

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Topic title	Me and My	Stories and	Cold Places	Growing	Small animals	At the seaside
ropic date	Community	Rhymes		This project teaches	This project provides	This project teaches
	This project supports children with settling into the new rules and routines of school and encourages them to make new friends and feel confident in their class. It teaches children about being helpful, kind and thoughtful at home and at school. This project also teaches children how they are unique and special, the importance of friendship and how people in their family, school and local community are important and can help them.	This project supports children to develop a love of stories and reading. It encourages children to learn, retell and act out familiar and traditional tales including Cinderella, Gol dilocks, Little Red Riding Hood, The Three Little Pigs and The Three Billy Goats Gruff.	This project teaches children about the changes that happen during winter, including the types of weather associated with winter. It also explores places that have snow all year round and the types of animals that live there	children about food and farming and explores themes, including where food comes from, what plants and animals need to grow and survive and what constitutes a healthy lifestyle	opportunities for outdoor learning and teaches children how to care for the plants and animals in their local environment and how to stay safe in the sun. This project teaches children about invertebrates that live in their gardens and local environment	children about the plants and animals that live at the seaside. It also explores holidays in the past and the importance of keeping safe in the Sun
Memorable	Balance Bikes	Nativity	Fun in the snow	Chicks – growing from	Caterpillars turning into	Cleethorpes Trip
experience				eggs	butterflies	



First Hand Experiences	Go on a listening walk - what can they hear. Autumnal walk to identify signs of autumn.	Visit to the local library. Church Visit	Winter icy morning exploration	Chicks – growing from eggs Spring walk – signs of spring	Butterfly House Trip	Cleethorpes Trip Summer walk – signs of summer
Core Texts	Gruffalo Gruffalo Peace at Last Funnybones FUNNYBONES Shark in the park Not now Bernard	Room on the broom Whatever next Whatever Next Whatever Next Whatever Next Underpants Aliens love underpants Where's my teddy Lazy Ozzie	Dear Dinosaur Oi Frog Oi Frog Florer in the snow Florer the wild things are Where THE WILD THINGS PARE SUDY AND POURSE IN HAUMER BROWN. Little monkey	Simons sock Bringing down the moon Bog baby Bog baby Duck in the ladybird heard Colour monsters The Charter mends	The pig in the pond Doing the animal bop The tiger who came to tea The Tiger Who Come to Tea Handas surprise Open very carefully	Paper dolls Gorilla Gorilla Biscuit bear Biscuit bear Supertato

Charnock Hall Primary Academy

Communication	Provision experiences -	Provision experiences -	Provision experiences –	Provision experiences –	Provision experiences –	Provision experiences –
and Language	playing together and	playing turn taking	Talk partner work	Talk partner work	Talk partner work	Talk partner work
	role play	games				
	Listening, attention and	Listening, attention and	Listening, attention and	Listening, attention and	Listening, attention and	Listening, attention and
	understanding	understanding	understanding	understanding	understanding	understanding
	Knows to look and listen	Raises hand to speak	Waits their turn when an	Plays and listens to	Shows that they have	ELG
	when an adult is	during carpet sessions.	adult is speaking to	friends at the same time.	listened by adding to	Listens attentively and
	speaking.	Takes turns talking to an	someone else in the	Shows that you have	something the speaker	responds to what they
	Begins to show what	adult.	environment with	listened by commenting	has said.	hear with relevant
	good listeners do – eyes	Understands the	support.	on something that has	Decides whether they	questions, comments
	looking, ears listening,	expectation of listening	Understands why	been said.	agree or not with the	and actions when being
	sitting still and quiet for	carefully.	listening is important.	Remembers key points	points made by the	read to and during
	a short period of time (5-	Will maintain sustained	Takes turns talking to a	from a story told	speaker.	whole-class discussions
	10 minutes).	eye contact with the	friend in the	without props or	Responds to other	and small group
	Listens to a picture book	speaker whilst listening.	environment.	pictures.	pupils' opinions.	interaction.
	story that is stage	Shows that they are	Engages in story time/	Innovates stories into	Builds a picture in the	ELG
	appropriate (repetitive).	listening by giving the	non-fiction and make	their own everyday play.	mind about the story	Holds conversation
	Identifies characters in a	speaker their full	comments about what is	Listens carefully to	(and expresses this).	when engaged in back-
	story.	attention.	happening.	rhymes poems, and	Listens to and talks	and-forth exchanges
	Can remember what	Joins in with stories and	Listens to and talks	songs, paying attention	about stories to build	with their teacher and
	happens in a story.	rhymes they like.	about books, applying	to how they sound.	familiarity and	peers. ELG
	Listens to songs with	Follows a story with	new knowledge and vocabulary.	Learns rhymes, poems and songs.	understanding.	Make comments about
	repetition and joins in.	props and pictures to	Takes on different roles	Understands rhyme and	Retells the story, once they have developed a	what they have heard
	Shows an understanding	support. Begins to learn and use	in their play.	makes up their own,	deep familiarity with the	and ask questions to
	of simple questions.	new vocabulary with	Acts out familiar stories	e.g., "Humpty Dumpty	text; some with exact	clarify their
	Follows one-step	support.	in their own play.	sat on a wall, Humpty	repetition and some in	understanding.
	instructions directed to	Begins to retell stories in	Learns rhymes and	Dumpty kicked a ball."	their own words.	understanding.
	the group.	their play.	poems in small groups.	Can answer more-	Listens to and talks	Performs a range of
		Learns songs as a whole-	Shows preference for	complex questions.	about selected non-	rhymes, poems and
		class to present to	favourite stories.	Responds to a string of	fiction to develop a deep	songs off-by-heart (from
		others.	Follows two-step	requests one after	familiarity with new	memory).
		Begins to repeat familiar	instructions that include	another (not quickly).	knowledge and	memory).
		refrains in stories, e.g.	prepositions.	and the quickly).	vocabulary.	
		"Run, run as fast as you	p. 5p 3310101101		Can use simple	
		can, you can't catch me,			questions.	
		carr, you can e caterime,			44650000	



	I'm the Gingerbread Man." Can answer simple questions. Follow simple two-step instructions. Responds to own name and will change their activity when encouraged to by adults.			Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them. Follows a series of instructions directed to them as a group.	
Speaking Will interact using their voice. Greets adults in the setting politely and looking at them. Looks at someone when they are being spoken to. Will listen to longer stories and join in with familiar refrains; can remember what happens. Listens to songs with repetition and joins in. Use sentences that are well formed. (However, they may still have some difficulties with grammar. For example, saying "sheeps" instead of "sheep" or "goed" instead of "went").	Speaking Has confidence to express themselves using their voice. Uses their manners when speaking to adults in the classroom setting. Raises hand to speak during carpet sessions. Begins to retell stories in their play. Learns songs as a wholeclass to present to others. Explains something using simple sentences, including ordering, stating what happened and what might happen. Begins to use words to organise and sequence events.	Speaking Able to pronounce most phonemes accurately. Contributes to a group discussion. Takes on different roles in their play. Acts out familiar stories in their own play. Learns rhymes and poems in small groups. Uses observations in their speech to clarify meaning or give simple detail. Asks questions to check they understand what has been said to them. Beginning to use and describe in the present tense when something is happening.	Speaking Speaks at an appropriate volume. Waits their turn when an adult is speaking to someone else in the environment with support. Uses their manners when speaking to peers and other adults in the school environment. Develops social phrases, e.g., "Good Morning." "How are you?" Innovates stories into their own everyday play. Learns rhymes, poems and songs. Actively engages in story time.	Speaking Explores new vocabulary, sounds and intonation. Responds to others by building on what the speaker has said. Contributes purposefully to a class discussion. Listens to and talks about stories to build familiarity and understanding. Retells the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some with exact repetition and some in their own words. Listens to and talks about selected non- fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new	Speaking ELG Participates in small group, class and one-to- one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary. ELG Offers explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate. ELG Express their ideas and feeling about their experiences using full sentences including use



	Copies and practices and explores the meaning of new vocabulary taken from topics stories and non-fiction texts.	Starting to link simple sentences. Uses some irregular plural nouns, e.g., "men", "teeth". Uses new vocabulary/phrases in play and communication throughout the day.	Uses language to create a story in imaginative play. Explores new vocabulary, sounds and intonation. Vocabulary starts to include a wider range of simple adjectives.	Plans what they will say before starting to converse. Uses words accurately to organise and sequence events. Beginning to use and describe in past tense something that has happened. Applies new vocabulary in their play/imaginary play and new contexts. Uses new vocabulary in different contexts.	knowledge and vocabulary. Describes events with some detail. Uses talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities explain how things work and why they might happen. Articulates their ideas and thoughts in wellformed sentences.	of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.
Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Self Regulation Talks with others to solve conflicts with support. Separates from main carer in new setting. Talks about things of immediate interest to them. Explores new environment and resources. Knows to look and listen when an adult is speaking. Sits on the carpet next to others during 'class teach'. Follows one-step instructions directed specifically to them, e.g.,	Self Regulation Shares resources with support from an adult. Respects the property of the setting and those belonging to others. Can express their own present emotions. Can recognise simple emotions in others. Waits their turn during question-and-answer sessions on the carpet. Raises hand to speak during carpet sessions. Follows simple repetitive daily routines with support.	Self Regulation Beginning to resolve conflicts with others, with support and without aggression. Expresses their feelings. Beginning to consider the impact of their own actions on others. Enters a classroom/space quietly and sits down without fussing, reading to begin an activity. Works with peers calmly and shares resources with others. Follows simple repetitive daily routines.	Self Regulation Translates behaviour expectations to different environments and adults, e.g., sits quietly in the hall for assembly, but talks to friends during lunchtime. Can reflect on how they felt in a specific situation. Identifies and moderates their own feelings socially and emotionally. Can manage a range of emotions in a classroom setting. Considers the feelings of others.	Self Regulation Talks with others to solve conflicts independently. Distances oneself from any unpleasant or inappropriate behaviour by others. Begins to understand how others might be feeling, to show empathy.	Self Regulation ELG Shows an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begins to regulate their behaviour accordingly. ELG Sets and works towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate. ELG Gives focussed attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when





referred to by their		Engages fully with tidy	Waits their turn when an		engaged in activity, and
name.		up times even when in	adult is speaking to		shows an ability to
		play.	someone else in the		follow instructions
		p.u/.	environment.		involving several ideas or
			Refrains from		actions.
			interrupting other		detions
			speakers in all situations.		
			Starts tasks quickly and		
			maintains focus during		
	Managing self	Managing self	completion.	Managing self	Managing self
Managing self	Confident in asking	Becoming more	Adama strans and	Shows confidence in the	ELG
Confident to talk to	adults for help.	confident in new social situations.	Managing self Takes responsibility for	face of an unfamiliar	Be confident to try new
other pupils when	Welcomes and values	Begins to self-reflect.	their self and their own	activity or situation.	activities and show
playing.	praise for achievements.	Learns from their	belongings.	Shows resilience and	independence, resilience and perseverance in the
Knows and understands what the classroom	Completes an activity for	mistakes to improve an	Completes an activity	perseverance in the face	face of challenge,
behaviour expectations	a sustained period.	outcome next time.	with focus and attention	of challenge.	explain reasons for rules.
are.	Meets the classroom behaviour expectations	Beginning to follow	to detail, ignoring	ELG	
Selects and uses	with support and	classroom behaviour	distractions.	Know right from wrong	ELG
activities of interest.	guidance.	expectations	Recognises how and	and try to behave	Know right from wrong
Manages their outer	Enjoys the responsibility	independently.	when they meet the behaviour expectations.	accordingly. Is confident supporting	and try to behave
clothing, e.g., put their	of carrying out small	Will participate in a wide	Will select and use	peers to make choices in	accordingly.
own coat on, take it off	tasks.	range of activities.	appropriate activities	order to complete a	Manager Alexton according to
and hang it on their peg.		Can get dressed and	and resources to	successful outcome.	Manages their own basic
Use the toilet	Can remove their own	undressed with support.	complete a successful	Can get dressed and	hygiene and personal
independently and	jumper. Go to the toilet and are	Understand why we	outcome.	undressed	needs, including
washes their hands	clean and dry	wash our hands.	Can get dressed and	independently. Might	dressing, going to the
when reminded – not	throughout the day.	Identifies what healthy	undressed with support.	need help with tricky	toilet and understanding
necessarily able to clean	Independently wash	choices are.	Understands and knows	items, e.g., buttons.	the importance of
themselves properly.	their hands with soap		how to protect	Talks about why we	healthy food choices.
With encouragement,	and water without		themselves against	make healthy choices.	
pupils will make healthy	reminders.		different weather	Begin to use cutlery	
choices about food,	With encouragement,		conditions - clothing, sun	independently.	
choices about food,	pupils will make healthy			,	
	choices about food,				



Physical	drink, sleep and physical activity. Begins to use a cutlery correctly with support. Building Relationships Demonstrates friendly behaviour, initiating interactions. Play is kept going by responding to what others are saying or doing. Plays in a group, extending and elaborating play ideas. Demonstrates friendly behaviour, initiating interactions with peers and other familiar adults. Is becoming less adult-reliant when experiencing emotions. Listens to adults and responds appropriately.	drink, sleep and physical activity. Building Relationships Initiates play, offering cues to my friends to join me. Forms relationships with friends and familiar adults. Is starting to be able to identify simple emotions and how they can affect them, e.g., happy, sad, angry. Is able to follow simple instructions and requests	Building Relationships Engages more actively in group work. Can return to their play after a break and commence and extend its focus. Starts conversations and consider what others say. Can identify when they require support or help. Listens to peers as well as adults.	cream drinking water etc. Knows the importance of making healthy choices. Building Relationships Builds constructive and respectful relationships. Is able to share and take turns successfully. Alters play depending on interactions and ideas from others Spends time with their chosen friendship group as well as other groups. Starts to find solutions to issues and problems they have. Shows sensitivity when dealing with peers. Starts to accept that we need to be polite to everyone, even if we disagree with them.	Building Relationships Takes steps to resolve conflicts with other pupils, e.g., finding a compromise. Tries to include others in their play who may be reluctant to participate. Can express their gratitude and congratulate others for their kindness, e.g., when they help, support you. Is starting to control their emotions in order to not affect their friends. Starts to identify how best to respond to another individual when that individual is expressing emotion	Building Relationships ELG Works and plays cooperatively and take turns with others. ELG Forms positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers. ELG Shows sensitivity to their own and others' needs.
Physical Development	Gross Motor Shows control, flexibility and awareness of own body, for example, runs	Gross Motor Shows improved spatial awareness.	Adjusts speed and direction, for example, when in chasing games.	Can move in a wide range of ways with flexibility and spatial	ELG Negotiate space and obstaconsideration for themselv	-



and jumps confidently landing safely on two feet.

Moves in a variety of ways for example, skipping, slithering, and shuffling. Can copy simple dance

moves and gestures (like tip- toe around the room). Shows some hand- eve

coordination with larger objects. This could be throwing or kicking a large ball. Starts to develop

balance by safely using equipment in the playground. For example, a fireman's pole or balance beam and starts to sit crosslegged on the carpet. Shows some core strength by standing in one place, running in a straight line or by carrying large building blocks with two hands.

Fine Motor

Shows some control when making a variety of marks using available resources.

Is aware and follows safety rules, for example, not running near the climbing frame area.

Can move body parts in response to music (stamping and clapping). Negotiates obstacles when running in a large space.

Improved hand-eye coordination, for example, can now catch a large ball. Can throw a soft ball into a bucket. Shows increasing balance by, for example, balancing on one foot and can hop confidently, using a balance bike, scooter etc.

Demonstrates better core strength by balancing on one foot or on a plank and can sit comfortably in a school chair.

Fine Motor

Shows increasing control and awareness, for example, beginning to

Travels skilfully and safely on and around, for example, on the climbing frame, over and through.

Can start to express feelings using music. Further hand–eve coordination, for example, can throw a large ball with increased control to a friend. Shows increasing control, for example, can hold a small ball (ping pong) on a spoon. Balances when using climbing equipment. For example – from one stepping tyre to the next. Walks, jumps, hops to sound. Core strength is further

improved and demonstrates better posture whilst sitting at the table or on the carpet.

Fine Motor

Control when drawing people details emerging such as fingers, arms, and trunk.

awareness, for example, skilfully and confidently:

- rolls
- crawls
- jumps
- hops skips

 climbs. Can start to respond and move their bodies to stimulus, for example, to faster or slower music. Can replicate and make up simple dances. Good hand-eye coordination, for example, can throw and catch a smaller ball (tennis ball) and can skilfully throw/kick a large ball. Might be able to pop bubbles with one finger, trace a shape or line with one finger. Can self-balance, for example, when walking across a PE bench. Understands how to pull themselves onto something higher (climbing frame).

Fine Motor

Can control tools well to make more-complex pictures, for example, combines shapes to

ELG

Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing.

ELG

Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping, and climbing.

Fine Motor

ELG

Holds a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing (using the tripod grip in almost all cases).

ELG



Can control larger shapes, for example, draws large-scale lines and circles. Gives meaning to marks



Some dexterity, for example, five finger grasps used, uses threading equipment with control.
Uses large paintbrush.
Uses large-scale simple construction to create simple models (Duplo).

draw people (head with legs).

Further control, for examples, drawings include squares, rectangles and circles, crosses, and letters. Controlling some letter shapes well, for example, adder letters and caterpillar letters are formed correctly. Some lower-case letters are formed correctly. Shows control to hold and play instruments. Increasing dexterity, for example, uses/holds scissors correctly or using a knife and fork with support/modelling by an adult. Dexterity and strength allow pupils to squeeze, roll, and pinch playdough.

Uses medium brushes.

Majority of letters are recognisable, and the majority formed correctly.
Tripod grasp used.
Uses smaller-scale threading equipment with control (beads).
Uses smaller construction.
Using a knife and fork to cut softer foods.
Uses a hole punch and treasury tags.

create another (a rectangle and a circle to form a hat). Better control means that majority of letters are recognisable, and the majority formed correctly. Controls their limbs, for example, keeps a steady beat when playing an instrument and can tap a rhythm to words. Shows control when filling in a template with coloured pencils or paint.



Cuts around circles and

other shapes with

Dexterity is good as tripod grip used and with good control.
Gaining confidence in using a knife and fork to cut up own food.
Joins using hole punches and split pins.
Holds a smaller paintbrush correctly.

Uses a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes, and cutlery.

ELG

Begins to show accuracy and care when drawing.



Literacy	Word Reading	Word Reading	Word Reading	Word Reading	Word Reading	Word Reading
	Orally segment and	Recognise all 26	Fluently reads CVC	Begins to read words	ELG	ELG
	blend words.	alphabet letters by	words and captions	and sentences	Says a sound for each	Reads words consistent
	Beginning to recognise	saying the sounds for	using Phase 2 letters and	containing Phase 3	letter in the alphabet	with their phonic
	some individual letters	them.	sounds.	letters and sounds.	and at least 10	knowledge by sound
	(Phase 2) by saying the	Blends sounds together	Recognises some letter	Knows	diagraphs.	blending.
	sounds for them.	to read VC or CVC words	groups that each	grapheme/phoneme for		
	Hears Phase 2 initial	containing Phase 2/3	represent one sound	long vowels: ai, ee, igh,	Fluently reads words and	ELG
	sound phonemes	individual graphemes.	(digraphs + trigraphs)	oa and oo (moon).	sentences containing	(Fluently) reads aloud
	Joins in with known	Begins to read words	and says sounds for	Reads words with initial	Phase 3 letters and	simple sentences and
	songs.	and sentences	them, e.g., sh, ch, th, ng.	two-letter consonant	sounds.	books that are
		containing Phase 2	Tracks words (LtoR) in	blends, e.g., bl, br, cl, cr,	Knows grapheme/	consistent with their
		sounds.	sentence reading.	etc.	phoneme for oi, ow, ar,	phonics knowledge,
		Tracks letters in word	Identifies rhymes.	Recognises how many	or, ur.	including some common
		reading.		syllables there are in a	Reads words with initial	exception words.
		Read text from left to		word.	three-letter consonant	
		right.		Identifies rhymes.	blends, e.g., spl, spr, etc.	Knows
		Read HFW from Phase 2			Reads HFW from Phase 3	grapheme/phoneme for
		letters and sounds.			letters and sounds.	er, air, ear.
		Joins in with rhymes and			Suggests words to	
		stories.			complete a rhyming	Desired
					string.	All Phase 3, sh, ch, th,
						ng, ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, ar,
						or, ur, er, oi, ow, air,
						ear. (17
						grapheme/phonemes.)
						Non-negotiable for 10
						graphemes including
						long vowel sounds, e.g.,
						sh, ch, th, ng, ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, ar.
						Ua, UU, dI.
						Comprehension
	Comprehension	Comprehension	Comprehension	Comprehension	Comprehension	Uses and understands
	Holds a book and turns	Understands what a	Understands what a	Talks about their	Anticipates (where	recently introduced
	the pages from the front	word is.	sentence is.	favourite book.	appropriate) key events	vocabulary during
	to the back.	Tells a story to a friend.			in stories.	discussions about
	1	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	<u> </u>			



lett		they do not understand a word.	characters and key events in books. Re-read corrections when an adult points out where they have gone wrong. Answers simple retrieval questions.	up their understanding and enjoyment. Answer simple sequencing questions. Recognises and joins in with predictable or repetitive phrases. Answers prediction questions based on what has happened so far.	understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary. Beginning to answer simple inference questions, e.g., can infer what a character is by what they say and do. Shows an awareness of punctuation (full stops) and when reminded, pause when reading.	rhymes and poems and during role play. Answers simple vocabulary questions. Beginning to check the text makes sense and self-correct when a mistake is made. Beginning to link what they have read or heard to their own experiences. ELG Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary. ELG Anticipate where appropriate key events in stories. ELG Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.
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Writing

Taught that writing goes from left to right. Draws their own largescale lines and circles (clockwise). Uses tools for mark marking with increasing

Uses threading equipment with increasing control and confidence.

Five finger grasps used. Identifies sounds in own name and other familiar words.

Beginning to write some individual letters (Phase 2) by saying the sounds for them.

Can tell an adult about what they have drawn or painted.

Audio storytelling Pupils use spoken language to retell stories (maybe supported by a sentence stem). **Emergent writing** continues. Pupils are beginning to mark make in the environment during continuous provision (some words may have the correct

Writing Ladder Letters I, i, t, u, y, and j are correctly formed. **Curly Caterpillar Letters** c, o, a, d, e, g, q, s, and f are correctly formed. Has dominant hand for writing. Uses pincers and tweezers with increasing control and confidence. Can copy shapes, letters and numbers Writes words containing the Phase 2 graphemes known. Writes CVC containing the Phase 2 graphemes known. Might need support to retain sentence. E.g., the cat sat on the mat. Spells taught HFW. Copies print in the environment, e.g., door. Begins to label pictures (sometimes with initial sounds/letters known). Gives meaning to the

marks as they write.

Is mark making during

with a purpose. Words

may have a group of

Writing

Taught that writing goes from left to right. **One-Armed Robot** Letters r, n, m, k, b and p are correctly formed. Majority of letters are recognisable. Tripod grasp used. Writes a captions containing the Phase 3 graphemes known. Support given to help Knows grapheme /phoneme for the digraphs sh, ch, th, ng. Orally rehearses a sentence with support before writing. Writes simple sentences as a result of discussing ideas with the teacher (guided/shared writing). Uses a finger space in between words.

Writing

Taught that writing goes from left to right. Zig-Zag Letters v, w, x, and z are correctly formed. All letters are recognisable, and the majority are formed correctly. Sits with a straight back with feet on the floor.



Writes a captions

containing the Phase 3 graphemes known. Support given to help retain caption. Knows grapheme /phoneme for long vowels ai, ee, igh, oa and Spells taught HFW. Uses pictures (b/m/e) to plan a story. Composes their own sentence(s) before writing. Uses a full stop at the end of some sentences. Says what they have written.

Writing

Majority of letters sit correctly on the line. Angles/tilts paper to one side to get the correct position.



Digits 0-9 are correctly formed.

Some capital letters are correctly formed. Writes a captions containing the Phase 3 graphemes known. Knows grapheme/ phoneme for oi, ow, ar, or, ur.

Transitional writing Uses a capital letter at the beginning of some Write sentences with HFW and decodable words that match the

school's phonic programme. Reads back what they have written to check it makes sense.

Writing

ELG

Writes recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.

ELG

Spells words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter

Knows grapheme/phoneme for er, air, ear. Applies Phase 2 and Phase 3 graphemes to their writing.

ELG

Writes simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.

Writes short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and full stop.



	Creates representations of people, objects and events.	letters with a space in between.				
Literacy Texts	Five Minutes Peace – Jill Murphy Everywhere Bear – Julia Donaldson	Goldilocks and the Three Bears – Nicola Baxter Goldilocks Gingerbread man – Traditional tale	Arctic animals — Jill MacDonald ANIMALS Polar Bear Polar Bear What Do You Hear? — Bill Martin Jr Polar Bear Polar Bear Polar Bear Polar Bear	Enormous Turnip — Traditional Tale Oliver's Vegetables — Vivian French	Hungry Caterpillar — Eric Carle WHE VARY WHITE HAND TO THE VARY WHITE HAND TO THE VARY WORKY WORMS — Vivian French	Splash Anna Hibiscus! - Atinuke Billy's Bucket – Kes Gray
	We're Going on a Bear Hunt – Michael Rosen Wire Going on a Bear Hunt Michael Roses Hilto Ozesbary	Stick Man – Julia Donaldson STICK MAN Nursery Rhymes	One Snowy Night (A Percy the Park Keeper Story) – Nick Butterworth;	Sam Plants a Sunflower - Kate Petty Sam Plants a Sunflower a Sunflower And Plants A Sunflower And Plants A Sunflower	Mad about Minibeasts – Giles Andradae Mad About Minibeasts	Rainbow Fish — Marcus Pfister
Mathematics	Focus numbers – 1, 2, 3, 4 Number Selects the correct numeral to represent 1 to 5 objects.	Focus numbers – 4, 5, 6, 7, Number Selects the correct numeral to represent 1 to 10 objects.	Focus numbers – 8,9,10 Number Is able to count on from a set amount and not count all individually.	Focus numbers – 11 - 20 Number Estimates how many objects they can see (showing understanding of relative size) and	Number Will put numerals in order with increasing confidence (ordinality). Shows awareness that numbers are made up (composed) of smaller	Number ELG Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the compositions of each numbers.



Red	ecognises some	Knows the written	Recognises up to five	checks by counting	numbers, exploring	
nui	imerals of personal	symbols for numbers.	objects in a visual	them.	partitioning in different	ELG
sign	gnificance.	Links the number symbol	formation without	Places objects in tens	ways with a wide range	Subitise up to 5.
Red	ecognises up to three	(numeral) with its	having to count them.	frames and discuss the	of objects.	Have a deep
obj	jects in a visual	cardinal number value.	Realises that counting	relevance of the	Recognises up to seven	understanding of
for	rmation without	Places objects in five	on gives a larger	arrangements.	objects in a visual	number to 10, including
hav	iving to count them.	frames and begin to	number.	Realises that counting	formation without	the compositions of
Rep	epresents group of	discuss the relevance of		back gives a smaller	having to count them.	each numbers.
obj	jects using	the arrangements.		number.	Begins to conceptually	ELG
ma	athematical images				subitise larger numbers	Automatically recall
tha	at are of significance	Provides a visual model		In practical activities,	by subitising smaller	number bonds up to five
to	the child.	to represent number		adds one and subtracts	groups within the	and some number bonds
Cou	ounts objects and gives	values.		one with numbers to 10.	number, e.g., sees six	to 10 including double
the	e total number in the	Finds the total number			raisins on a plate as	facts.
gro	oup.	of items in two groups			three and three.	
		by counting all of them.			Finds the total of two	
		Discusses mathematical			groups by counting on.	
		calculations and			Begins to use the	
		problems using			vocabulary involved in	
		appropriate vocabulary.			adding and subtracting	
					including counting on	
					and back.	
					Begins to explore and	
					work out mathematical	
					problems, using signs	
					and strategies of their	
					own choice, including	
					(when appropriate)	
					standard numerals,	
					tallies and "+" or "-".	
						Numerical Patterns
		Numerical Patterns		Numerical Patterns	Numerical Patterns	ELG
		Counts objects to 10 and	Numerical Patterns	Begins to use "teens" to	Counts in multiples of	Verbally counts beyond
		begins to count beyond	Counts an irregular	count beyond 10.	numbers beyond 1s.	20, recognising the
		10. Counts out up to six	arrangement of up to 10	Uses the language of	Counts out up to 10	patterns of the counting
ead		objects from a larger	objects.	"more" and "fewer" to	objects from a larger	system.
		group.	-		group.	ELG

Charnock Hall Primary Academy A L.E.A.D. Academy

YEAR R CURRICULUM OVERVIEW (LTP) (Classes 1 and 2)

Becomes familiar with the language of counting. Begins to use mathematical vocabulary e.g. more, less, the most, the least, bigger, smaller. Sorts and classifies objects according to selfselected criteria. Identifies patterns in the number system, e.g., on a 100 square.

Counts back in 1s. Touch counts objects when counting. Finds one more or one less from a group of up to five objects. Identifies repeating patterns and continues them. Sorts objects according

to given criteria, e.g., 5,

Finds one more or one less from a group of up to 10 objects. Chooses familiar objects to create and recreate repeating patterns beyond AB patterns and begins to identify the unit of repeat.

compare two sets of obiects. Compares numbers. Uses number names and symbols when comparing numbers. Links the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value.

Understands the "one more than/one less than" relationship between consecutive numbers. Uses mathematical vocabulary confidently. Continues, copies and creates repeating patterns in number exploring odds and evens, doubles etc.

Compares quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity. **ELG**

Explores and represents patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.

Shape, space and measure

Talks about and explores 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal and mathematical language: sides, corners, straight, flat, round. Can identify simple positional language, e.g., under the table. Makes comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity.

Shape, space and measure

Uses informal language and analogies, (e.g. heart-shaped and handshaped leaves), as well as mathematical terms to describe shapes. Sequences objects in order of size.

Shape, space and measure

Becomes familiar with measuring tools in everyday experiences and play.

Shape, space and measure

Enjoys composing and

decomposing shapes,

learning which shapes combine to make other shapes. Is increasingly able to order and sequence events using everyday language related to time.

Shape, space and measure

Composes and decomposes shapes so that pupils recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can. Beginning to experience measuring time with timers and calendars.

Shape, space and measure

Uses own ideas to make models of increasing complexity, selecting blocks needed, solving problems and visualising what they will build. Enjoys tackling problems involving prediction and discussion of comparisons of length, weight or capacity, paying attention to fairness and accuracy.



Understanding	Past and present
the world	Uses the environment
the world	(visual timetables) to
	sequence and discuss
	the day's structure using
	vocabulary – now, next.
	Talks about their
	immediate family.
	Takes an interest in and
	comments on unknown
	objects, exploring their;
	textures, mass, moving
	parts etc. (Guided
	through hypothesising
	function.)
	Vocabulary: hard, soft,
	bumpy. spikey, cold,
	smooth, heavy, light,
	spins, winds (add precis
	when sourced objects
	and seen opportunities)
	Knows people in the school environment and
	their roles: Head
	Teacher, site manager,
	office manager, school
	cook.
	Takes an interest in the
	different roles of people
	who support their
	community and makes
	observations of their
	role, uniforms,
	transport.

Understands that not

everyone celebrates the

same celebrations, but

Past and present Remembers and talks about significant events in their own experiences. Knows the names of the days of the week and their order. Understands their birthday celebrates the day that they were born. Knows when their birthday is (home project). Understands the generational relationships in a basic family tree including their siblings, mum, dad, and grandparents. Takes an interest in and comments on unknown objects, exploring their; textures, mass, moving parts etc. (Guided through hypothesising function.) Vocabulary: hard, soft, bumpy, spikey, cold, smooth, heavy, light, spins, winds (add precise when sourced objects and seen opportunities). Knows people in the school environment and their roles: Head

Teacher, site manager,

Past and present Uses the vocabulary: today, tomorrow, and vesterday in the correct context. Names the four seasons. Understands that some historical events were before them, their parents, and their grandparents. Takes an interest in and comments on images of familiar situations from the past. Hypothesises about the function of artifacts. based on creative ideas or past experiences. Answers and asks 'why' questions about text that has been read to them. Engages in non-fiction books. Listens to and talks about non-fiction books applying new knowledge and vocabulary. Foci: Observation of difference Notes for come back to consider moments in time, what events/periods are

important and why?

What are the pupils

Past and present Recognises and describes special times or events for their family or friends. Orders and sequences pictorial representations of their daily routines or tasks based on experience. Takes an interest in and comments on images of familiar situations from the past. Hypothesises about the function of artifacts. based on creative ideas or past experiences. Answers and asks 'why' questions about text that has been read to them. Engages in non-fiction books. Listens to and talks about non-fiction books applying new knowledge and vocabulary. Foci: Observation of similarities

Sequences the basic stages of human life cycle. (Year 1) Begins to organise/sequence their own story ideas on a story map using story stems structure as support, including the vocabulary first, next, after that and finally. Justifies hypothesis regarding artifacts using existing knowledge or seeking more information; asking questions, building on the ideas of others, or using images and books. Foci: observation of change over a period. Compares and contrasts the different stages in the life cycle of plants, animals, and mini beasts. Compares and contrasts the basic stages of human life cycle.

Past and present

beasts.

Shows an understanding

through the life cycle of

plants, animals and mini

of the passing of time

Past and present **ELG**

Talks about the lives around them and their roles in society.

ELG

Knows some similarities and difference between things in the past and now drawing on their experiences and what they have read in class.

ELG

Understands the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.





what how we celebrate	office manager, school	gaining from that			
are similar.	cook.	specific period?			
	Takes an interest in the				
	different roles of people				
	who support their				
	community and makes				
	observations of their				
	role, uniforms,				
	transport.				
	Understands that not				
	everyone celebrates the				
	same celebrations, but				
	what how we celebrate				
	are similar.				
	People, culture and	People, culture and			People, culture and
People, culture and	communities	communities	People, culture and	People, culture and	communities
communities	Understands that not	Knows that people have	communities	communities	ELG
Celebrates and	everyone celebrates the	different beliefs and	Knows that people have	Knows the landmark	Describes the immediate
comments on the visual	same festivals, but how	traditions that affect	different beliefs and	buildings (including	environment using
differences (supported	we celebrate is similar;	their lives.	traditions that affect	places of worship) in the	knowledge from
through similarities)	special foods,	Knows that there is a	their lives.	local environment and	observation, discussion,
between us all as a	decorations, music,	link between stories and	Knows that there is a	discusses their	stories, non-fiction texts
cohort.	special clothes, gifts etc.	festivals: Diwali and The	link between stories and	importance.	and maps.
Talks about their home	Takes an interest in and	Story of Light, The	festivals: Diwali and The	Draws own plans/maps	
and the places they go	comments on unknown	nativity story, The Easter	Story of Light, The	of immediate	ELG
to in their immediate	objects, exploring their;	story, Chinese New Year	nativity story, The Easter	environment.	Knows some similarities
environment.	textures, mass, colour,	– The great race.	story, Chinese New Year	Foci: Application od	and differences between
Creates different play	moving parts etc.	Answers and asks "why"	– The great race.	<u>observation</u>	different religious and
environments -beach,	Talks about their home	questions about text	Answers and asks "why"	Makes inferences about	cultural communities in
city, forest, etc, in small-	and the places they go	that has been read to	questions about text	locations in books based	this country, drawing on
world play with support,	to in their immediate	them.	that has been read to	on previous knowledge	their experiences and
naming their features;	environment.	Engages in non-fiction	them.	or experiences:	what has been read in
trees, river, mountains	Creates different play	books.	Engages in non-fiction	 clothing worn 	class.
etc.	environments -beach,	Listens to and talks	books.	 buildings 	
	city, forest, etc, in small-	about non-fiction books	Listens to and talks	• foods	ELG
	world play with support,		about non-fiction books	 weather 	



Knows that some places	naming their features;	applying new knowledge	applying new knowledge	•	animals	Explains some
are far away, and we	trees, river, mountains	and vocabulary.	and vocabulary.	•	landscape	similarities and
cannot walk there.	etc.	Describes the natural	Knows that the country		•	difference between life
Foci: Immediate	Knows that some places	landscape of a biome	we live in is England.			in this country and life in
observations	are far away, and we	(tundra).	Names some hot and			other countries, drawing
Makes observations of	cannot walk there.	Knows we have different	cold countries.			on knowledge from
landscapes in photos,	Foci: Immediate	environments in this	Knows that different			stories, non-fiction texts
books, and videos.	observations	county; water/sea,	countries have different			and (when appropriate)
•	Makes observations of	woods, beaches, etc.	landscapes (biomes).			maps.
	landscapes in photos,	Answers and asks "why"	Knows about the			·
	books, and videos.	questions.	lifestyle of people in			
		Engages in non-fiction	other countries for			
		books.	example: foods, home,			
		Listens to and talks	clothing, significant			
		about non-fiction books	buildings, languages, and			
		applying new knowledge	culture. (European).			
		and vocabulary.	Knows what an island is.			
		Knows what a globe is	Takes a personal interest			
		and that it represents	in maps and globes			
		the world.	asking questions to			
		Knows the basic colour	extend knowledge.			
		key on a map or globe;	Knows that there are			
		blue is the sea, green	many different countries			
		and brown is the land	in the world.			
		and white is snow.	Knows some of the			
		Creates own map of	features of the biomes			
		imaginary location using	(tundra , desert, forest,			
		basic key; tree, sea, sand	grassland/savanna,			
		etc	oceans).			
		Foci: Observation of	Foci: Observation of			
		<u>difference</u>	<u>similarities</u>			
		Discusses the differences	Makes links between			
		between a biome with	their knowledge of			
		an extreme climate	biomes to classify			
		(tundra) and that of	animals.			
		Charnock.	Understands that other			
			countries have			



RE	The natural world Shows curiosity in the environment around them inside and outdoors. Foci: Immediate observations Says what they can hear, see, and feel whilst outside. Unit 3 Being special:	The natural world Comments on unknown objects, based on their own exploration. Observes and talks about the changes in objects over a period (melting). Foci: Observation of change An immediate change, feeling the wind pick up, getting sunny. Observes and talks about the changes in nature they notice.	The natural world Takes part in simple experiments led by an adult (floating and sinking) discussing the differences in the objects. Makes simple predictions with support. Foci: Observation of difference Observation after a session. Answers and asks "why" questions. Engages in non-fiction books. Listens to and talks about non-fiction books applying new knowledge and vocabulary. Names the four seasons and talks about their differences and the impact on their lives.	traditional foods, significant buildings, traditional clothing and their own language like we do in England. The natural world Carries out simple set up experiment (sorting materials) that enables them to talk about similarities —classifying. Foci: Observation of similarities Pupils use new knowledge to classify animals therefore highlighting their similarities. For example, carnivore dinosaurs all have sharp claws and teeth. Understands animals have similar features to live in specific habitat. Camouflage, fur to protect from the cold etc.	The natural world Selects equipment to help them follow their own enquiry of interest, for example, which mini beasts live in the playground? Records observations in a number of ways; drawings, written work, photographs. Foci: Observation of change over a period Records observations to enable changes to be observed. Shows an understanding of the passing of time through the life cycle of plants, animals, and mini beasts. Sequences the basic stages of human life cycle. Unit 5 Which places are	The natural world ELG Explores the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. ELG Knows some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawings on their experiences and what has been read in class. ELG Understands some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. Unit 6 Which stories are
Sheffield	where do we belong?	perform Nativity plays at	God so important to	put a cross on their	special and why?	special and why
Agreed Syllabus	2.5.5.0	Christmas? (Why is	Christians?	Easter garden? (Why is	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(THEMATIC)



		Christmas special for		Easter special to		
		Christians?)		Christians?)		
Expressive Arts			Creating with materials		Creating with materials	
Expressive Arts and Design	Creating with materials Understands that they can uspace and begins to use thesobjects. Drawings show what the chi important about the subject Gives meaning to marks them Marks recognisably represented, arms, and legs). Drawings include squares, resulting in sweeping movement representations. Explores mixing colours and Distinguishes between colous Manipulates malleable materials selects from a variety of resulting in sweeping movement representations. Explores mixing colours and Distinguishes between colous Manipulates malleable materials selects from a variety of resulting in the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of what to create. Building blocks Stage 4: Enclosures	ise lines to enclose a se shapes to represent ld perceives as most in y make. In the an object (people with ectangles and circles is shes to add colour to add its to make simple cobserves the changes. It is and names them it is and names them it is ources to use in collage and criteria. It is to support the	The pre-schematic stage of pictures tell a story. Combines shapes to create (a rectangle and a circle to Representation become memerging. Drawings begin to show so basic observation. Holds a smaller paintbrush grip) to support control and Shows focus, concentration within lines on a template. Washes paint brushes who limitates a range of painting them Printing, stamping, Knows painted pictures neep painting independently and Uses a variety of colours we painting. Selects a colour for a purpose Attempts to keep colours of brushes in between using a knowledge of colour mixing them.	f drawing develops so that e another form a hat). ore mature with details me understanding of correctly (matches pencil d precision. n and control painting n using a new colour. g techniques modelled to colour wash. eds to dry and stores d safely. hen colouring and ose (yellow for the sun). (clean" through washing colour due to their g.	Draws a variety of objects shapes, some based on de Selects own painting techn to create representations. Knows which primary colo secondary colours. Explains the process they making and the choices th Returns to and builds on trefining ideas and develop represent them. Creates collaboratively shaskills. Effectively selects own restheir desired project. Beginning to understand a of stability and balance who components together. Explains the processes the making and the choices the Evaluates and edits their valuates and edits their valuations.	tailed observations. hiques, resources and tools urs are mixed to make went through when ey made. heir previous learning, ing their ability to aring ideas, resources and ources and fixings for nd show some awareness hen adding 3D y went through whilst ey made.
	Closes spaces and creates er Expands building to take up to improved special awarene Enclosures and bridges beco imaginative play with props toy cars. Beginning to cut a curved lin Knows how to and can join of together to build and balance Plays with their creations.	large areas of space due ess. ome the scenery for like dolls, animals and he. construction pieces	Beginning to understand a can be changed by adding shades and tints and comm Selects from a variety of retheir effectiveness to represent their effectiveness to represent the season of	black and white for nents on observations. sources for collage due to esent ideas (based on). it is shiny like the fish	ELG Safely uses and explores a and techniques, experime texture, form and function ELG Shares their creation, expl have used, makes use of prole playing characters in tel.	aining the process they rops and materials when



	Explores existing textures of objects and describes them verbally. Imitates marks and textures into clay/dough surface. Says what they are going to make before doing so and what it will look like. Creates objects for a given purpose (for play or given functionality). Explains to an adult what they have created and what it is for. Building blocks Stage 5: Symmetry and Patterns Pieces are selected due to their size and shape to add symmetry and pattern. Shows signs of creativity, as they add accessories to their structures. Whether it is vehicles, dolls, furniture, animals, or "loose parts" like scarves, rocks, or gems, it adds to the building dynamics. Cuts around circles, squares and images, confidently changing cutting directions and the angle of hold. Uses small construction materials that join in different ways with confidence. Starting to know when to use specific adhesives (glue stick paper, PVA heavier items) and uses them effectively. Starting to know that paper can be joined in several ways and applies this knowledge in their creative work. Staring to select construction pieces due to their aesthetics, size or function. Joins simple components in 3D structures effectively using a selected method of joining (box modelling). Shows pride in their creations, labelling them for safe keeping. Reflects on their project and says what worked well.	Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories.
Being imaginative and expressive	Being imaginative and expressive	Being imaginative and expressive



Develops preference for forms of expression.

Creates movement in response to music.

Sings to themselves and makes up own songs. Engages in imaginative role-play based on own first-hand experiences that includes roles and simple narrative, for example, having dinner together, going to the shops.

Identifies and matches an instrumental sound, for example, hears a shaker and indicates that they understand it is a shaker.

Sings a few familiar songs.

Creates sounds in vocal sound games.

Claps or taps to the pulse of the music he or she is listening to.

Claps or taps to the pulse of the song he or she is singing.

Uses movement to express feelings.

Plays instruments with control to play loud/quiet (dynamics), fast/slow (tempo).

Shows control to hold and play instruments to produce musical sound, e.g., holding a triangle in the air by the string with one hand and playing it with a beater with the other.

Uses available resources to create props to support role-play.

Develops storylines with detail in their pretend play, for example, someone's birthday, they sing and create a party.

Creates scenarios in collaboration with others where they have different roles.

Plans and communicates collaboratively about their play.

Notices what adults do, imitating what is observed and then doing it spontaneously when the adult is not there.

Thinks abstractly about music and expresses this physically or verbally e.g., "This music sounds like dinosaurs."

Distinguishes and describes changes in music and compares pieces of music e.g., "This music started fast and then became slow." "This music had lots of instruments, but this music only had voices." Sings in a group or on their own, increasingly trying to match the pitch and follow the melody. Sings the pitch of a tone sung by another person with some success (starting to pitch match). Sings the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs. Adjusts movement to the sound of instruments, e.g. walks, jumps, hops to the sound of a beating drum. Replicates familiar choreographed dances, e.g. imitate dance and movements associated with pop songs.

Choreographs his or her own dances to familiar music, individually or in small groups.

Keeps a steady beat whilst playing instruments: his or her own steady beat in his or her creative music making.

Taps rhythms to accompany words, e.g., tapping the syllables of names/objects/lyrics of a song.

ELG

Invents, adapts and recounts narratives and stories with peers and their teacher.

ELG

Sings a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.

ELG

Performs songs, rhymes poems and stories with others and (when appropriate) tries to move in time with music.



	Plays along to the beat of the song they are singing	
	or music being listened to.	