

# Excellence, care & FUN for ALL where every child can is given the state of the stat



'Your word is a lamp to guide my feet and a light for my path' (Psalm 119.105)

#### **Haddenham St Mary's Foundation Subject Knowledge Organiser**

Science	EYFS	KS1 (National Curriculum)	
Science		Pupils will be taught:	
		<ul> <li>To experience and observe the world around</li> </ul>	them through practical, hands-on activities.
		<ul> <li>To be curious, ask questions and try and find t</li> </ul>	the an <mark>swe</mark> rs to them
		<ul> <li>To develop their understanding of scientific id</li> </ul>	leas th <mark>rou</mark> gh scientific enquiry
		<ul> <li>To begin to use scientific language to talk abo</li> </ul>	ut wh <mark>at t</mark> hey have found out.
	Reception	Yr 1	Yr 2
Working	To begin to sort objects by their own	Ask simple questions and understand they can be	Ask simple questions and understand they can be
Scientifically	criteria. To observe every <mark>thin</mark> g around	answered in different ways.	ans <mark>wer</mark> ed in different ways.
	them.	To observe closely.	To <mark>obs</mark> erve closely.
		To perform simple tests.	To perform simple tests.
		To identify and classify	T <mark>o id</mark> entify and classify
		To use their observations to suggest answers to	To use their observations to suggest answers to
		questions.	questions.
		Gather and record data to help answer questions.	Gather and record data to help answer questions.
Living things are			Explore and compare the differences between things
their habitats			that are living, dead, and things that have never been
			alive
			Identify that most living things live in habitats to which
			they are suited and describe how different habitats
			provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals
			and plants, and how they depend on each other
			Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in
			their habitats, including microhabitats



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			Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food
Plants		Identify and name some common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen. Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of flowering plants including trees	To observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow. To find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow.
Animals including Humans		Identify the name of a variety of animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Identify animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of animas. Identify, name, draw and label parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.	Notice that animals have offspring that grow into adults. Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals—water, food, air. Describe the importance of exercise, a balanced diet and hygiene.
Everyday Materials	To have a range of materials to explore.	Identify what material an object us made of. Identify and name a variety of materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock. Describe some physical properties of a variety of materials. Compare and group materials depending on their physical properties.	Identify and compare the uses of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.  Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.
Vocabulary Development (Additional theme specific vocabulary can be found in Themes overview document)		MAN TO THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO	



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History	EYFS	KS1 (National Curriculum)	
History	ELG: Past and Present Pupils will: Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.  Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.  Understand the past through settings, characters	Pupils will develop:  • An awareness of the past, using common words and phras  • An understanding of chronology, the order in which events  • The ability to identify similarities and differences between	s occurred, and significant people lived.
	and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.		
	Reception	Yr 1	Yr 2
	All About Me (AAM)	Beautifully British (BB)	Island to Isles (I2I)



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Themes	Amazing Animals (AA)	Awesome Adventures (AA)	Titanic Travels (TT)
	Terrific Transport (TT)	Hooray for Haddenham (HH)	Sizzling Seaside (SS)
Historical Knowledge (Understanding facts and details of events, periods and people studied)	Recount details of their family history.  AAM  Use simple information to describe the past. AA (Dinosaurs)  Recall key information about a significant individual. AA (Mary Anning)  TT (Astronauts)	Use simple information to describe what life was like for specific individuals in the past. <b>BB (WW1)</b> Recount some information about significant individuals. <b>AA (Explorers)</b> Explain some changes to our local area over time. <b>HH (Changes to Haddenham)</b>	Recount information about the life of a significant individual.  12I (Windrush)  Recount details from a significant event in history.  TT (Sinking of the Titanic)  Explain changes that took place during a specific period of history. SS (Development of the Victorian seaside holiday)
Historical Understanding (Awareness of the past)	Understand that things happened in the past.	Sort images into past and present.	Explain the difference between past and present within the context of history studied.
Chronological Awareness (Ordering events and key information)	Sequence key events in familiar stories.  Order historical events using 'then' and 'now'.	Sequence parts of stories and memories about the past.  Order three or more historical events correctly.	Recognise that dates are used to identify when events happened in the past.  Order key events and dates on a simple timeline.
Historical Interpretation (Compare and contrast periods of History and people's lives)	Share how their own lives have changed.  Share something that was different in the past.	Use given sources to identify similarities and differences between modern life and events studied.	Use given sources to identify similarities and differences between modern life and events studied.  Begin to explain how some changes occurred.
Historical Analysis (Posing and answering questions. Using	Explore a range of historical images, stories and artefacts.	Use prompts to pose questions.  Answer simple questions about the past using evidence provided.	Pose questions to gain more information about the past.  Use evidence to help answer questions about the past.



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and understanding sources)		Explore a range of historical sources and begin to understand that these can tell us about the past.	Use a range of historical sources and explain what these can tell us about the past.  Begin to use evidence to explain why people may have acted the way they did.
Vocabulary Development (Additional theme specific vocabulary can be found in Themes overview document)	old, new, young, before, after, days, months, year, yesterday, today, tomorrow, long ago	past, present, future, modern, event, significant, order, compare, same, different, source	recent, era/period, century, sequence, timeline, similarity, difference, evidence, artifact

Geograph	y
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#### **EYFS**

#### ELG: People, cultures and communities

#### Pupils will:

Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.

Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.

#### **ELG: The Natural World**

#### Pupils will:

Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.

#### KS1 (National Curriculum)

Pupils will develop:

- Knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality.
- Basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography.
- Geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.



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	Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.		1
	Reception	Yr 1	Yr 2
	All About M <mark>e (A</mark> AM)	Beautifully British (BB)	Island to Isles (I2I)
Themes	Amazing Ani <mark>mal</mark> s (AA)	Awesome Adventures (AA)	Titanic Travels (TT)
	Terrific Transport (TT)	Hooray for Haddenham (HH)	Sizzling Seaside (SS)
Locational	Explore the world using Google Earth.	Name and locate the four countries of the UK. Name	Identify the characteristics of the four countries of
Knowledge	Locate the UK and Am <mark>eric</mark> a (NASA). <b>(TT)</b>	the capital cities. (BB)	the UK. (SS)
	Use maps to differentiate between land and water. (TT)	Name and locate the world's seven continents. (AA)  Understand that there are five oceans and begin to name them. (AA)	Name and locate the world's seven continents.  (***Review Year 1 learning – not assessed) (I2I)  Name and locate the five oceans. (I2I and TT)
Place Knowledge	Use stories to learn about another country (Handa's Surprise – Kenya) (TT)  Explore transport in the UK and one other country. (TT)	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK. (HfH)	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country (121)
Human & Physical Geography	Explore the human and physical features of the school environment (including plants and animals). (AA)	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK. (AA)  Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features. (BB and HfH)  Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features. (BB and HfH)	Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. (I2I)  Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features. (TT and SS)  Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features. (TT and SS)



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Geographical Skills and Fieldwork	Navigating around our classroom and outdoor areas. Create treasure hunts to find places/ objects within our learning environment. (AAM)  Use stories to draw information from a map and begin to understand why maps are important (The Jolly Postman). (AAM)  Explore routes to school and transport used. (TT)  Use bee-bots on simple maps. Begin to use navigational language. (TT)	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries (BB)  Use locational and directional language (near, far, left, right) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. (BB and AA)  Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. (HfH)  Devise a simple map of a familiar place and construct basic symbols in a key. (HFH)	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at KS1. (I2I)  Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. (TT and SS)  Devise a map and construct symbols in a key (TT and SS)
Vocabulary Development (Additional theme specific vocabulary can be found in Themes overview document)	place, home, school, Haddenham, country, England, world, near, far/far away, journey, map, land, sea	country, capital city, continent, ocean, compass, direction, left, right, North, South, East, West, symbol, key	Atlas, globe, physical feature, human feature, ariel view/birds eye view, perspective, landmark



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Art	EYFS	<ul> <li>Develop a wide range of art and design tech form and space</li> <li>Learn about the work of a range of artists, compared to the space of artists.</li> </ul>	and make products  elop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination niques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, raft makers and designers, describing the differences and disciplines, and making links to their own work.
	Reception	Yr 1	Yr 2
Themes			
Drawing (pencil, charcoal, inks, chalk, pastels, ICT software)	Begin to use a variety of drawing tools - Use drawings to tell a story Investigate different lines - Explore different textures Encourage accurate drawings of people	Extend the variety of drawings tools - Explore different textures - Observe and draw landscapes - Observe patterns	Experiment with tools and surfaces - draw a way of recording experiences and feelings - discuss use of shadows, use of light and dark
Texture (textiles, clay, sand, plaster, stone)	Handling, manipulating and enjoying using materials - Sensory experience - Simple collages - simple weaving	Weaving - collage - Sort according to specific qualities - how textiles create things	Use large eyed needles – running stitches - Simple appliqué work - Start to explore other simple stitches - collage
Colour (painting, ink, dye, textiles, pencils, crayon, pastels)	Experimenting with and using primary colours - Naming - mixing (not formal) - Learn the names of different tools that bring colour - Use a range of tools to make coloured marks on paper	Name primary colours - mixing of colours - Find collections of colour - applying colour with a range of tools	-Begin to describe colours - Make as many tones of one colour as possible (using white) - Darken colours without using black - using colour on a large scale



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Form (3D work, clay,	Handling, feeling, enjoying and	Construct - Use materials to make known objects	Expression of personal experiences and ideas - to
dough, boxes, wire,	manipulating materials - Constructing -	for a purpose – Carve.	shape and form from direct observation (malleable
paper sculpture,	Building and destroying - Shape and		and rigid materials) - decorative techniques -
mod roc )	model		Replicate patterns and textures in a 3-D form - work
			and that of other sculptors
Printing (found	Rubbings - Print with variety of objects -	Create patterns - Develop impressed images	Identify the different forms printing takes
materials, fruit/veg,	Print with block colou <mark>rs</mark>		
wood blocks, press			
print, lino, string)			
Pattern ( paint,	-Repeating patterns - irregular painting	Awareness and discussion of patterns - repeating	Natural and man-made patterns.
pencil, textiles, clay,	patterns - Simple sym <mark>me</mark> try	patterns - symmetry	
printing)			

	EYFS	KS1 (National Curriculum)
		Pupils should be taught to:



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Design and Technology		criteria	home and school, gardens and playgrounds, the J. When designing and making, pupils should be ucts for themselves and other users based on design heir ideas through talking, drawing, templates,
		textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics.  Evaluate —  explore and evaluate a range of existing products against desired evaluate their ideas and products against desired.  Technical knowledge -  build structures, exploring how they can be meaning to their characteristics.	and components, including construction materials, exacteristics  ucts gn criteria
Themes	Reception	Yr 1	Yr 2



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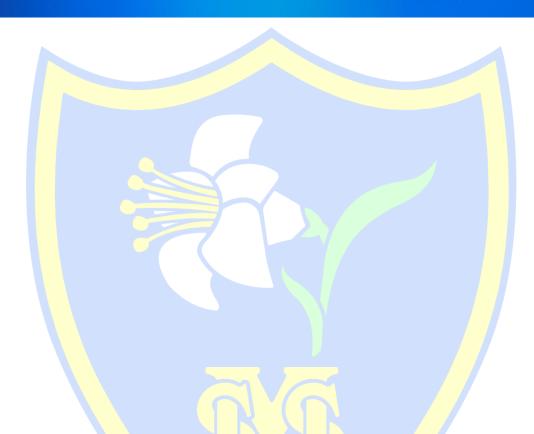


Design	Understands that different media can	To describe the features of the product I am	To model ideas by exploring with a variety of
	be combined to create new effects.	designing and making. To describe what the	materials and other products. To discuss why the
	They select and use technology for	product will be used for. To generate and develop	features of the product are suitable for my users. To
	purposes.	ideas by talking and drawing.	use a design plan to help create a product. To use,
			develop and communicate my ideas using
			information and communication technology where
			appropriate.
Make	Manipulates materials to achieve a	To select from a range of tools and equipment to	To discuss why I use tools for certain purposes. To
	planned effect. Constructs with a	perform practical tasks. To select from, and use, a	discuss the benefits of using certain materials. To
	purpose in mind, using a variety of	range of materials and components e.g.	use finishing techniques.
	resources. Uses simple tools and	construction, material, textiles and ingredients. To	
	techniques competently and	use tools safely. To measure, mark, cut and shape	
	appropriately Selects appropriate	materials appropriately.	
	resources and adapts work where		
	necessary.		
Evaluate	Uses talk to organise, sequence and	To look at current products and recognise what	To discuss the materials used for existing products
	clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and	they are for, how they work and why. To talk about	and recognise why. To talk about my ideas and
	events.	what I am making and why.	evaluate if they will be effective.
Technical Knowledge	Selects tools and techniques needed to	To talk about different materials and describe their	To discuss how to make my structures stronger. To
	shape, assemble and join materials they	properties. To build a structure and explain why I	make my structure stronger by adding or changing
	are using.	have used certain materials. To investigate what	materials. To add in mechanisms to my product and
		different mechanisms could do to my product.	explain the effect they have.
Cooking	Children know the importance for good	To recognise foods that are good for me. To know	DT- Sensational salads
	health of physical exercise, and a	which foods are bad for me. To know how to	To know where different food types come from. To
	healthy diet, and talk about ways to	prepare simple dishes safely and hygienically,	prepare dishes that are balanced and healthy. To
	keep healthy and safe.	without using a heat source. To know how to use	know how to prepare simple dishes safely and
		techniques such as cutting, peeling and grating.	hygienically, without using a heat source. To know
			how to use techniques such as cutting, peeling and
			grating.



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PE	EYFS	KS1 (National Curriculum)		
. –		Pupils should be taught to:		
		Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing		
		balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities		
		Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending		
		Perform dances using simple movement patterns.		
	Reception	Yr 1	Yr 2	



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Movement	Experiment with different ways of moving. Jump off an object and land appropriately. Travel with confidence and skill around, under, over and through balancing and climbing equipment. Show good control and coordination in large and small movements. Move confidently in a range of ways, safely negotiating space.	To run, jump, throw and catch. To develop balance, agility and co-ordination. To move confidently and safely in their own and general space, using change of speed and direction. To recognise how the body feels when still and when exercise in	To remember, repeat and link combinations of gymnastic actions, body shapes and balances with control and precision. To recognise and describe what a body feels like during different types of activity. To improve the way they coordinate and control their bodies and a range of equipment. To apply running, jumping, throwing, catching, balance, agility and coordination skills to a range of activities.
Team Games	Show increasing control over an object in pushing, patting, throwing, catching or kicking it. Play co-operatively, taking turns with others. Take account of one another's ideas about how to organise an activity	To participate in team games respecting the people on the team and other teams.	To develop simple tactics for attacking and defending. To communicate with my team mates.
Dance	Initiates new combinations of movement and gesture in order to express and respond to feelings, ideas and experiences. Begins to build a repertoire of songs and dances.	To copy simple dances. To watch, copy and describe what they and others have done.	To perform a dance that has been learned or created.



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Music	EYFS	<ul> <li>KS1 (National Curriculum)</li> <li>Pupils should be taught to:         <ul> <li>Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes</li> <li>Play tuned and untuned instruments musically</li> <li>Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music</li> <li>Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	Reception	Yr 1	Yr 2
Performance Vocal	use their voice to speak/sing/chant. Sings to self and makes up simple songs. join in with singing. encouraged to perform to an audience. respond to a simple direction i.e. stop/start sings by themselves, matching pitch and following melody	To sing songs, rounds and chants building rhythm and melody. Happy to perform to an audience To sing with good diction To begin to be able to sing in tune songs with a limited range To sing in time to a steady beat To respond to simple directions i.e. stop/start, loud, quiet To warm-up their voice Can perform a song with the class	To sing songs, rounds and chants and use simple vocal patterns as accompaniments. Increasing confidence to perform to an audience. To sing with good diction To sing in tune songs with a limited range To respond to simple directions i.e. stop/start, loud/quiet, spotlight individual play To warm-up their voice To sing a song with two or more parts or a round To sing and perform with expression i.e. dynamics and phrasing



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D. C.			To stand with a good posture when singing To understand the meaning of what they sing To understand the importance of a vocal warm-up? Can perform singing and instrumental music to peers
Performance Instrumental	Makes up rhythms. Uses a range of percussion instruments correctly. Keeps a steady beat Knows the contrasts loud/quiet, fast/slow, smooth/jumpy, high/low Begins to use music vocabulary i.e. piano, forte Perform a song with class at school concerts/services Recognises a musical note	To use a range of percussion and tuned handbell instruments correctly.  To keep a steady beat and copy simple rhythm patterns.  To walk/move/clap to a steady beat  To make body percussion together  To respond to pulse through dance, stepping, jumping etc.  To copy a simple rhythm  To understand pitch is high/low  To follow online representation of notes when playing handbells, follow simple rhythm notation and coloured/lettered music notation  Can respond to pitch change  Knows that dynamics are loud/quiet  To know a crochet and quavers  Can perform their own composition to peers  Perform with a good sense of beat and rhythm;	o use the correct technique for a range of percussion instruments including drum sticks with practise mats.  To play tuned instruments – recorders and handbells.  To follow simple music notation both rhythms and some notes on stave.  To choose and play patterns with increasing confidence.  To understand tempo is change of speed To mark a beat with body To keep body percussion in time as a group To invent/create rhythms To know crotchet, quavers, minim, end bar line, crotchet rest To respond to pitch change Can perform singing and instrumental music to peers Can perform with a good sense of beat and rhythm;
Improvising Composing	Represent own ideas, thoughts and feelings through music, dance, role play and stories.  make a range of sounds with their voice make a range of sounds with instruments repeat (short rhythmic and melodic) patterns	To choose, create and order sounds for different purposes.  To choose, create and remember higher and lower sound patterns and simple rhythmic patterns.  To invent symbols to represent sounds.  To make a range of sounds with their voice  To make a range of sounds with instruments  To identify changes in sounds	To perform with a sense of occasion  To choose, create and order sounds to show simple contrasts.  To choose, create and remember higher and lower sound patterns and rhythmic patterns.  To invent symbols to represent sounds  To order sounds to create a beginning, middle and end  To choose sounds to achieve an effect



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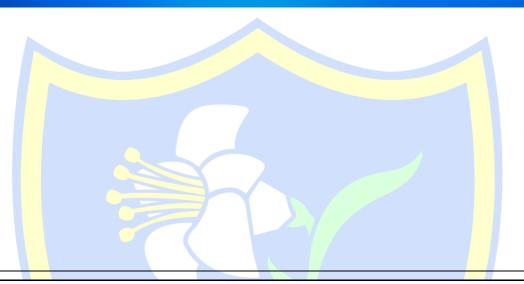
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		To tell the difference between long and short	To begin to compose short melodic patterns using
		sounds	two or three notes (tuned instruments/voice)
		To represent sounds pictorially	To create short, rhythmic patterns – sequences of
		To make a sequence of sounds for a purpose	long and short sounds
		To repeat (short rhythmic and melodic) patterns	To be selective in the control used on an instrument
		To give a reason for choosing an instrument	in order to create an intended effect
			To draw music notation to show a simple rhythm
			To choose sounds to create an effect on the listener
			To create sound effects for a picture or story,
			thinking about how music can create a mood.
Listening	Uses movement to express feelings.	To respond to changes in character through	To respond to changes in mood through movement,
Understanding	Creates movement in response to	movement, words or pictures.	words or pictures.
_	music.	To talk about music heard with appropriate	To give opinions, justifying musical ideas with
	says if they like or dislike a piece of	vocabulary, giving opinions.	appropriate vocabulary.
	music	To listen with concentration to live and recorded	To listen with concentration and understanding to a
	identifies and distinguishes	music.	range of high-quality live and recorded music.
	environmental sounds	To form an opinion to express how they feel about	To identify particular features when listening to
	begins to describe the sounds (e.g. loud,	a piece of music	music
	quiet, high, low, fast, slow)	To recognise repeated patterns	To begin to associate sounds they hear with
	begins to express how music makes	To tell the difference between a fast and slow	instruments
	them feel	tempo, loud and quiet, and high and low sounds	To independently identify the pulse in a piece of
	identifies reasons why they like some	To hear the pulse in a piece music	music and tap along
	music more than others	To tell the difference between loud and quiet	To listen carefully to recall short rhythmic patterns
	responds to different moods of music,	sounds	To begin to recognise changes in dynamics and pitch
	in different ways	To describe how sounds are made and changed	To recognise and name different instruments by
	Understands emotion through music	To respond to different moods in music and say	sight
	and can identify if music is 'happy',	how a piece of music makes them feel	To evaluate and improve their own work and give
	'scary' or 'sad'	now a prese of masie makes are miles	reasons
	Seary or sau		To verbally recall what they have heard with simple
			vocabulary – loud, soft, high, low
			To begin to say what they like and dislike, express an
			opinion
			Opinion



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#### **RE**

Religious Education (RE) plays a vital role in children's personal development and prepares them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of life. It supports the school's Christian values while celebrating the diversity of religions, beliefs, and customs. RE encourages children to reflect on their own beliefs (religious or non-religious), build identity and belonging, and develop respect and understanding for others and helps to challenge prejudice.

RE contributes to children's spiritual, moral, social, and cultural growth, promoting community cohesion and tolerance and supporting children to live in multicultural society. Through exploration, enquiry, and reflection, children enhance their emotional, creative and analytical skills

Learning about religion:

Children should be encouraged to:

- Recognise and interpret religious symbols, and begin to use key religious vocabulary.
- Explore a variety of religious stories and sacred texts, and discuss their meanings.
- Learn about different religious celebrations, forms of worship, and rituals, identifying similarities where relevant.
- Understand why belonging to a religion is important for some people, and how it influences their lives.
- Discover how religious beliefs and ideas are expressed through art, and share their own responses.

Reception Yr 1	Yr 2
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Muhammad and Allah from the stories that they tell; to learn that Muslims believe in one God,

1-225			
Understanding the World Past and Present	Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society; - Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; - Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.	Pupils will recognise which of the stories they have heard have a religious significance and will be able to say one thing that they or others learn from the story. They will be able to identify and order key events from one of the stories and talk about what they like or dislike about the story or the characters in the story.  To explore some Old Testament stories and find what can be learned from the Christianity; Judaism; Old Testament; Moral stories; God; Faith	Pupils will know that the beatitudes are a key part of Jesus' teaching; to explore the way that the beatitudes may influence Christian practice and behaviour.
People, Culture and Communities	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps; - Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.	Be able to identify some ways in which these ideas are connected; they will have an understanding of the concept of community and belonging.  Explore how and why people choose to belong to groups and religions and the difference that makes to their lives. Recognise that everyone is different, but equally of value	Pupils will explore whether religious symbols mean the same to everyone. Key Questions: What things are special in your home, to you your family and friends? What objects are sacred or important in religion and why? What do special things show about what is important to people? How do people show they belong to a religion? Does belonging to groups make a difference to who I am?  To discover what Muslims believe about



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			Allah; to make a link between the stories and way many Muslims live.  What does the Torah mean and what ways is the synagogue important to Jews? Judaism. Look at scroll, understand what is in there, rules and stories, history of the Jewish people. In Hebrew, sacred language for prayers  Central place of community to come together for learning, fellowship, prayer, and service.  Place to store Torah
Communication and Language Listening, Attention and Understanding	Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions; - Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding; - Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.	Pupils will be able to retell simply the parables of the Lost Coin and the Lost Sheep; they will recognise that parables are stories with meaning; they will recognise the sacrament of baptism as a ceremony of belonging; they will be able to describe the key events of the ceremony; they will know the basic meaning of the baptism symbols; they will know that these stories and the ceremony are Christian and be able to identify that other religions may have different ways of expressing belonging; they will know the Golden Rule.	What are the best reasons for following a leader? Christianity/Judaism  Focus on authority of text, person and place, testing whether ideas make sense and testing their reliability.





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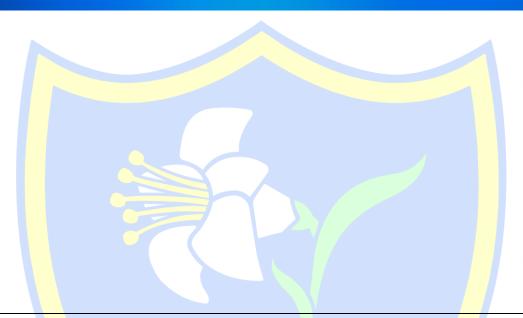
Speaking	Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary; - Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate; - Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.	Pupils will learn the Creation story from Genesis 1 and be able to retell it simply; they will know the Phrase "And God saw that it was good". Talk about some interesting and puzzling questions to do with Creation.  They will be able to comment on the beauty of the world and begin to make a connection between that and Christian views of God.  Talk about how the world is important to them. Say what they think is good about the world and why it may be important to look after it	
Celebrations & Festivals	Christmas Easter Diwali Eid Hanukah Chinese New Year	Christmas Easter Diwali Eid Hanukah Chinese New Year	How should the Church celebrate Easter? Key Questions: What special times do I celebrate with my family and friends and why? How do religious people celebrate their special times? What do these special occasions show about what is important to people?  Who is important to me and why? Who is special for religious people and what makes them special? How do special people influence the way we behave?



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'Your word is a lamp to guide my feet and a light for my path' (Psalm 119.105)



#### **PSHE**

#### National Curriculum

The PSHE curriculum equips children with:

- Accurate knowledge and personal understanding
- Opportunities to explore values, beliefs, and responsibilities
- Skills and strategies for leading healthy, safe, and fulfilling lives
- It supports:
- Spiritual, moral, social, and cultural development (SMSC)
- Positive behaviour and wellbeing
- Safeguarding, as outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education
- Core Themes at HSM:
- Health and Wellbeing
- Relationships
- Living in the Wider World



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		positive relationships—friendships, family, and intera	ctions with others. Also, we to begin to provide
	guidance to navigate a complex, digital world safely and responsibly.		
	Reception	Yr 1	Yr 2
Health & wellbeing	Self- Awareness & Confidence	what being healthy means and who helps help	how rules and restrictions help them to keep
	Confident to speak to others about own	them to stay healthy (e.g. parent, dentist,	safe (e.g. basic road, fire, cycle, water safety; in
	needs, wants, interests and opinions.	doctor)	relation to medicines/ household products and
	Can describe self in positive terms and	that things people put into or onto their bodies	online)
	talk about abilities. Confident to try new	can affect how they feel	how to identify risky and potentially unsafe
	activities, and say why they like some	how medicines (including vaccinations and	situations (in familiar and unfamiliar
	activities more than others. Confident	immunisations) can help people stay healthy	environments, including online) and take steps
	to speak in a familiar group, talk about	and that some people need to take medicines	to avoid or remove themselves from them
	ideas, Choose the resources they need	every day to stay healthy	how to resist pressure to do something that
	for their chosen activities. They say	why hygiene is important and how simple	makes them feel
	when they do or don't need help.	hygiene routines can	unsafe or uncomfortable, including
		stop germs from being passed on	keeping secrets
	Health & Self-Care	what they can do to take care of themselves on	how not everything they see online is true or
	Children know the importance for good	a daily basis,	trustworthy and that people can pretend to be
	health of physical exercise, and a	that people have different roles in the	someone they are not
	healthy diet, and talk about ways to	community to help them (and others) keep	how to tell a trusted adult if they are worried for
	keep healthy and safe. They manage	safe - the jobs they do and how they help	themselves or others, worried that something is
	their own basic hygiene and personal	people	unsafe or if they come across something that
	needs successfully, including dressing	who can help them in different places and	scares or concerns them
	and going to the toilet independently	situations; how to attract someone's attention	that different things help their bodies to be
		or ask for help; what to say	healthy, including food and drink, physical
		how to respond safely to adults they don't	activity, sleep and rest
		know	that eating and drinking too much sugar can
		what to do if they feel unsafe or worried for	affect their health,
		themselves or others; and the importance of	including dental health
		keeping on asking for support until they are	how to be physically active and how much rest
		heard	and sleep they
			should have everyday



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		how to get help if there is an accident and someone is hurt, including how to dial 999 in an emergency and what to say	that there are different ways to learn and play; how to know when to take a break from screentime how sunshine helps bodies to grow and how to keep safe and well in the sun how to recognise, name and describe a range of feelings what helps them to feel good, or better if not feeling good how different things / times / experiences can bring about different feelings for different people (including loss, change and bereavement or moving on to a new class/year group) how feelings can affect people in their bodies and their behaviour ways to manage big feelings and the importance of sharing their feelings with someone they trust how to recognise when they might need help with feelings and how to ask for help when they need it
Relationships	Making Relationships Initiate conversations, attend to and take account of what others say. Explain own knowledge and understanding, and asks appropriate questions of others. Take steps to resolve conflicts with other children, e.g. finding a compromise. Children play cooperatively, taking turns with others. They take account of one another's ideas about how to organise their activity. They show sensitivity to others'	what makes them special and how everyone has different strengths what they like/dislike and are good at how their personal features or qualities are unique to them how they are similar or different to others, and what they have in common to use the correct names for the main parts of the body, including external genitalia; and that parts of bodies covered with underwear are private	how to make friends with others how to recognise when they feel lonely and what they could do about it how people behave when they are being friendly and what makes a good friend how to resolve arguments that can occur in friendships how to ask for help if a friendship is making them unhappy how words and actions can affect how people feel



## Sparkle like a JEWEL



	needs and feelings and form positive	that family is one of the groups they belong	how to ask for and give/not give permission
	relationships with adults and other	to, as well as, for example, school, friends,	regarding physical contact and how to respond
	children.	clubs	if physical contact makes them uncomfortable
		about the different people in their family /	or unsafe
		those that love and care for them	why name-calling, hurtful teasing, bulling and
		what their family members, or people that	deliberately excluding others is unacceptable
		are special to them do to make them feel	how to respond if this happens in different
		loved and cared for	situations
		how families are all different but share	how to report bullying or other hurtful
		common features – what is the same and	behaviour, including online, to a trusted adult
		different about them	and the importance of doing so
		about different features of family life,	
		including what familie <mark>s d</mark> o/enjoy together	
		that it is important to <mark>te</mark> ll someone if	
		something about their family makes them	
		feel unhappy or worried.	
Living in the Wider	People & Communities	what money is - th <mark>at m</mark> oney comes in	how jobs help people earn money to pay for
World	Show interest in the lives of people	different forms	things they need and want
	who are familiar to them. Remembers	how money is obtained (e.g. earned, won,	about a range of different jobs, including those
	and talks about significant events in	borrowed, presents)	done by people they know or people who work
	their own experience. Recognises and	h <mark>ow people make choic</mark> es about what to <mark>do</mark>	in their community
	describes special times or events for	with money, including spending and saving	how people have different strengths and
	family or friends. Shows interest in	the <mark>difference between n</mark> eeds and w <mark>ants</mark> -	interests that enable them to do different jobs
	different occupations and ways of life.	that people may not	how people use the internet and digital devices
	Knows some of the things that make	always be able to have the things they want	in their jobs and everyday life
	them unique, and can talk about some	how to keep money safe and the different	
	of the similarities and differences in	ways of doing this	
	relation to friends or family. Enjoys	how kind and unkind behaviour can affect	
	joining in with family customs and	others; how to be polite and courteous; how	
	routines. Children talk about past and	to play and work co-operatively	
	present events in their own lives and	the responsibilities they have in and out of	
	in the lives of family members. They	the classroom	



## \*Spevikle ike a JEWEL

young to old



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know that other children don't always		
enjoy the same things, and are		
sensitive to this. They know about		
similarities and differences between		
themselves and othe <mark>rs, and among</mark>		
families, communities and traditions.		

how people and animals need to be looked after and cared for what can harm the local and global environment; how they and others can help care for it how people grow and change and how people's needs change as they grow from

how to manage change when moving to a new class/year group

