

| | St Mary's Catholic Primary School Curriculum | | |
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| | Year 1 - Spring 1 | | |
| | Main Themes: Materials/Toys | | |
| | Cultural Capital/Enrichment: Grosvenor Museum | | |
| End Points | By the end of this half term, in RE, pupils will be able Identify some of the people that encounter Jesus and recognise that | | |
| | he is special. They will know some of the stories from Jesus's early ministry and look in detail at the story of Zacchaeus and | | |
| | how his life was changed by his encounter with Jesus. Pupils will reflect on what the good news of Jesus's message might | | |
| | mean for them. In English, within our text of Sam and the Terrible Tiger, the children will have continued to learn about | | |
| | adjectives and will have used some to write tiger poems. They will have created wanted posters for a missing tiger and will | | |
| | also have explored non-fiction texts; using these to find out about tigers before creating their own fact files. They will have | | |
| | continued to develop their fluent reading and comprehension as well as how to recognise and spell high frequency words. | | |
| | They will also have begun to use capital letters for names and at the beginning of a sentence more consistently and will | | |
| | have been introduced to some common prefixes and suffixes e.gun, -ed, -ing. In phonics they will be able to use and apply | | |
| | split digraphs. In Maths the children will have continued to learn to read, write and interpret mathematical statements | | |
| | involving addition, subtraction and equals signs. They will know how to represent and use number bonds and related | | |
| | subtraction facts within 20 and will understand how to add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including | | |
| | zero. They will recognise teens numbers as 1 ten and some ones, or "10-and-a-bit". In science, we will learn about the | | |
| | methods scientists use to build explanations about everyday materials, how and why they are used. They will learn that | | |
| | scientists make observations and collect and analyse data to test their ideas. They will develop an understanding of | | |
| | different types of enquiry such as identifying and classifying, comparative testing. We will also continue our work on | | |
| | seasonal changes and talk about different types of weather (rain, sun, wind, fog, snow, cloud) and how in the summer the | | |
| | sun seems higher in the sky than in the winter. We will also continue our work on the four seasons across the year and how | | |
| | each season has its own weather patterns and natural events, which happen each year. In Art the children will recognise | | |
| | that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue, and that primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours. They | | |
| | will have created colourful artwork using this knowledge. Through the history unit 'Toys through History' the children will | | |
| | be able to explain how toys have changed over time. They will have been introduced to timelines and will know that we can | | |



| | find out about the recent past by asking people who have been there, and using photographs and artefacts to answer simple questions that we may have. Within computing they will have learned about ways technology is used in school ar at home and will know how to stay safe on the internet. They will understand how to ask for help if unsure about online content. In PE the children will have explored how to be imaginative when performing and how to respond to art and mu They will have planned and performed a dance with a partner which includes shapes, balances and jumps. In RHE, 'Creat to love others' the children will have explored their relationships with each other. They will have built on their understanding that we have been created out of love and also for love. Within this module they will also have explored her they take this calling into their family, friendships and relationships, and will know some strategies to help to keep themselves safe. During music, the children will make links between music, sounds and environments and use percussio vocal and body sounds to represent the seaside. | |
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| Religious Education Galilee to Jerusalem | | |
| English | Talk 4 Writing genres: Tiger poems Sam and the Terrible Tiger – Warning story Tigress/Ice Bear - Information text | Class read for pleasure texts: Flip Flap Jungle, The Tiger Who Came to Tea, Elmer Giraffes Can't Dance, Rhino's Don't Eat Pancakes Superbat, There's a Lion in my Cornflakes, Lion at School The Emperor's Egg |
| English - Reading | To check that a text makes sense to them as they read and to self- correct. To discuss the significance of titles and events. | |



| Comprehension | To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far. |
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| Skills/Word Reading | To discuss word meaning and link new meanings to those already known |
| | To reread texts to build up fluency and confidence in word reading |
| | To link what they have read or have read to them to their own experiences. |
| English- | To begin to ask questions that are linked to the topic being discussed. |
| Spoken Language | To answer questions on a wider range of topics (sometimes may only be one-word answers). |
| Skills | To listen to others in a range of situations and usually respond appropriately. |
| | To speak clearly in a way that is easy to understand. |
| | To retell simple stories and recounts aloud. |
| | To take part in a simple role play of a known story. |
| English - | To write lower case and capital letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place with a good level of |
| Handwriting Skills | consistency. |
| | To sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly. |
| | To form digits 0-9. |
| | To understand which letters belong to which handwriting families and to practise these. |
| English - Writing | To accurately spell most words containing the 40+ previously taught phonemes and GPCs. |
| Spelling Skills | To spell some words in a phonically plausible way, even if sometimes incorrect. |
| | To apply Y1 spelling rules and guidance |
| | To recognise vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent. |
| | To recognise words with adjacent consonants. |
| | To use -s and -es to form regular plurals correctly. |
| English - Writing | To compose a sentence orally before writing it. |
| Composition Skills | To use adjectives to describe. |
| | To start to engage readers by using adjectives to describe. |
| | To use a number of simple features of different text types and to make relevant choices about subject matter and |
| | appropriate vocabulary choices. |



| English - Writing | To use capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'l'. | |
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| VGP Skills | To use finger spaces. To use full stops to end sentences. | |
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| | To recognise and use the terms letter, capital letter, word | l, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark |
| | and exclamation mark. | |
| | To use simple sentence structures. | |
| | To begin to form simple compound sentences. | |
| | To use the joining words 'and' to link ideas and sentences | • |
| Mathematics Skills | Place Value | Addition and Subtraction |
| | Step 1 Count within 20 | Step 1 Add by counting on within 20 |
| Small steps | Step 2 Understand 10 | Step 2 Add ones using number bonds |
| | Step 3 Understand 11, 12 and 13 | Step 3 Find and make number bonds to 20 |
| | Step 4 Understand 14, 15 and 16 | Step 4 Doubles |
| | Step 5 Understand 17, 18 and 19 | Step 5 Near doubles |
| | Step 6 Understand 20 | Step 6 Subtract ones using number bonds |
| | Step 7 1 more and 1 less | Step 7 Subtraction – counting back |
| | Step 8 The number line to 20 | Step 8 Subtraction – finding the difference |
| | Step 9 Use a number line to 20 | Step 9 Related facts |
| | Step 10 Estimate on a number line to 20 | Step 10 Missing number problems |
| | Step 11 Compare numbers to 20 | |
| | Step 12 Order numbers to 20 | |
| Science Knowledge | To distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made | |
| Properties and Uses | To describe the physical properties of a variety of everyday materials | |
| of Materials | To compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. | |
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| Observing closely, using simple equipment. |
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| Performing simple tests. |
| Identifying and classifying. |
| Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions. |
| observe changes across the four seasons |
| observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. |
| Observing closely [using simple equipment]. |
| Identifying and classifying. |
| To know some of the different uses of technology within the home and the wider community. |
| • To know how to stay safe on the internet. (keep personal information private and passwords private when logging on) |
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| To recognise common uses of information technology beyond school |
| • To 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. |
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| Real Dance |
| To keep tummy tight, arms helping with balance. |
| When jumping, land through the balls of your feet and bend your knees to absorb impact. |
| • To count out loud or in your head to the beat of the music to help. |
| • To thin how to use arms to help with balancing but also to create the most interesting shapes. |
| To know how to work with partner by talking. |
| • To keep muscles tight to make sure you are in control. |
| • To not rush movements. |
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| PE Skills | Real Dance | | |
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| | Artistry | | |
| | • Create 2 ways of moving linked to the silk - using both hands at the same time - connected to standing shapes | | |
| | | ess how the music makes me feel - following 1 instrument - following a story | |
| | Create a sequence of 4 moves with som | ne being different to my partner's. | |
| | Partnering | | |
| | Create standing and floor shapes in con | strast to partner's - with our body parts crossing over. | |
| | Travel between shapes in unison. | | |
| | • | horizontal large arm circle and finish away/unison/canon. | |
| | Create, in unison, jumps with rotation from a static position. | | |
| Create partner balances - with hand on shoulder contact facing partner. Create and su elbow contact with hands on waist and shoulders in contact. | | shoulder contact facing partner. Create and support jumps - with hand to | |
| | Circles | | |
| | Create movements led by large horizontal single arm circles and semi-circles leading into - stepping turning. | | |
| | Jump from a static position, arms up and down. | | |
| | Shapes | | |
| | Create multiple standing and floor shapes, balanced on both feet. | | |
| | Travel between shapes including jumping. | | |
| Music Knowledge | Listening and evaluating: | To know that: | |
| and Skills | Listening with concentration to short | • Sections of music can be described as loud, quiet or silent and the | |
| | pieces of music or excerpts from | meaning of these terms. | |
| Unit: Dynamics | longer pieces of music. | Notation is read from left to right. | |
| (Seaside). | Engaging with and responding to | | |
| | longer pieces of music. | | |



| Coordinating the speed of their | |
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| | |
| movements to match the speed of the | |
| music (not the beat). | |
| Beginning to articulate how a piece of | |
| music affects them (e.g it makes them | |
| feel sleepy, it makes them want to | |
| dance, it makes them happy) | |
| Identifying some common | |
| instruments when listening to music. | |
| Relating sounds in music to real-world | |
| experiences (eg. 'It sounds like | |
| squelching mud'). | |
| Talking about the tempo of music | |
| using the vocabulary fast and slow. | |
| Talking about the dynamics of the | |
| music, using the vocabulary loud, | |
| quiet and silent. | |
| Talking about the pitch of music, | |
| using the vocabulary high and low. | |
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| instruments: up to three instruments | |
| from Group A and B. | |
| Giving positive feedback related to | |
| the dynamics of practices and | |
| performances, using the vocabulary | |
| of loud, quiet and silent. | |



| Stating what they enjoyed about their peers' performances. Appreciating music from a wide variety of cultures and historical periods. | |
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| Creating sound: | |
| Developing an awareness of how sound is affected by the way an instrument is held. (Group A, B and C.) Using instruments imaginatively to create soundscapes which convey a sense of place. (Group B.) Using bilateral and hand-eye coordination to play/hold instruments using both hands. (Group A.) Maintaining a comfortable position when sitting or standing to sing and play instruments. Notation: Reading different types of notation by | |
| moving eyes from left to right as | |
| sound occurs. | |
| Composing and improvising: | |
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| | |
| of physical stimuli, such as nature, | |
| artwork and stories. | |



| | • Experimenting with creating different sounds using a single instrument. | |
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| | Experimenting with creating loud, soft, high and low sounds. | |
| | Selecting objects and/or instruments | |
| | to create sounds to represent a given idea or character. | |
| | Performing: | |
| | Offering positive feedback on others' performances. | |
| | Showing awareness of the leader, particularly when starting or ending a | |
| | piece. | |
| | | |
| | National Curriculum | Progression Statements Taken from Schemes of Work e.g. Kapow |
| | End of key Stage 1: | |
| | Pupils should be able to: | |
| | How hav | e toys changed? |
| Key Concepts: Chr | Key Concepts: Chronological Awareness, Change and Continuity, Cause and Significance, Similarities and Differences, Sources of Evidence, Historical Interpretations | |
| History Knowledge | Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal | • To know that throughout someone's lifetime, some things will change |
| | aspects of change in national life | and some things will stay the same. |
| | aspects of change in national life | To know that everyday objects have changed over time. |
| | Know and understand the history of these | To know that everyday objects have changed as new materials have |
| | | been invented. |
| | islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, | To know some similarities and differences between the past and their |
| | from the earliest times to the present day: | own lives. |



| History Skills | how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including | To know that everyday objects have similarities and differences with those used for the same purpose in the past To know that we can find out about the past by asking people who were there. To know that artefacts can tell us about the past. To know that we remember some (but not all) of the events that we have lived through. To know that the past can be represented in photographs. To know some inventions that still influence their own lives today Using common words and phrases for the passing of time (e.g. now, |
|----------------|--|--|
| History Skills | Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create | there. To know that artefacts can tell us about the past. To know that we remember some (but not all) of the events that we have lived through. To know that the past can be represented in photographs. To know some inventions that still influence their own lives today |



| | Beginning to identify different ways to represent the past (e.g. photos, stories). Developing their own interpretations from historical artefacts |
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| Art Knowledge | To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products. Know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Know primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours: |
| Painting and mixed media- Colour Splash | To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space. About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between Red + yellow = orange Yellow + blue = green Blue + red = purple Know a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated. Know that there are many different shades (or 'hues') of the same colour. Know that changing the amount of the primary colours mixed affects the shade of the secondary colour produced. |
| Art Skills | different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work. Explore their own ideas using a range of media. Use sketchbooks to explore ideas in an open – ended way. Experiment with paint, using a wide variety of tools (eg brushes, sponges, fingers) to apply paint. Investigate colour mixing. Play with combinations of materials to create simple collage effects. Select materials based on their properties, e.g. soft, shiny. Describe similarities and differences between practices in Art and Design, e.g. between painting and sculpture, and link these to their own work. |
| RHE/PHSE/SMSC (Relationships and Health Education) | RHE Module 1 Created to be Loved by God Life Cycles Change is all around us – Change is a part of life. Managing our feelings about change helps to prepare us for future changes. |



| | God is with us as we change and grow. |
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| | Module 2: Created to love others We are part of God's family Saying sorry is important and can mend friendships. Jesus cared for others and had expectations of them and how they should act. We should love other people in the same way God loves us. To identify 'special people' (their parents, carers, friends, parish priest) and what makes them special The importance of nuclear and wider family. The importance of being close to and trusting special people and telling them if something is troubling them. How their behaviour affects other people, and that there is appropriate and inappropriate behaviour The characteristics of positive and negative relationships About different types of teasing, and that all bullying is wrong and unacceptable. To recognise when they have been unkind and say sorry. |
| | To recognise when people are being unkind to them and others and how to respond. That when we are unkind to others, we hurt God also and should say sorry to Him as well. That we should forgive like Jesus forgives. |
| Mental Health and Wellbeing Safeguarding Curriculum Links | Safer internet day |

