

YEAR A - AUTUMN 1

Key Stage: KS1

Topic: Hordle to Hurst

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English	Maths		
Liigiləti	Year 1	Year 2	
This Is How We Do It Children read This Is How We Do It and learn about children's routines in other countries. They then write information about themselves. Key Objectives READING: Listening to and discussing non-fiction WRITING: Year 1 - to leave spaces between words; to begin to write sentences. Year 2 - to use capital letters and full stops in sentences; to use 'and' as a coordinating conjunction Shhh Children retell parts of the story, focusing on the plans that the friends make and description Key Objectives READING: Retrieving information from the text WRITING: Year 1 - to leave spaces between words; to begin to write sentences. Year 2 - to demarcate sentences correctly, to use expanded noun phrases Dear Greenpeace Children write letters to Greenpeace, pretending there's a whale in their pond Key Objectives READING: Year 1 - discussing word meanings. Year 2: answering and asking questions WRITING: Year 1 - to leave spaces between words; to begin to write sentences with capital letters and full stops; to use capital letters for my name. Year 2 - to write correctly punctuated sentences; to use 'because' as a subordinating conjunction; to write questions Rhyming Poetry - Oi Frog Children create their own rhyming poems based around things that you wouldn't normally expect to see. READING: Year 1 - recognising and joining in with predictable phrases. Year 2 - recognising simple recurring literary language in stories WRITING: Year 1 - to leave spaces between words; to use phonics to spell; to identify rhyming words	Place value (within 10) Sorting objects Counting objects Representing objects using practical apparatus Read and write numbers to 10 Count forwards and backward within 10 One more/one less than Comparing and ordering amounts of objects Use a number line Ordering numbers on a number line Ordering numbers Compare and order numbers using >,< and = Number: Addition and Subtraction Understand parts and wholes Write number sentences using + and = symbols Know fact families with addition facts Find number bonds within 10 Find number bonds to 10 Compare number bonds Add together Adding more Find a missing part Find the difference Subtract by taking away (crossing out) Subtract by counting back Know fact families with subtraction facts Compare addition and subtraction calculations	Place Value Count objects to 100 by making 10s Represent numbers to 100 with dienes Recognise tens and ones Reading and write numbers to 100 in numerals and words Use a place value chart Partition numbers into tens and ones Partition numbers to 100 Write numbers to 100 Write numbers to 100 in words Flexibly partition numbers to 100 Write numbers to 100 in expanded form Partition numbers into different combinations of tens and ones Use a number line to represent numbers to 100 Estimate numbers on a number line Compare objects Compare and order numbers to 100 using >, < and = Count in 2s, 5s and 10s Number: Addition and Subtraction Know all bonds to 10 Know act families – addition and subtraction bonds to 20 Know related facts Know bonds to 100 Add and subtract 1s Add by making 10 Add three 1-digit numbers Add to the next 10 Add across a 10 Subtract across 10 Subtract across 10 Subtract a 1-digit number from a 2-digit number – (across a ten)	

	Computing	History	Geography
Description	The children will learn how to map out and decode a simple algorithm		Hordle To Hurst What it is like to live near the coast?
NC Objectives	 Understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions Create and debug simple programs Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs 		Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and a small area in a contrasting non-European country Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
Substantive Knowledge	 Children will learn what an algorithm is Children will learn how to create a simple algorithm Children will learn that the sequence of algorithms is important Children will learn to debug simple algorithms Children will learn that algorithms are implemented as programs on digital devices 		 Find and locate Hordle on a map of the UK know that Hordle is in the South of England Know that Hordle is a village, and a village is an area with some houses and more green space. Describe key features of a town Know how to describe Hordle using simple words like village, countryside and close to the sea. Recognise and name coastal features such as: beach, cliff, sea, coastline and harbour.
Disciplinary Skills	 Understand that pressing the up arrow on a BeeBot will move it forward one space. Understand that pressing the down arrow on a BeeBot will move it backwards one space. Understand that pressing the right arrow on a BeeBot will spin the BeeBot to the right from the same tile. Understand that pressing the left arrow on a BeeBot will spin the BeeBot to the left from the same tile. Understand that sliding the power button to 'on' will give power to my device. 		Use world maps. Atlases and globes to identify the UK countries studied. Use observational skills by drawing, photos and writing to record findings. Use basic geographical vocabulary to describe the coast. Use simple compass points
Vocabulary	algorithm, debug, forward, backwards, left, right, code, input, pause, predict, program, clear		physical: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Human Features: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.
Assessment	Can the child make a simple algorithm with at least four commands and include at least one turn.		End of Unit Quiz- 6 Questions based on the learning in this unit. End of Unit Questions- write 2-4 sentences to describe the coast near where you live.

	Art	DT	Science
Description		Children will design and make a wheeled vehicle, thinking about its purpose and how it needs to move	Children will observe and learn about the season, autumn and winter, and the weather associated with them
NC Objectives		 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 and mock-ups Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks (for cutting, shaping, joining and finishing) Select from and use a wide range of materials and components Explore and evaluate a range of existing products Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria Explore and use mechanisms in their products 	Observe changes across the four seasons Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how the day length varies
Substantive Knowledge		 Designing - wheeled vehicles based on the success criteria based on its purpose Make - select from a range of tools and materials to create the moon buggy, using the most appropriate for the task Evaluate - Adapt and problem solve along the journey. Find solutions to make the structure stable, more study and able to throw Technical Knowledge - learn how to use mechanisms (wheels and axels) 	 There are four seasons, spring, summer, autumn and winter Each season is about three months long In autumn, the leaves fall off the trees and the amount of time we have in the day becomes less. Winter has the shortest amount of time during the day and the weather is at its coldest. Animals and plants have adapted ways of surviving the changing seasons, these include hibernating, storing food, fattening up, migration, loss of leaves Trees can be either evergreen or deciduous. Evergreen trees keep their green leaves all year round. Deciduous trees lose their leaves every autumn. In autumn and winter, the weather is usually colder, rainier but we still have sunny and warm days
Disciplinary Skills		To apply the substantive knowledge of the existing products and materials to create their own moon buggy, making thoughtful improvements for the future.	Children will perform simple test using data loggers to record data on the temperate outside They will use their observations to suggest answers to questions They quill record their data in tables
Vocabulary		vehicle , mechanism, wheels, axels, joining, finishing, designing, evaluating	summer, autumn, winter, spring, daylight, weather, wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, fog, sun, hot, warm, cold, temperature
Assessment		Assess final product against the design criteria	Headstart assessment on seasons

	PE	PSHE	Music
Description	Indoor- Gymnastics Outdoor- Invasion Games (Rugby) PPA- Cross Country	Being Me in My World - Children learn about hopes and fears, rights and responsibilities and understand what makes a safe and fair learning environment.	Children will create and perform toy music using appropriate dynamics and tempo
NC Objectives	 Pupils should be taught to master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities Pupils should participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending Pupils should perform dances using simple movement patterns Pillars of Progression - FMS: Locomotor Skills, Stability Skills, Manipulation Skills 	Learn about rules and why they are needed in different situations Learn about the different roles and responsibility people have in their communities	 Children should be taught to use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes Play tuned and united 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
Substantive Knowledge	 Children will start to understand simple tactics of defending. Develop a good awareness of others to keep each other safe. Children will understand some rules of the game. They will learn to keep their heads up, tummies tight and back straight Children will learn to swing the opposite arm to leg as they walk through dynamic balances Watch and describe a performance accurately. Understand and describe changes to your heartrate when playing a game. Describe what you have done or seen others do. 	 Identify some hopes and fears for this year Understand the rights and responsibilities for being a member of their class and school Listen to others and contribute their own ideas about rewards and consequences Recognise that choices they make have consequences 	 Explore, use, respond to, recognise and identify loud, moderate, quiet and silence. Explore, use, respond to, recognise and identify fast, moderate and slow
Disciplinary Skills	 To know how to move with a ball in different ways. To show basic ball control. Know how to stop and catch a ball. Know how to improve movement skills whilst moving with the ball. Know how to run, jump, balance, hop, leap and skip. To understand how to make themselves less wobbly whilst balancing Perform a range of actions with control and confidence. Explore, remember, and repeat a range of gymnastic actions with control, precision, and coordination. Form simple sequences of different actions, using the floor and a variety of apparatus. Develop fundamental movement skills, combining travelling, balancing and stiffness using both floor and apparatus; and moving smoothly from one position of stiffness to another. Continue to develop agility, balance, and coordination. 	Children will recognise that, when they feel worried, they should ask for help Contribute ideas to make their class a safe and fair place Children will work cooperatively	 Explore and use vocal sounds, chant and sing rhymes and songs illustrating character and/or mood, building rhythmic and melodic memory Sing and play in time and follow age of simple directions including ideas about how to improve Respond to and recognise signs, symbols and other basic graphic notations including those illustrating the musical dimensions Listen and respond to Toy Symphony - Mozart Explore, listen to, recognise and identify sounds from different sources and ,musical moods, features and changes/contrasts and how music makes you feel Think and talk about sounds and music and how they make you feel. Use key words relating to the dimensions
Vocabulary	Aim • Balance • Control • Ball Control • Direction • Dribble • Movement • React • Rules • Space • Speed • Stick • Arch • Balance • Backwards • Direction • Straight • Dish • Explore • Forwards • High & Low • Travelling • Individual • Jump • Key Shape • Level • Tuck • Linking • Movement • Sequence • Shapes • Star	hopes, fears, roles, responsibilities, consequences	dynamics, loud, quiet, silence, tempi, fast, slow
Assessment	Assessed against Hordle's PE internal assessment criteria	Children working together to create a learning charter	Perform toy music using appropriate dynamics and tempi

	Religious Education	
Description	THANKFULNESS Children will consider all of the things that they are thankful for and consider ways that we can show our gratitude to others. Children will learn about the Christian festival of Harvest and the Jewish festival of Sukkot.	
Living Difference Concept Cycle	 Communicate To communicate something they are thankful Apply To recognise that not everyone is thankful for the same things To recognise that not saying thank you can have an affect on people's feelings Inquire To consider different ways that we can express our thanks Contextualise To describe some Christian Harvest Traditions and to understand that many Christians celebrate Harvest to thank God for everything that he provides them with To describe how many Jewish believers celebrate Sukkot Evaluate To begin to recognise why saying thank you to God at Harvest time is important for Christians and Jews. 	
Religious Traditions	CHRISTIANITY JUDAISM	
Vocabulary	Belonging, sharing, thankfulness, remembering	
Assessment	A prayer of thanks that could be used as part of a Harvest Festival Service	