young to old? Do children know that we need change as we grow up? Do children know that their bodies change? Can children label the parts of the human body including the genitals? Do children know how to you stay safe in school and at home? Who can you go to for help? Who would you ask for help if you were lost? At the shops, in a park, at a fairground? If someone in your home had an accident or was sick and needed help, what would you do? Do children know the number would you call in an emergency? How could you make the call and what would you say?
	Vocabulary	Relationships: Special, different, dilemma, responsibility, challenge, unhelpful, helpful, behaviour, problem, co-operative, Care, excluded, friend, difficult, problems, resolve, lonely, friendly, kind, friendship, welcoming, happy, unhappy, sad, angry, loved, unkind, bullying – rude, mean, kindness, friendship, gratitude, respect, tolerance, resilience	Living in the Wider World: respect, responsible, rules, rights, included, community, groups, clubs, included, friendship, kindness, money – coins, notes, paid, pocket money, earn, win, find, presents, borrow, benefits, save, choices, jobs, special different, helpful, courage, resilience, honesty, reciprocity, teamwork, resourceful	Health and Wellbeing: Family, same, different, boy, girl, babies, male, female, new life cycle, birth, body parts, timeline, order, vagina, penis, growing, changing, medicine, healthy, pharmacy, doctor, safety, asthma, instructions, healthy diet, oral health, physical activity, da active, sleep, vaccination routine, hygiene, food, rest, routines. Dangerous, poisonous, burning, fire brigade, ambulance, police, courage, gratitude, democracy, rules