	Autumn 1 The Enchanted World of Magical Tales. What happens with we add a potion to a story? What magical ingredients could we add to a potion? Which stories can you name with potions and mixtures? (Global)	Autumn 2 Exploring Cornish Stories and Historical Rhymes. Who was the grand old Duke of York? What happened to Guy Fawkes? Where did the Steadfast Tin Solider go? (Europe)	Spring 1 Amazing Adventures and Risky Recues. Who are pirates? What important rescues have influenced out lives today? Are pirates historical? Where did explorers go and what did they find? (International)	Spring 2 Our village through time What has changed in our village beyond living memory? How have houses and homes changed over time? What historical changes have happened within living memory? (locale)	Summer 1 Cornish Castles, Fogous and Legends. What is a Fogou? Why are castles round? Where do legends come from? (locale)	Summer 2 What lives just beneath my feet? (locale) I am small, I crawl, I have a hard shell, what am I? Do insects have a favourite colour? Can looking at the clouds predict whether I need a coat? (locale)
Literacy  FP -For pleasure class text.	<b>FP</b> - Roald Dahl's – George's Marvellous Medicine.	FP- The day I fell into a fairy-tale by Ben Miller alongside The Mermaid of Zennor, The mice of Mousehole, The sand horse	<b>FP</b> – Mazy and the Cornish Pirates by Peter Price.	FP: Magical Faraway Tree by Enid Blyton	FP – Combat at the castle: a knight in training. Book 5 Vivian French and David Melling.	<b>FP</b> - Olivia and Maro. The butterfly garden Cristina Craciun.
	<b>Focus text</b> - Magic Porridge Pot, food rhymes.	and the Mousehole cat.  Focus text –Mousehole Cat.	Focus text – Grace Darling and Diary examples.	Focus Text-A Street through time. Letter examples. Rhymes and riddles.	Focus Text - The Tunnel by Anthony Browne.	Focus Text - The boy who lost his bumble – Trudi Esberger
	Reading – Retelling key stories. Structural organisers Vocabulary and meaning. Retrieval	Nursery rhymes and historical comparisons with story.  Reading – Retrieval Similarities and differences Vocabulary and meaning and impact. Performance intonation,	Reading – Skimming and scanning for key information. Identifying evidence and justifying opinion.  Vocabulary meaning and impact. Inference.	Reading – Skimming and scanning for key information. Questioning settings and characters. Structural organisers. Inference	Reading – Skimming and scanning for key information. Cause and effect. Predictions. Inference	Reading – Skimming and scanning for key information. Predictions. Explanation.
	Fiction Writing to entertain Simple traditional story.	fluency and pace. Sequencing and summarising.	Fiction – Writing to inform.	Fiction – Writing to Entertain  Character and setting	Fiction- Writing to entertain  Dilemma story	Fiction – Writing to entertain - Consequence story.  Skills: subordination (because,
	Purpose: To tell a story with a moral.	Fiction writing to entertain.  Alternative ending to a	Diary (Recount) Grace Darling Purpose: To record events from history.	descriptions.  Purpose: To write character,	Purpose: To write the untold part of a story to share with each	when, if, that or) Using contractions. Noun phrases
	Skills: Noun Phrases Using adjectives subordination (because) and co-ordination (but) to extend sentences. Time conjunctions (Adverbials)  Non-Fiction Recipe writing linked to the traditional tale. Purpose: To write a set of instructions that have a sequential order. Skills: Commands. (Use time conjunctions from Traditional tales writing)	traditional story performed.  Skills: subordination (because) and co-ordination (but) to extend sentences.  Using contractions.  Alternative sentence starters.  Using different headings  Non-Fiction to inform about The Grand Old Duke of York.  Newspaper Report  Purpose: to support a newspaper recount of the class	Skills: subordination (because, when, if, that or) and coordination (but, and, or) to extend sentences. Using contractions. Writing in first person. Past tense. Writing with our senses. Order events with cohesion.  Poetry - List Poems  Purpose: To make our own book on 'What I found in a	setting and house descriptions for Year 3 to use to upskill.  Skills: subordination (because, when, if, that or) and co-ordination (but, and, or) to extend sentences.  Noun phrases. Apostrophes for singular possession.  Using emotions and senses to help with description.  Non-Fiction – recount – writing to entertain	other.  Skills: subordination (because, when, if, that or) and coordination (but, and, or) to extend sentences.  Using contractions.  Noun phrases  Adverbials  Persuasive sentence starters.  Non- Fiction - Recount – independent write using a visit as a stimulus from last term's learning.	Non-Fiction – Writing to inform  Non chronological report  Skills: Headings and subheadings. Range of sentence types. Range of punctuation. subordination (because, when, if, that or) Apostrophes for singular possession.
	Imperative verbs. Commas for Lists application from Noun phrases.	trip at Christmas.	pirate's pocket.'	Purpose: To record a trip around the village to explore historical features.	Skills: To use time conjunctions. To use chronological order. Using feelings and emotions. To	Poetry - Riddles  Purpose: For publication.

Maths	Poetry Writing to entertain through National poetry day.  Acrostic poetry linked to the theme of National poetry day.  Purpose: To explore and celebrate poetry with a national celebration.  Skill: To listen, read and perform poetry. To give our own opinions based on a theme and poem.  Number: Place value within 20  Number: Addition and Subtraction + and – to 20.	Skills: Present and past tenses correctly including progressive form. Headings and subheadings.  Poetry – Nursery rhymes  Purpose: Performance of different nursery rhymes to focus on pace, pitch, expression and actions.  Skill: performing using syllables.  Number: Addition and Subtraction + and – to 50  Statistics  Fluency – NCETM Mastering Number.	Skill: Using different forms of sentence, statement, question, exclamation and command. Using possessive apostrophes.  Number: Multiplication and Division x and ÷  Geometry: shape, position and direction.  Fluency – NCETM Mastering Number.	This will also form the basis of an independent write next term after a trip.  Skills: To use time conjunctions. To use chronological order. Using feelings and emotions. To write in past tense and first person.  Poetry- Baking Rhymes-Performance with using actions, pace and expression to entertain,  Purpose: to share with Year 1 to show the use of rhyming couplets.  Skill: imperative verbs. Time conjunctions. Commas.  Number: Place value within 100  Number: Fractions	write in past tense and first person.  Measurement: Time  Measurement: Capacity and Temperature.  Consolidation.  Fluency – NCETM Mastering Number.	Skills: Alliteration, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.  Considering Night Mail by W.H Auden.  Measurement: Money  Measurement: Length and weight  Consolidation.  Fluency – NCETM Mastering
History	What is history?  Do we all have a history?  Does the Earth have a history?  Can history be forgotten?  What is the difference between the past and history?  How is history recorded?  What types of evidence do we have?  Democritus the Greek philosopher introduced the idea of the atom in 450B.C.  However, the idea was essentially forgotten for more than 2000 years. John Dalton re-introduced the atom in 1800.	Where do nursery rhymes come from?  Think about the images shown in nursery rhymes and compare these to today's objects.  Identify differences between ways of life at different times.  Who was the Grand Old Duke of York and how is his story based in history?  Graham Bell and the invention of the telephone.  What does our modern digital world mean for music?  Who is Helen Keller and why is she a significant individual?	Significant historical people – Marco Polo, Grace Darling, and Famous pirates  (Historical focus, Marco Polo, Grace Darling, Cornwall link, materials)  • 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.	Changes within living and events beyond memory within the local area; Significant people; Places and events in the local area.  (Our village and school and changes within living memory. Materials Houses and homes over time)  • changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. • significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.	Castles and Homes.  Identify differences between way to homes.  When was the last castle be who built it?  What are the different room  What would it be like to live  Why don't we live in castle what castles are there in Cand who built them?  Who was Henry VIII and was	ms and areas of a castle? e in a castle? es today? Cornwall? When were they built hy did he build castles in nificant information about Henry erent periods.

Why is Bonfire night significant? Describe memories of key Understand the village looked Study some key significant figures from the past and retain events in lives and develop a different in the past. information about their lives. Who is Guy Fawkes? linear sequence. Understand people had Compare pictures or photographs of people events in the past. What was the Gun Powder Know that photographs can different homes and resources plot? Why were people Visit a museum/castle. be reconstructions and that in the past. unhappy? How was James the history is explored through Legends and Myths Cornish Knockers – Observe, handle sources, 1 involved? How has this event Understand differences study and archaeology. answer questions about past on the basis of simple observations. influenced our lives today? between ways of life at different times relating to Consider why writing can be a good historical source. homes. Understanding and using Know the school and village timelines to plot significant have a past and be able to give some details about its events. development. St.Piran's Day and the historical significance with Cornwall. **The United Kingdom FIELD WORK Oddizzi - Continents** Fieldwork in the local area; Oddizzi - Hot and cold places Can the clouds help us predict Geography Human and physical features; if we need a coat? What is the UK and where do I Making sketch maps Using and making maps; Where are the world's hot and Using and making maps; Aerial come from? Locational Knowledge; Classifying clouds, cold place? images Using sound stick maps to map Directions including their height and sounds and begin to see this in What is it like in the world's hot Can I find the capital cities and Place knowledge. type. surrounding seas of the UK? a linear form. Locational knowledge and cold place -what are the Identifying the clouds we understand geographical features of a hot and cold can see using our own What are the human and Begin to consider aerial views • name and locate the similarities and differences place? identification chart. physical differences between and understand different world's seven continents through studying the Carrying out field work over Where can I find out about a the UK's countries? perspectives for viewing and five oceans. human and physical a period of time to gather locations. name, locate and identify hot or cold place (desert, geography of a small area What are the UKs capital cities data on clouds and rainforest, antarctica?) characteristics of the four of the United Kingdom, and weather patterns. like? Recap on village, town, city, countries and capital cities of a small area in a Use the data to help form county, capital city, country, How do animals adapt to a hot of the United Kingdom and contrasting non-European What do I know about a ideas about the clouds continent. or cold place? its surrounding seas. country Human and country in the UK? and weather to answer physical geography. What would I pack when visiting enquiry question. Place knowledge. Oceans, continents, equator, key human features, hot and cold places? Construct a presentation north, south pole. Explore Place knowledge. including city, town, village, understand geographical for Year 1 to show them How can I describe what it is like Nigeria in Africa with physical factory, farm, house, office, similarities and differences how to predict if they need • use simple fieldwork and and human geography and in a hot or cold place? port, harbour and shop through studying the a coat using the clouds. observational skills to study landmarks. Geographical skills and human and physical the geography of their fieldwork geography of a small area Locational knowledge school and its grounds and use simple fieldwork and of the United Kingdom, and Place knowledge. the key human and Creating sketch maps showing observational skills to study of a small area in a • name and locate the physical features of its habitats of insects. This will - identify the location of hot and the geography of their contrasting non-European world's seven continents surrounding environment. involve the children using a cold areas of the world in school and its grounds and country Human and and five oceans. understand geographical their own key, symbols and relation to the Equator and the the key human and physical geography. name, locate and identify similarities and differences draw map. physical features of its North and South Poles - use use basic geographical characteristics of the four through studying the world maps, atlases and globes surrounding environment. vocabulary to refer to: key countries and capital cities human and physical use simple compass to identify countries, continents physical features, including of the United Kingdom and geography of a small area directions and locational and oceans studied at this key beach, cliff, coast, forest, its surrounding seas. of the United Kingdom, and stage and directional language hill, mountain, sea, ocean, of a small area in a

#### Place knowledge.

- 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
- 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
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
   use simple compass
- Begin to use maps in different forms, keys and index.

directions and locational and directional language.

contrasting non-European country Human and physical geography.

 use simple compass directions and locational and directional language.

Create linear maps to for a purpose, gathering and discussing data.

- river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- use simple compass directions and locational and directional language

Creating their own keys based on a drawn 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

Using a linear map to show a journey creating their own keys.

-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 Human and physical geography.

Drawing maps to show key features using symbols.

#### Science

#### Uses of everyday materials

- Identify different materials and their uses.
- Understand how to select the right materials to build a bridge.
- Explore and test stretchiness of materials.
- Understand that materials can change their shape by twisting, bending, squashing or stretching.
- Find out about Charles
   Macintosh (PSTT- Standing
   on the Shoulders of Giants)
   and explore how materials
   are suitable for different
   purposes.

#### **Working Scientifically**

Using observations to suggest answers to questions.

# Living things and their habitats – Habitats around the world.

- Learn about habitats.
- Appreciate that environments are constantly changing.
- Explore the rainforest and its problems.
- Describe life in the ocean.
- Discover the Artic and Antarctic habitat.
- Create a model of a habitat.

#### **Working Scientifically**

Identifying and classifying.

Using observations to suggest answers to questions.

Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways.

# Living things and their habitats.

- Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in a microhabitat.
- Design a suitable microhabitat where living things could survive.
- Find out what animals eat to survive.
- Understand a food chain.

### **Working Scientifically**

Identifying and classifying.

Observing closely, using simple equipment.

Using observations to suggest answers to questions.

# Animals including humans - Health and survival.

- Describe the needs of animals for survival.
- Describe the needs of humans for survival.
- Explore the importance of eating the right food.
- Describe what a healthy balanced diet looks like.
- Investigate the impact of exercise on our bodies.
- Investigate the importance of hygiene.

### **Working Scientifically**

Using observations to suggest answers to questions.

Identifying and classifying.

Perform simple tests.

# Vocabulary

# Animals including humans – Lifecycles.

- Order the stages of the human life cycle.
- Describe the stages of a human life cycle.
- Identify the offspring and parent of an animal.
- Explore the life cycle of a chicken.
  Describe the life cycle of a
- butterfly.

   Explore the life cycle of a
- frog.

#### **Working Scientifically**

Identifying and classifying.

Using observations to suggest answers to questions.

Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.

#### **Plants**

- Know the difference between seeds and bulbs.
- Design an experiment to find out what plants need to grow.
- Describe what plants need to grow and stay healthy.
- Describe the lifecycle of a plant.
- Observe and record the growth of plants over time.
- Understand that plants adapt to suit their environment.

### Working Scientifically

Identifying and classifying.

Observing closely, using simple equipment.

Using observations to suggest answers to questions.

	Perform simple tests.  Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.  PSTT- Standing on the Shoulders of Giants-John Dunlop (Bouncy tyres and bouncy balls)  Vocabulary  Fabric, cardboard, squashing, stretching, bending, suitable, unsuitable, property.	Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.  Vocabulary  Living, dead, never been alive, habitat, microhabitat, energy, food chain, healthy, predator, prey, woodland, pond, desert, seashore, ocean, rainforest.  PSTT- "I can explain"- habitat pictures	Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways.  Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.  Vocabulary  Living, dead, never been alive, habitat, microhabitat, energy, food chain, healthy, predator, prey, woodland, pond, desert, seashore, ocean, rainforest.	Survival, water, air, food, growth, adult, baby, offspring, kitten, calf, puppy, exercise, hygiene, lifecycle.	Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways.  Vocabulary  Survival, water, air, food, growth, adult, baby, offspring, kitten, calf, puppy, chrysalis, larva, frog, frogspawn, froglet, tadpole, chick, exercise, hygiene, lifecycle.	Perform simple tests.  Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.  Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways.  Vocabulary  Seeds, bulbs water, light, suitable, temperature, grow, healthy, germinate.
Art	Explore and Draw Introducing the idea that artists can be collectors and explorers as they develop drawing and composition skills.	Music and Art Explore how we can make art inspired by the sounds we hear.	Expressive painting. Explore how painters sometimes use paint in an expressive and gestural way. Explore colour mixing and experimental make making to create abstract still life images.	Stick formation Project Explore how you can transform a familiar object into new and fun forms.  Cooking and Nutrition –	Be an Architect Exploring architecture and creating architectural models.  Construction – Structures –	Exploring the world through mono print. Using a simple mono print technique to develop drawing skills, encourage experimentation and ownership.  Materials for a purpose –
				<ul> <li>St.Piran's Day Cornish Fairings.</li> <li>Skills</li> <li>Combine ingredients for taste and aesthetic effect.</li> <li>Work safely and hygienically.</li> <li>Follow a recipe to make food with increasing independence.</li> <li>Measure and weigh food items, using non-statutory measures e.g. spoons, cups.</li> <li>Select from a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks such as mixing, combining, shaping and finishing.</li> <li>Knowledge:</li> <li>Basic recipes can be adapted to develop a product with a specified criterion.</li> <li>The importance of being clean, and hygienic when handling food. Good practices when preparing food.</li> <li>How to use equipment including ovens, safely and correctly.</li> </ul>	Skills  Construct simple structures, models or other products using a range of materials.  Explore how a structure can be made stronger, taller, stiffer, and more stable.  Identify the suitability of materials, ensuring they are fit for purpose.  Construct a moving part for the model using levers and sliders.  Knowledge  Structures can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable by using cardboard rather than paper and triangular shapes rather than squares.	Making a 3D model.  Skills  Join appropriately for different materials and situations e.g. glue, tape.  Mark out materials to be cut using a template.  Choose appropriate components and materials and suggest ways of manipulating them to achieve the desired effect (eg, bending wire, wrapping and gluing tissue paper)  Knowledge  Properties of components and materials determine how they can and cannot be used. For example, some metal is too strong to bend but wire can be manipulated to create 3D structures and forms.  The shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

				<ul> <li>The key stages of baking biscuits- mixing, forming, baking, cooling, decorating.</li> <li>Some ingredients change properties when cooked.</li> <li>Foods high in fat, salt and sugar should only be eaten occasionally as part of a healthy, balanced diet.</li> <li>Design: Developing, planning and communicating ideas</li> <li>Design a product from a detailed design criterion.</li> <li>Use pictures and words to convey what they want to design and make.</li> <li>Add notes to drawings to help explanations</li> <li>Select appropriate technique explaining FirstNextLast</li> <li>Explore ideas by rearranging materials.</li> <li>Describe their models and drawings of ideas and intentions.</li> <li>Produce a small mock up with reclaimed materials.</li> <li>Evaluate: Evaluating processes and products</li> <li>Talk about their designs as they develop and identify good and bad points</li> <li>Discuss how closely their finished products meet their design criteria</li> <li>Talk about changes made during the making process.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Design: Developing, planning and communicating ideas</li> <li>Design a product from a detailed design criterion.</li> <li>Use pictures and words to convey what they want to design and make.</li> <li>Add notes to drawings to help explanations</li> <li>Select appropriate technique explaining FirstNextLast</li> <li>Explore ideas by rearranging materials.</li> <li>Describe their models and drawings of ideas and intentions.</li> <li>Produce a small mock up with reclaimed materials.</li> <li>Evaluate: Evaluating processes and products</li> <li>Explore and evaluate a range of existing products.</li> <li>Talk about their designs as they develop and identify good and bad points</li> <li>Discuss how closely their finished products meet their design criteria</li> <li>Talk about changes made during the making process.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Design: Developing, planning and communicating ideas</li> <li>Design a product from a detailed design criterion.</li> <li>Use pictures and words to convey what they want to design and make.</li> <li>Add notes to drawings to help explanations</li> <li>Select appropriate technique explaining FirstNextLast</li> <li>Explore ideas by rearranging materials.</li> <li>Describe their models and drawings of ideas and intentions.</li> <li>Produce a small mock up with reclaimed materials.</li> <li>Evaluate: Evaluating processes and products</li> <li>Explore and evaluate a range of existing products.</li> <li>Talk about their designs as they develop and identify good and bad points</li> <li>Discuss how closely their finished products meet their design criteria</li> <li>Talk about changes made during the making process.</li> </ul>
Music	Charanga- Hands, Feet, Heart.	Charanga – Ho, Ho, Ho	Charanga – I wanna play in a band	Charanga – Zootime	Charanga – Friendship song	Charanga -Reflect, rewind and replay
	Listen with concentration and	Listen with concentration and		Listen with concentration and	Listen with concentration and	
	understanding to a range of	understanding to a range of	Listen with concentration and	understanding to a range of	understanding to a range of	Listen with concentration and
	high-quality live and recorded music.	high-quality live and recorded music.	understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded	high-quality live and recorded music.	high-quality live and recorded music.	understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded
	THOSIC.	mosic.	music.	THOSE.	1110310.	music.
	To use their voices expressively	To use their voices expressively		To use their voices expressively	To use their voices expressively	
	and creatively by singing songs	and creatively by singing songs	To use their voices expressively	and creatively by singing songs	and creatively by singing songs	To use their voices expressively
	and speaking chants and	and speaking chants and	and creatively by singing songs	and speaking chants and	and speaking chants and	and creatively by singing songs
			and speaking chants and			and speaking chants and

	where we are Discovery to the second consistency and	where we are Discount to the second	who was a a Diam of the said and all	who was a a Diam of the said and all	who were a Diamonto we all are all control and	who was as Diano house all areas
	rhymes Play tuned and untuned instruments musically.	rhymes Play tuned and untuned instruments musically.	rhymes Play tuned and untuned instruments musically.	rhymes Play tuned and untuned instruments musically.	rhymes Play tuned and untuned instruments musically.	rhymes Play tuned and untuned instruments musically.
	Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.
	Style: South African styles	<b>Style:</b> Christmas, Big Band, Motown, Elvis, Freedom Songs	Style: Rock	Style: Reggae	Style: Pop	Style: Western Classical Music and your choice from Year 2
	Topic and cross-curricular links: South African music and Freedom Songs. Nelson Mandela as a famous and influential person in our lifetimes. Historical context of musical styles.  Vocabulary: Keyboard, drums, bass, glockenspiel, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, perform, audience, melody, dynamics, tempo	Topic and cross-curricular links: Christmas. Literacy - Christmas vocabulary. Historical context of musical styles.  Vocabulary: Keyboard, drums, bass, glockenspiel, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, perform, audience, melody, dynamics, tempo	Topic and cross-curricular links: Teamwork, working together. The Beatles. Historical context of musical styles.  Vocabulary: Keyboard, drums, bass, glockenspiel, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, perform, audience, melody, dynamics, tempo	Topic and cross-curricular links: Animals, poetry and the historical context of musical styles.  Vocabulary: Keyboard, drums, bass, glockenspiel, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, perform, audience, melody, dynamics, tempo	Topic and cross-curricular links: Being friends and the historical context of musical styles.  Vocabulary: Keyboard, drums, bass, glockenspiel, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, perform, audience, melody, dynamics, tempo	Topic and cross-curricular links: Think about the history of music in context, listen to some Western Classical music and place the music from the units you have worked through, in their correct time and space. Consolidate the foundations of the language of music.  Vocabulary: Keyboard, drums, bass, glockenspiel, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, perform, audience, melody, dynamics, tempo.
MFL	French – "Good Morning" and "Good afternoon".	Christmas around the world – Learning Happy Christmas in	French – Colours	Cornish – St. Piran's Day	French – counting to ten	French -commands using the body.
	Bonjour	different languages.  Feliz Navidad  Joyeux Noël	Bleu (Blue), Rouge (Red), Vert (green), Jaune (yellow), blanc (white), noir (black),	Saying "Good Morning"  Myttin Da' means 'good day'	Un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix.	Silence, regarder, écouter, s'asseoir correctement.
	Bonne après-mid	Boun Natale Merii Kurisumasu	Gris (grey), rose (pink), violet (purple), marron (brown)	Piran's Day!		
		Fröhliche Weihnachten	and orange (orange).	Hello - Dydh da		
RE	Christianity	Christianity	Judaism	Christianity	Christianity	Judaism
	GOSPEL: What is the good news Jesus brings?	INCARNATION: Why does Christmas matter to Christians?	Who is Jewish and how do they live?	SALVATION: Why does Easter matter to Christians?	What makes some places sacred to believers?	Who is Jewish and how do they live?
		Jesus as God in human form. Linked to nativity.	Hanukkah			
PSHE	Jigsaw - Being me in my world	Jigsaw -Celebrating difference	Jigsaw - Dreams and goals	Jigsaw - Healthy me	Jigsaw – Relationships	Jigsaw – Changing me
	Children to explain why their	Children to explain that	Children to explain how they			
	behaviour can impact on other people in their class.	sometimes people get bullied because they are seen to be	play a part in a group and how the parts other people play	Children to explain why foods	Children will be able to explain	Children will use the correct
	Children to compare their own and their friends' choices and	different. This might include	create an end product. They will be able to explain how	are good for their body comparing their idea with less healthy choices.	why some things might make them feel uncomfortable in a relationship and compare this	terms to describe parts of the body. They will explain why
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	can express why some choices are better than others.	people who do not conform to gender stereotypes.  Children to explain how it feels to have a friend and be a friend. They will be able to explain why it is okay to be different from their friends.	their skills complement each other.  Children to explain how it feels to be part of a group and identify a range of feelings about group work.	Children will compare their own and their friends' choices and will be able to express how it feels to make healthy and safe choices.	with relationships that make them feel safe and special.  The children will give examples of some different problemsolving techniques and explain how they might use them in certain situations in their relationships.	some areas of the body are private and what that means.  The children will be able to say what they like and don't like about being a girl/boy. They will discuss what it means to get older and recognise that other people may feel differently.
PE	Fundamentals  Gymnastics – balance, roll and locomotion on the floor  Skills  Balance: Large body part balances, balances on apparatus, Balances with a partner, Front and back support.)  Roll: Rocking forward roll, Crouched forward roll  Locomotion: Tiptoe, step, jump and hop Hopscotch Skipping Galloping Straight jump halfturn	Gymnastics – change of height and balance  Skills: Hurdle step onto springboard Straight jump off springboard Tuck jump off springboard  Bunny hop, Front support wheelbarrow with partner, Tlever and Scissor kick  Team building.	Target games  Skills: Improve accuracy in travelling in space and using variety of equipment for throwing, catching, hitting and striking. Play small, sided games keeping score.	Dance – link to Geography to stimulus into music and movement choices.  Invasion Games  Skills: Copy and explore basic body actions, choosing movements to make into phrases with a beginning, middle and endExplore movement with body control and work in pairs/small groups.	Athletics – running  Net and Wall games  Skills: Improve accuracy in travelling in space and using variety of equipment for throwing, catching, hitting and striking. Play small, sided games keeping score.	Athletics – jumping and throwing  Striking and fielding  Skills: Improve accuracy in travelling in space and using variety of equipment for throwing, catching, hitting and striking. Play small, sided games keeping score.
Computing	Computing Systems and Networks –IT  In this unit, learners will look at information technology at school and beyond, in settings such as shops, hospitals, and libraries. Learners will investigate how information technology improves our world, and they will learn about using information technology responsibly.	Creating Media – Making Music  In this unit, learners will be using a computer to create music. They will listen to a variety of pieces of music and consider how music can make them think and feel. Learners will compare creating music digitally and non- digitally. Learners will look at patterns and purposefully create music.	Data and Information - Pictograms  Learners will begin to understand what the term data means and how data can be collected in the form of a tally chart. They will learn the term 'attribute' and use this to help them organise data. They will then progress onto presenting data in the form of pictograms and finally block diagrams. Learners will use the data presented to answer questions.	Creating media – Digital photography  Learners will learn to recognise that different devices can be used to capture photographs and will gain experience capturing, editing, and improving photos. Finally, they will use this knowledge to recognise that images they see may not be real.	Programming A – Robot Algorithms  This unit develops pupils' understanding of instructions in sequences and the use of logical reasoning to predict outcomes. Pupils will use given commands in different orders to investigate how the order affects the outcome. Pupils will also learn about design in programming. They will develop artwork and test it for use in a program. They will design algorithms and then test those algorithms as programs and debug them.	Programming B - Quizzes  This unit initially recaps on learning from the Year 1 ScratchJr unit 'Programming B - Programming animations. Learners begin to understand that sequences of commands have an outcome and make predictions based on their learning. They use and modify designs to create their own quiz questions in ScratchJr and realise these designs in ScratchJr using blocks of code. Finally, learners evaluate their work and make improvements to their programming projects.
DRIVER 1  To promote and celebrate	Revisiting "all welcome" ethos in school and diversity.	Celebrating diversity Musicians and performers	Pirates who were women!	Discuss moving into locale. Everyone welcome book and discuss migration.	Considering local traditions and stories that have different points of view.	Thinking about living things and how they are diverse.

diversity within the school culture and beyond. An "all welcome" ethos with strong consideration for exposure to images and role models which expand the pupils experience and challenge stereotypes.	We will consider the continents across the world learning about the key features of each.	We will consider the diverse nature of the countries that make up the United Kingdom.  We will celebrate difference and uniqueness.  Consider the question of all welcome within the historical story of Guy Fawkes.	Challenging stereotypes through fiction and Non-fiction. The night pirates. Grace Darling	Understanding that not all homes look the same, but they have the same qualities.  Consider St. Piran's day and how all were welcome within St. Piran's church.	Consider the diverse occupations and gender divide in historical castles.	Considering how change happens overtime.  A comparison between another country and the UK to explore diversity, environment and values.  Mugumareno Village, Zambia - Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a contrasting non-European country
To promote mental health for all with an emphasis on outdoor learning and immersion in natural environment.	Launching with the Worrysaurus to understand how to express our worries and relieve our worries.  Outdoor messy pictures with the use of natural and bought products to promote the benefits of being outdoors and biophilia which supports cognitive function, physical health, and psychological wellbeing.  Children will explore colour, pattern, texture, line and shape in the form of the natural environment.	Outdoor performing arts  Music in the environment  Taking a sound walk to appreciate the outdoor orchestra.  The consideration of other people's situations at Christmas, creating artwork and cards for local people who don't have family nearby.  Children will be encouraged to express meaning using reflection and mindfulness. They will observe, investigate and consider possible answers of 'identity, experience, meaning and purpose'. They will reflect on their feelings and emotions by using their senses, exploring the outdoor environment, fostering a sense of curiosity, awe, wonder and delight.	Historic enquiry outdoors.  Outdoor science explorations to allow a connection to nature.  Children make a treasure island shape in the outdoor learning area using sticks, rope and chalk. They add objects to the island before drawing a map of it and creating a key.  Children to become outdoor explorers. They will investigate the lives of explorers such as Jeanne Baret, Ernest Shackleton and Neil Armstrong. They will look at and learn how to use a simple map.	Outdoor learning in the village and local field work to build an understanding and appreciation of our local environment.  A unit exploring storytelling through a range of outdoor learning activities. The children will use the book 'The Sneezy Dragon' to explore homes and discuss materials.	Outdoor visits to local mine and castles to build an understanding of traditions and historical events.  Children to explore 'uses of everyday materials' and 'working scientifically' through a range of different outdoor activities. They will explore a different aspect of materials each week, carry out investigations, classify and sort materials and develop their observational skills.  Allotment and polytunnel to begin growing.	Outdoor learning at allotment, polytunnel and field. Field work weekly.  Children to explore a unit on mathematics in a real context, learning about their environment by identifying trees by their leaves, lighting fires, and understanding shape properties, positional language and direction.
To ensure exposure for all to events and learning with high <u>cultural</u> <u>capital</u> , especially for the	Developing the children's understanding of equality and respect in the classroom where everybody is equal. We will consider the UN Rights of the child and create our own rules based around British Values.	Theatre performance for Christmas through outdoor learning.  Access to valued cultural information about the different areas of the United Kingdom and vocabulary relating to this.	Considering that change happens, and some changes are outside of our control. To learn to identify those who are older that we respect.	Using our school Museum  Creating a book based on geographical and historical studies of our local village. To understand change over time and how diverse our village is.  Access local expert to help the	Access to valued cultural information about Britain and a contrasting country with vocabulary relating to this.  Thinking about the Queen's reign and change.	Considering change and the living environment through artwork.  Changes between Mugumareno Village, Zambia and our village

cohort.	Expose to high level vocabulary and pre-teaching for pupils who need support with access.  Quality texts available for all pupils and books to be	Finding out our country, county and city.	children understand how the village has changed.	Considering how Cornwall has changed through historical events and change.	
	promoted for all.				