CURRICIULUM OVERVIEW GRID

		AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
	ТНЕМЕ	My world, your world	Polar Explorers	Homes and Gardens	Homes and Gardens	Carnival!	Carnival!
OVERVIEW	SUBJECT FOCUS	History (Local)	Geography	Science/ D&T	Science/ D&T	Science	Geography
	CENTRAL IDEA	Who am I? What defines me? What makes me same/different than others?	Where am I? Where is the UK on a map? What seas surround the UK? What is a capital city? What are the capital cities of the countries in UK?	What is a material? Can you name some of the everyday materials? What properties do glass/wood or metal have? Can wood and glass have the same properties?	Can you sort materials according to a given criteria? What physical properties of wood are the most important for making a table?	Can you describe the location of the UK in relation to Brazil? Can you identify the Equator and the Poles on the map?	Can you describe the location of the UK in relation to Brazil? Can you identify the Equator and the Poles on the map?
	SCHOOL VALUE	ristrict such assets	nooringence	ASPIRATION	COMPASSION	RESILIENCE BUTTOMAGE	NACIATION .
ó	ROLE MODELS						
	LEARNING MUSCLE	Resilience	Resourcefulness	Reciprocity	Reflectiveness	Resilience	Reflectiveness
	TRIPS VISITORS						
	KEY EVENTS	Black History Month (Oct) Ethiopian New Year's Day 11 th September Harvest Festival 27 th September Sukkot 3 rd Oct	Diwali 14 th November Anti-Bullying Week	Martin Luther King Day 18th Jan LGBTQI+ History Month (Feb) Safer Internet Day 9th Feb World Poetry Day 21st March	World Book Day 4th March Holi 29th March Easter 4th April Ramadan begins 13th April	Earth Day 22nd April Stephen Lawrence Day 22nd April VE Day 8th May	World Ocean Day 8th June Windrush Day 22nd June Mandala Day 18th July
ENGLISH	WRITING	Write to inform Labels Captions Story map Character profile	Setting/Character description Story map Retelling a story Rhyming words List Instructions	Labels Instructions Sequencing the story Retelling the story using story map	Speech bubbles Sequencing the story Retelling the story using story map	Poster Leaflet Instruction	Poem Rhyming words Retelling a story
	CORE TEXTS	My world, your world by Melani Walsh Funny bones by Allan Alhberg Avocado baby by John Burningham	Stick Man by Martin Freeman The Gruffalo's Child by Julia Donaldson and Alex Scheffler Shakleton	Homes by Carol Ellis A Squash and A Squeeze by Until I Met Dudley by	Jack and the beanstalk Diary of a worm Oliver's vegetables	Lost in the Toy Museum by David Lucas Dogger by Shirley Huges The Teddy Robber by Ian Beck or Traction Man by Mini Grey	Animal Poems of the Iguazú (Spanish/English) by Francisco Alarcón Steve Goes to Carnival by Joshua Button and Robyn Wells
	SHARED READING	Phonics	Phonics	Phonics	Phonics	Phonics	Phonics
MATHS	MATHS THEME	Numbers to 10 Addition and subtraction within 10 Shapes and patterns	Shapes and patterns Numbers to 20 Addition and subtraction within 20	Time Exploring calculation strategies with 20 Numbers to 50	Addition and subtraction within 20 Fractions Measure: length and mass	Numbers 50 to 100 and beyond Addition and subtraction	Money Multiplication and division Measure: capacity and volume
	MULTIPLCATION FOCUS	Two	Five	Ten	Two	Five	Ten

E & COMPUTINGey Y	SCIENCE THEME	Animals including humans Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense	Animals including humans Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)	Everyday materials Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties Plants identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.	Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties Plants identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.	Seasonal changes Observe changes across the 4 seasons Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies	Seasonal changes Observe changes across the 4 seasons Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies
SCIENCE	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY					<u>₹</u>	
	COMPUTING	Computing systems and networks: Improving mouse skills	Programming 1: Algorithms unplugged	Programming 2: Bee-Bot	Data handling: Introduction to data	Skills showcase: Rocket to the moon	Creating media: Digital imagery

FOUNDATION SUBJECTS	HISTORY	appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. the pupils should be taught about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally shou	s should be taught t the lives of icant individuals in ast who have ibuted to national nternational vements. Some Id be used to compare cts of life in different ds. Pupils should be taught about significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.	Pupils should be taught about significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.	Pupils should be taught about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods.	Pupils should be taught about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally Pupils should be taught about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods.
	GEOGRAPHY	studied at this key stage. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study	seas. onal and daily terns in the United d the location of hot as of the world in the Equator and the village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and	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 weatherkey human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. 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.	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. 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.

ART	Sculpture and collages: living things	Sculpture and collages: living things	Art and design skills	Formal elements of art	Landscapes using different media	Landscapes using different media
DT	Food: fruit and vegetables	Mechanisms: making a moving story book	Structures: Constructing a windmill	Mechanisms: wheels and axles	Puppets	
MUSIC	Hey You! As well as learning to sing, play, improvise and compose with the song 'Hey You!' children will listen and appraise other Old-School Hip Hop tunes.	Rhythm in the way we walk and banana rap	In the groove	Round and round	Your imagination	Reflect, rewind and replay
SPANISH						
PSHE	Healthy Me	Celebrating difference	Being me in my world	Changing Me	Relationships	Dreams and goals
RE	Who is a Muslim and what do they believe?	Who is a Christian and what do they believe?	Who is a Jewish Person and what do they believe?	How and why do we celebrate special and scared times? Hinduism, Sikhism	What does it mean to belong to a faith community? Islam, Buddhism	What does it mean to belong to a faith community? Islam, Buddhism
PE						

NOTES – INITIAL IDEAS

	TITLES	We are Whitehall Park	What on Earth? – Rocks, Relics and Rumbles	House of Life	MAIN TITLE TBC	Dare to be Different	What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?
DEAS		Who are we?	How the World Works	Where we are in place and time	How We Organise Ourselves	How We Express Ourselves	Sharing the Planet
	NOTES	History (Local)	Geography (Physical)	History (Non-European) Ancient Egypt	Science/Computing	Science/Geography (Human)	Science/History (UK)
_		Identity and Diversity What is identity?	Sustainable Development Why is housing a right?	Power and Governance Why is the law important?	Social Justice and Equality What is equality?	Peace and Conflict How do we create peace?	Human Rights How do we save our planet from climate change?
INITIAL	TEXTS	Inquiry into the nature of the self; beliefs and values; personal, physical, mental, social and spiritual health; human relationships including families, friends, communities, and cultures; rights and responsibilities; what it means to be human	Inquiry into the natural world and its laws, the interaction between the natural world (physical and biological) and human societies; how humans use their understanding of scientific principles; the impact of scientific and technological advances on society and on the environment.	Inquiry into orientation in place and time; personal histories; homes and journeys; the discoveries, explorations and migrations of humankind; the relationship between and the interconnectedness of individuals and civilizations, from local and global perspectives.	Inquiry into the interconnectedness of human-made systems and communities; the structure and function of organizations; societal decision-making; economic activities and their impact on humankind and the environment.	Inquiry into the ways in which we discover and express ideas, feelings, nature, culture, beliefs and values; the ways in which we reflect on, extend and enjoy our creativity; our appreciation of the aesthetic.	Inquiry into rights and responsibilities in the struggle to share finite resources with other people and other living things; communities and the relationship within and between them; access to equal opportunities; peace and conflict resolution.
		All about me		Ancient Egypt			
				House of life – Name given to Egyptian school of learning			





SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY SKILLS



COMPARATIVE AND FAIR **TESTING**

Changing one variable to see

its effect on another, whilst

keeping all others the same.

RESEARCH USING **SECONDARY** SOURCES

Using secondary sources of

information to answer scientific

questions.



OBSERVATION OVER TIME

Observing changes that occur over a period of time ranging from minutes to months.

PATTERN SEEKING

Identifying patterns and looking for relationships in enquiries where variables are difficult to control.

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IDENTIFYING, CLASSIFYING AND GROUPING

Making observations to name, sort and organise items.



PROBLEM SOLVING

Applying prior scientific knowledge to find answers to problems.

ENQUIRY SKILLS



Reflecting on the success of

the enquiry approach and

identifying further questions

for enquiry.



Asking question

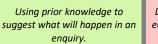
Asking questions that can be

answered using

a scientific enquiry.



Making predictions



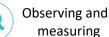


tests Deciding on the method and

an enquiry.

Setting up

equipment to use to carry out



Using senses and measuring equipment to make observations about the enquiry.



Recording data

Using tables, drawings and other means to note observations and measurements.



Interpreting and communicating results

Using information from the data to say what you found out.

GEOGRAPHY

Locational Knowledge

- 1. locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- 3. identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place Knowledge

1. understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America

Human and Physical Geography

- describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- 2. describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- 1. use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 2. use the 8 points of a compass, 4 and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

ART

to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas

to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials

about great artists, architects and designers in history.