



			What we will learn:		
	Links to Areas of Learning	Links to National Curriculum	Pre-Nursery	Nursery	Reception
Homes and Houses	PSED UW	Geography	Your home is the place where you live. I know if I live in a flat or a house. I know what town I live in.	There are lots of different types of homes. (Block of flats, Castle, House, Semi-detached house, bungalow) You can live in one house for your whole life, or you can live in many. I know my house number, street name and the town I live in.	Houses have different rooms with different names. You use the rooms to do different things. (Bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, toilet, dining room, lounge, study, loft, stairs, etc.) I know my address, including what country I live in. The way people live now is different to how they did in the past.
My Family	PSE UW	History	A family is a special group of people. Families come in lots of different shapes and sizes. I know the names of people that I live with, and can talk about them.	Most families are made up of people who are related to each other, such as a brother and sister who have the same parents. There are families with one parent and families with more than one. I know the names of different people in my family, and can talk about whether I live with them or not. We were babies, now we are children and one day we will be adults. All adults, including our parents, were babies and children in the past.	Some families include people who have been adopted or fostered, which is when someone is born to one set of parents, but joins a new family. Some people have families that are blended together. There are families with two mums or two dads, parents and step parents. Some people live with their grandparents, Aunties or Uncles. I know that a family tree is a clever list that shows people in a family and how they are connected to each other. I can organise my family members on a family tree and talk about them and who they are to me. Families change as time goes on. People in our families were alive before we were born.
Cultures	PSED UW	PSHCE RE Geography	There are differences and similarities between people. People live in different ways.	I know some things about my culture and how my family lives. There are different cultures around the world, depending on where you live.	Recognise that people have different cultures and show respect to these. There are different cultures around the world and many different cultures in the UK.
Daytime and Night time + routines	PSED Science UW	PSHCE Science	Daytime is when we are awake and night time is when we sleep.	We have morning and bedtime routines. In the morning you might wake up, go to the toilet, wash, get dressed, brush hair and teeth, eat breakfast, go to school. At night time you might eat a meal, have a bath, put on pyjamas, brush hair and teeth, go to the toilet, tuck into bed, read a story, turn off lights, go to sleep. Shadows are made when there is light. You can find your shadow on a sunny day, but usually not when it's cloudy.	Morning and night routines are important to keep ourselves safe and healthy. Having a good bedtime routine helps us sleep better and feel ready to learn and play the next day. Understand how a shadow is made and the relationship between shadow and light. Some animals are awake during the day like us (diurnal), and some are awake at night (nocturnal)
Clothing	Science PSED RE UW	PSHCE Science History Geography RE	Everyone usually wears clothes. There are different clothes for daytime and night time.	Clothes help to show the world who you are. Clothes can protect us against the weather. People around the world wear different clothes.	Clothes can be used to show what religion you follow, what job you do, what school you go to and what you like (your personality). People choose their own clothes and what makes them unique. You can express yourself with what you choose to wear. We respect others and what they choose to wear. Different fabrics our clothes are made from have different purposes e.g. sequins, waterproof, cotton, etc. Fashion changes over time and people wear different clothes now than they have in the past.

Transport	UW PD	Geography History	There are different ways of moving people from here to there. Names of different types of transportation, e.g. plane, car, train, walking, etc and what they have been on.	There are different types of transportation which can take us to different places. Some people drive different types of transport as a job e.g. pilot, bus or train driver, paramedic, etc... How they get to school and how that might change depending on the weather.	Why people may use different types of transportation. That you can transport people and things. That transportation methods change along with technology and the way people travel now is different than it was in the past. Some things are transported across towns, countries and across the world. Where different types of food are transported from and how.
Weather	UW	Science R.E.	The weather changes every day. It can be hot or cold outside. It can be rainy, sunny, cloudy, windy and snowy. We look at the weather outside when we choose our clothes.	Weather can be very different from each other. The season we are in creates trends in the weather. You can get more than one type of weather in a day. There are different types of clothes and accessories to help us stay safe and comfortable in different types of weather e.g. coat, wellies, umbrella, sunglasses, sun cream, flip flops, scarf, sun hat, beanie, etc.. Sunshine are rays from the sun. Rain is drops of water falling from the clouds. Clouds are groups of tiny drops of water in the air. Rainbows are a colourful arch that appears when it is rainy and sunny at the same time.	We can track the weather and notice patterns over time and compare to other countries around the world. We can look at weather forecasts to decide what to wear or do on different days. Lightening is a bolt of electricity between a storm cloud and the earth, which also creates a sound called thunder. Wind is a slow or fast movement of the air. Snow is solid ice crystals that fall from the sky when it is extremely cold. Sleet is a mixture of snow and falling raindrops. Mist is low-lying thin clouds. Fog is low-lying thick clouds. Sometimes the weather can cause 'natural disasters' like floods, landslides, droughts, fires, etc..
Days, Months and Seasons	UW Mathematics	Mathematics Geography	The seven days of the week are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Friday and Saturday. I know what the name of today is. They repeat and go in order.	There are four seasons – Summer, Winter, Autumn and Spring. They repeat and go in order. I know what season it is now. Days of the week - Today is, yesterday was, tomorrow will be. Every day has a name and a number.	Every day has a name, a number, a month and a year. There are 12 months which repeat and go in order. What year it is. Every year we experience four seasons that change in a cycle. It changes because the Earth spins as we move around the sun, making it hotter or colder at times. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In summer the weather is usually warm, trees have full green leaves and the amount of time it is light for during the day is longer. In autumn the amount of time it is light for becomes less, the leaves start to change colour and fall off the trees. In winter we have colder weather, sometimes snow and frost, the trees have no leaves and the amount of time it is light during the day is at its shortest. In spring the weather usually turns warmer, trees begin to grow their leaves, plants start to flower and young animals such as chicks and lambs are born.
Planet Earth	UW PSE	Geography Science History	Our planet is round like a ball. People live all over the world.	On Earth there is land, but also lot of water, which is the oceans and seas. The land is where people live. The land is separated into lots of different countries. I live in England, which is in the United Kingdom.	Find England, and other countries linked to their family, on a map or globe. There are seven continents – South America, North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania and Antarctica. The United Kingdom is in Europe. The United Kingdom includes four countries – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Republic of Ireland isn't in the UK.



Caring for our planet	UW PSE	Geography PSHCE	We live on a planet called Earth. Our planet looks after us and gives us food, water and air. We put our rubbish in the bin, never on the ground. Instead of throwing away paper, you can reuse it.	We can recycle our rubbish by checking what it is made of and putting it in the right bin. Most paper, plastic, tins, glass, clothes and old toys can be made into something new. We can help our environment and the animals that live there by cleaning up rubbish that has been dropped. People have an impact on the planet.	People have an impact on the planet and use the world's natural resources to make things that we use every day. There are things that we can do to help our planet by using fewer natural resources and be more thoughtful about what we buy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use less electricity by turning the lights off when we leave a room. • Use less water by turning the tap off when you are brushing your teeth • Use less plastic by buying things that have got less packaging, or taking your own reusable bags to the supermarket. You can grow your own food by planting seeds, caring for the seedlings until they are ready to eat. You can have a 'wild garden' so that insects, like bees and beetles, have somewhere to live.
Our Solar System	UW	Science Geography	In space there is our sun, planets, moons and stars.	The sun in our sky is enormous, but it looks small because it is very far away. It is a star. There are 8 planets in our solar system that all move in a circle around the sun. We live on a planet called Earth. There is also Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.	We live in a town on the surface of planet Earth. Our sun is an enormous ball of burning gas at the centre of our solar system (it is a star) All of the planets move around the sun in circles called 'orbits'. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mercury is the smallest planet and closest to the sun. 2. Venus is very bright and the hottest planet. It is about the same size as Earth. 3. Earth is where we live. It is the only planet known to support life. 4. Mars is known as the 'red planet'. 5. Jupiter is the largest planet and it has more than seventy-five moons. 6. Saturn is famous for the ice and dust rings that we see around it. 7. Uranus spins on its side and is one of the coldest planets. 8. Neptune is really windy and is the last known planet in our solar system. We used to think there was 9 planets, but now Pluto is known as a dwarf planet. Helen Sharman is the first British astronaut. She spent eight days in space and became the first female astronaut to visit the Mir Space Station. Tim Peake spent 6 months living and working on the International Space Station and was the first British astronaut to take part in a spacewalk. In 2021, Major Tim Peake said: "Over the next few years and decades, space exploration will become even more exciting as we travel back to the moon and even further to Mars."

Animals	UW	Science Geography	Animals live all over the world. The names of common animals we see where we live – pigeons, ducks, swans, cats, dogs, butterfly, worm, etc..	The names of local wild animals we see where we live eg. pigeons, squirrels, foxes, hedgehogs, magpies. Animals live in lots of different environments, e.g. ice and snow, hot deserts, forests, oceans, gardens, fields, houses, etc.) Some animals live outside in the wild. Some animals have people that feed them and live in houses, like pets or in zoos or farms. Some animals eat meat, some eat plants and some eat both, like most people do. Local wild animal names; robin, magpie, squirrel, fox, ducks, badger, hedgehog, mice, rabbit, mole. To know the names of local wildlife and the type of home they live in e.g. nest, burrow, den etc	There are millions of different types of animals, even ones we don't know about yet. Animals live in different habitats and their body reflect this e.g. ducks have webbed feet and feathers, fish has fins and gills to swim, a fox has claws to dig and sharp teeth and claws to hunt and eat prey. Some animals are used by humans for different reasons e.g. for riding, pulling and carrying things and some animals are used as producers e.g. milk, eggs, cheese, meat, leather, feather cushions , woolly jumpers. Categorise some animals based on where in the world they are from or the conditions they live in e.g. African animals – lions, giraffes, ... Animals that live in the cold – penguins, polar bears, etc.. And compare their habitats. To know that some animals hibernate. Animals can be carnivores, herbivores or omnivores.
Animal conservation	UW	Science Geography	We treat all living things with care and respect.	There are animals that used to live on Earth but are now extinct. Learn about an animal which is extinct (Sabre-toothed cat) and find out about an animal on the brink of extinction (tiger).	Some animals are in danger of becoming extinct because people hunt them or keep changing or taking away the places they like to live or the food they eat. E.g. Elephants, lions, gorillas, pandas, polar bears, turtles, tigers, orangutans, etc.. David Attenborough is a famous broadcaster who makes documentaries about the planet and animals. He has worked hard to teach people about how to make better choices to help our planet and animals that are in danger of extinction.
Prehistoric Animals	UW	Science Geography History	Dinosaurs were real animals that are not alive anymore. Name some favourite dinosaurs.	Some dinosaurs ate meat and some ate plants. We know dinosaurs used to exist because people have found their bones in the ground. Dinosaurs walked on the land, either on two feet or four feet. Flying reptiles and marine reptiles are closely linked to dinosaurs. Dinosaurs laid eggs. Dinosaurs were all different shapes and sizes.	Dinosaurs lived millions of years ago. Dinosaurs and people didn't live at the same time. Some dinosaurs were carnivores and others were herbivores. Dinosaurs laid eggs. Some had scaly skin and some had feathers. Some had horns, beaks, plates, and crests. Pterosaurs (flying reptiles) and Plesiosaurs (marine reptiles) were alive at the same time as dinosaurs and are related to them, but are not dinosaurs. Mary Anning was a famous fossilist about 200 years ago who found many fossils. She found an ancient skeleton on a beach in Dorset, England when she was 12. Her other discoveries were the first plesiosaur skeleton in the world, a pterodactyl skeleton, and coprolites, fossilised poo, which helped scientists learn about what dinosaurs ate.
Growing Plants and animals	UW	Science PSHCE	Plants are everywhere. Fruits, vegetables, trees, flowers are all plants. Lots of things are made from plants. People and animals eat plants. You can grow your own plants. Animals grow and change appearance from baby to adult.	Plants grow from seeds. Animals grow from eggs. Some eggs are laid (ducks) and some are inside the mother's body (mammals including humans). Before animals are born they grow. Animals and plants grow in different ways. Animals have different names when they are a baby e.g. duckling, lamb, piglet, calf, kid, chick. Seeds look very different to each other (e.g. conkers, sunflower seeds, etc..)	A plant needs water, light, soil, air and space to grow. Understand the life cycle of a plant. A plant usually has roots, a stem, leaves and flowers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roots - the part of the plant which is normally underground. They anchor the plant firmly so it doesn't fall over as it grows, and draw up water from the soil. • Stem - Some stems are thick and strong and upright, whereas others are thin and flexible and can bend easily so the plant can climb over and around things.

				<p>You plant seeds in the ground, water them and usually a plant will grow.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaves - How the plant turns sunlight into food. They may be small or large, but they are always arranged on the plant to give maximum exposure to the light. Flowers – How the plant makes more plants. Once pollen from other flowers land on it (usually with the help of insects like bees), the petals will fall off and it will make new seeds, ready to grow a new plant. <p>Plants grow in all kinds of different places. Desert plants have thick, succulent leaves to store water (e.g. cactus), trees in forests will grow tall to reach the sunlight, bushes in windy places stay small to avoid being blown over, etc..</p> <p>The life cycle of a human – baby, child, teenager, adult. The life cycle of other animals e.g. a duck (egg, embryo, hatchling, duckling, juvenile, adult duck)</p>
Safety					
Being safe around animals	PSE UW	PSHCE Science	<p>Some animals are friendly, and others may not be. Always ask the owner before touching a pet. If you meet an animal that you don't know there are some things you should do:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not all animals like to be touched so always ask the owner before touching an animal that you don't know. Try to be calm and speak in a quiet voice. You might scare them if you are too noisy. Move your hand slowly. You might scare them if you move quickly. Let them sniff your hand. Be gentle. Animals don't like people being too rough with them, just like we wouldn't. Wash your hands when you are finished. 	<p>Safe animal handling rules (repeat from previous year) Pets are animals that people keep in their homes. Pets are often given a name and treated like one of the family. Some animals that people have as pets are cats, dogs, goldfish, guinea pigs, hamsters, parrots rabbits, mice or budgies.</p>	<p>Safe animal handling rules (repeat from previous year) Some people have unusual pets like snakes, lizards, tortoises, ferrets, spiders and giant snails. How to care for a pet. Different pets need different things to keep them happy and healthy. How to feed a farm animal safely</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Walk slowly and quietly towards the animal, trying not to make too much noise. Pick up some food or hay, then open your hand up really flat with your fingers together. Hold it out towards the animal and let them eat and lick the food off your hand. Keep your hand flat and open, even if it tickles! Wash your hands when you are finished.
Emergency situations	PSE UW	PSHCE	<p>Use a smart phone to dial 999. How to yell for help.</p> <p>Fire safety at school – If you hear the fire alarm. Listen to your teacher. Walk calmly into a line and follow your teacher onto the playground</p>	<p>Use a smart phone to dial 999. Say name and address. How to yell for help.</p> <p>Fire safety at school – If you hear the fire alarm. Listen to your teacher. Walk calmly into a line and follow your teacher onto the playground</p>	<p>Use a smart phone to dial 999. Say name, address, who is with you and what has happened. How to yell for help.</p> <p>Fire safety At home – If you hear your smoke alarm - get down, get low, get out. If your clothes are on fire – stop, drop and roll.</p>
Crossing the road	PSE UW	PSHCE	<p>Always walk on the pavement, away from the edge. Hold an adults hand.</p>	<p>Listen for passing cars and pay attention to what is going on around you. To cross the road, use a pedestrian crossing. Always hold hands with a grown up.</p>	<p>What a pedestrian crossing looks like and what it is for. Always check before crossing to make sure it's a safe time to cross. Know to stop before the curb. Look left, right then left again. Listen for cars before crossing. Always hold hands with a grown up.</p>

					Recite the rhyme: Stop, look and listen, before you cross the street, Use your eyes and use your ears before you use your feet.
Online/technology	PSE UW	PSHCE Computing	Always ask permission to go on a phone or a computer.	If you see anything online, in a video, game or app that upsets you or makes you feel uncomfortable, walk away and tell an adult.	Always make sure your parents know if you are having a video call. Never talk to anyone you don't know if a video call. Always have all of your clothes on when you are video calling somebody or on the phone or computer. Never take the phone with you to the toilet if you are video calling someone. Always tell your parents or another trusted grown up if someone has asked you to take any clothes off or show you their body on the phone or computer.
Safety Out and About	PSE UW	PSHCE	When you are out and about, always stay close to the grown up you are with. Be careful around water. Don't go too close to the edge and keep a safe distance away. Never go near or into water without a grown up. If you are lost: At the shops - go to where you pay for things and tell them you can't find your grown up. Do not go anywhere with someone you don't know. If someone asks you to do something you don't want to or touches you without permission you can say "Stop! I don't like it!" and tell a grown up you can trust.	Recap previous years learning. If someone you don't know tries to talk to you, find the grown up who you are with and tell them. If someone asks you to do something you don't want to or touches you without permission you can say "Stop! I don't like it!" and tell a grown up you can trust. There are people you can trust to help you when you feel unsafe or in an emergency – a person in your family, a doctor or paramedic, a police officer, a teacher at school. Keep telling until someone helps you.	Recap previous year's learning. Never play near railway lines or sources of electricity such as power lines. If you are lost or feel unsafe you can find an adult you trust and tell them what has happened. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for someone who works in the shop. • Another mum with children. • Security guard Do not leave the park/shop/place to look for your parent. Try to stay where you are.
Personal safety and consent	PSE UW	PSHCE	Everyone has a right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their own personal space, • to be able to set personal boundaries that are comfortable for them, • and to consent to activities that they take part in. If someone asks you to do something you don't want to or touches you without permission you can say "Stop! I don't like it!" or use the symbol card, and tell a grown up you can trust.	Recap previous learning We each belong to ourselves Some things are not a choice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being safe with what you say and do is not a choice. • Going to school and doing your work is not a choice. • Going to the doctor or the dentist when you need to is not a choice. Lots of things are a choice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The words you say and the things you do are a choice • Who you play with and the activity you want to do is a choice • Being touched and touching others is a choice We don't keep secrets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is also important not to keep secrets about presents someone gives you, 	Recap previous learning The Safety Rules are that touch, teasing, or play for fun or affection should be: Safe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So that no one gets hurt Okay with each person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So that each person says "yes". • We need to notice when people change their minds or start to say "No" with their bodies or words. • We need to remember that people who are scared, sick, over-tired, or otherwise unable cannot say, "Yes." Allowed by the Adults in Charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • talking about or staring at people's bodies or making gestures or noises about how they look is not allowed because it usually makes the other person uncomfortable Not a Secret so Others Can Know <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • because abusive behaviour thrives in secrecy

				<p>friendships, favours, or any kind of touch.</p> <p>Keep telling until you get the help you need</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If one person doesn't listen, then tell someone else. 	
Feelings and emotions	PSE	PSHCE	<p>What makes me happy and what makes me sad.</p> <p>To feel calm, I can play with toys from the calm basket.</p>	<p>Feelings happen to everyone, every day. Some feelings last a long time and some feelings only last a short time.</p> <p>What makes me feel happy, sad, shy, disappointed and angry.</p> <p>When I'm not in control of my emotions I can do things to help me think, like:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Belly Breathing Find a quiet space Change the activity I'm doing Play with toys from the calm basket. Talk to a teacher or friend 	<p>How I am feeling and why (sad, nervous, happy, calm, jealous, confused, shy, excited, worried, angry, disappointed, etc)</p> <p>Feelings are also called emotions.</p> <p>When I'm not in control of my emotions I can do things to help me think, like:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Belly Breathing Close my eyes and count Find a quiet space Play with toys from the calm basket. Change the activity I am doing Take a break Write or draw Move inside or outside Talk to a teacher or friend
Making friends	PSE	PSHCE	<p>To make friends you have to show others that you are friendly by smiling, talking and being kind when playing the same games.</p>	<p>When making new friends, be yourself and show others the things you like to do. Some people are shy or nervous when making friends.</p> <p>If you want to join in, say 'Can I play, too?'</p> <p>If you see someone looking sad, lonely or lost, say "Do you want to play with me?"</p> <p>If you don't want to be friends with someone, you can still be kind.</p>	<p>Be kind to your friends, even when they don't want to do the same thing as you.</p> <p>You can have more than one friend.</p> <p>Not everyone likes the same things and that's okay.</p> <p>When a person picks on someone else over and over again, we call it bullying.</p> <p>A bully wants to feel important and they do that by making others feel bad.</p> <p>No one should feel bad for being themselves.</p> <p>Tell a grown up if you see someone being bullied, or if you feel bullied yourself.</p>
Manners	PSE	PSHCE	<p>To say "Please" when I am asking for something and "Thank You" to the person who gave it to me or did something nice for me.</p>	<p>That manners are a way to show that you care and respect others.</p> <p>To treat others as you would like to be treated.</p> <p>To say 'please' and 'thank you' (see prior year)</p> <p>To say "Excuse me" when I need to interrupt a conversation or move past someone.</p> <p>To say "sorry" when I want to apologise for upsetting others or for doing something we shouldn't.</p> <p>To begin to understand kindness.</p>	<p>Small acts of kindness make a big difference to other people.</p> <p>To say 'please', 'thank you', 'excuse me' and 'sorry'. (see prior year)</p> <p>To say "Do you need any help?" when we see someone struggling because it's kind to help others if we can.</p>
Addressing Gender stereotypes	PSE UW	PSHCE	<p>Girls and boys can play any game they like. Boys and girls can be friends and play with each other.</p>	<p>I can play with boys and girls.</p> <p>There are no girl toys or boy toys, just toys.</p> <p>There are no girl colours, or boy colours.</p> <p>There are just colours.</p> <p>I can have more than one friend.</p>	<p>Boys and girls are not in competition with each other.</p> <p>Boys and Girls can both be caring, nurturing quiet, helpful, considerate of others, place other's needs before their own, as well as rational, logical, active, strong, outgoing, clever and talented.</p> <p>Clothes are a way to express ourselves. Boys and girls can dress however they want to and it's okay.</p>
Self-care	PSE	PSHCE	<p>To use the toilet independently.</p>	<p>To put on your coat independently</p>	<p>To zip or button up your coat</p>

	PD		To wash hands	To wash hands with soap for 20 seconds and dry well independently.	
My body and the Senses	UW	Science	Every human body is special Body parts, such as heads, shoulders, knees, toes, arm, hand, leg, foot, toe.	Our body will grow and change, but it will be ours for our whole lives. Body parts, such as heads, shoulders, knees, toes, arm, hand, leg, foot, toe, stomach, finger, thumb, hair, eye, ear, mouth, teeth.	The life cycle of a human – baby, child, teenager, adult, It's important to look after our body, care for it and love it. Our bodies are made up of lots of different bones. Most people have 5 senses to help them understand the world – Touch, Smell, Taste, Sound and Sight. We are all different and some people need objects, medicines or machines to help them experience the world. Body parts, such as neck, chin, elbow, wrist, palm, heel, hips, waist, cheeks, forehead, eyebrow, lips, gums,
General Hygiene	PSE	Science	Staying clean is really important. There are sickness bugs called germs that can make us poorly if we don't stay clean. Keep your hands germ free by washing them regularly with soap and water. Use a tissue to wipe your nose if it's snotty.	There are sickness bugs called germs that can make us poorly if we don't stay clean. Germs can live on anything we touch, and can come out when people cough. Keep your hands germ free by washing them regularly with soap and water for 20 seconds. Cover your mouth when you cough. Wash in the shower or bath every day. Brush or comb your hair every day. Use a tissue to blow your nose. Change your underwear every day to	Keep your hands germ free by washing them regularly with soap and water for 20 seconds. Covering your cough with hands or your elbow can stop them from spreading. After blowing your nose, you need to wash your hands.
Dental hygiene	PSE	Science	Brush your teeth in the morning and at night.	We brush our top, bottom and front teeth on top, inside and outside in little round circles. You brush your teeth for 2 minutes.	Sugar in our food causes damage called cavities. Some foods and drinks are worse for our teeth than others because they have more sugar in them.
Healthy Eating	PSE	Science	Our body works better when we eat healthy food. Drinking water helps our body to work properly.	Most people eat animals and plants. Fruit and vegetables should be eaten every day.	Like a machine, your body needs fuel to work properly. It's important to have a good selection of different foods in your body every day. Know where their food comes from. Some foods are better than others at helping our brains to think. Processed food has less goodness in it. Food with lots of sugar can make it harder for our brains to think, as well as damage our teeth.
Concepts	C&L Literacy	Literacy Maths Science	Opposites are words that are completely different to each other, e.g.: Hot/cold Big/little Happy/sad Good/bad Yes/no On/off	Opposites are words that are completely different to each other, e.g.: Dirty/clean In/out Fast/slow Loud/quiet Wet/dry Hard/soft Forward/backward Up/down High/low Heavy/light Long/short Top/bottom Front/Back	Opposites are words that are completely different to each other, e.g.: Rough/smooth Attract/repel Old/young Same/different Tall/short Above/below Forwards/backwards In front of/behind Over/under Difficult/easy Dangerous/safe Early/late Natural/artificial



				Full/empty Day/night Light/dark Past/present Float/sink	Left/right More/less All/none Far/near Extinct/living
Money	UW Mathematics	Mathematics	Money is what we use to buy things. We earn money by doing jobs.	Money can be paper notes, metal coins, plastic cards, apps on mobile phones. When an adult goes to work they get paid for the work they do. Children can get pocket money for doing chores, or be given it as a gift. We can buy things like food and clothes with money.	We can work out how much money we have by adding up on the numbers on the notes or coins, or looking at the total amount in our bank account. When you have money, you can decide what to do with it. You can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spend it. This is when you swap money for something you want, like a chocolate bar, book or new toy. Once money has been spent, it's gone. • Save it. You can save up your money in a piggy bank or bank account. The more money you save the more you can afford to buy. • Donate it. Donating money means giving it away, often to charity. You won't get to use the money but someone who needs it will. People donate money because they want to help other people who have less money than them.
Jobs	UW	History	When you are older, you will be a grown up and do jobs to make money.	There are lots of different kinds of jobs. Jobs where you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help other people • build new things • make important decisions for other people • are creative and make beautiful things • teach other people how to do new things • sell people things • work with animals • work with computers • use big machines • etc.. 	Understand the roles of the police, fire fighters, paramedics, teachers, cleaners, doctors, nurses, dentists have in keeping us healthy and safe. Learn more about a job that they may like to do when they are older.
Occasions	UW		There are different occasions throughout the year eg. my birthday, Easter, Christmas, Diwali, Eid.	Different people celebrate different occasions throughout the year. We prepare for different occasions eg. decorations, food, clothes, giving and receiving.	Families have different beliefs and celebrate different occasions. Talk about own experiences of preparing for and taking part in occasions. Learn about the story behind some occasions.
Time	UW		Some things happen in the past, some things are happening now and some things could happen in the future.	To talk about own experiences which have happened in the past, talk about the present and talk about things that they are looking forward to in the future. To begin to understand some stories from the past.	To talk about events and experiences from the past, the present and in the future. To begin to retell stories from the past in their own words. To compare some things from the past and present.
Colours	EAD	Art	Red, yellow, blue, green	Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, violet Black, White, Brown, Grey, pink	When babies are first born they can only see in black, white and grey. Colours can be light and dark (e.g. light green, dark blue, etc..)

				<p>We can mix colours together to make new ones.</p> <p>The more you mix colours together, more you are likely to make brown.</p>	<p>Expanded colour vocabulary – e.g. Teal, fuchsia, fawn, ochre, cream, gold, charcoal, mauve, silver, gold, bronze, olive, azure,</p>
Forces	UW	Science	<p>You can put things in water to see if they float or sink.</p> <p>Some toys join together using magnets.</p> <p>Wheeled or round toys travel faster down a smooth slope.</p>	<p>Some objects float and others sink. Usually, wooden things float and metal things sink, but not always.</p> <p>Some magnets are stronger than others. Magnets don't attract everything, only some metals.</p> <p>It's harder to push a toy along a rough, sticky or slimy surface.</p>	<p>Know which materials float and Sink and why. Know how the shape of an object can change whether it floats or sinks. Some metals have a magnetic force where they repel or attract other metals. Why the magnets on trains only attract one way.</p> <p>When you slide or wheel an object along something it creates friction. Some materials have more or less friction than others. That means that it's easier or harder to slide another object along it. You can add soap or oil to a surface to make it more slippery.</p>
Changes in state	UW	Science	<p>Ice melts when it gets warm.</p> <p>You can change the way something feels by adding water.</p>	<p>You can speed up how fast ice melts by making it warmer or adding salt.</p> <p>You can change the way something looks and feels by cooking it.</p>	<p>Water can be frozen then melt into water again.</p> <p>Once you cook something, you can't undo it.</p>