Spixworth Infant School – Curriculum Map KS1 (2016-17)

call a jungle home? come from England? explorer: Neil Armstrong or Ranulph Fiennes? Enrichment Art Exhibition Enterprise, fund raising (Xmas fair) Dome Links to other schools, blogging/Pobble London English See medium term plans Maths Science – Forest School • observe changes across the four seasons • observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies • identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees • identify and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants • find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy See Forest School Long Term Plan Science – across all learning • asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways • observing closely, using simple equipment • performing simple tests • identify and name a variety of observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions gathering and recording data to help in answering questions solutions and ideas to suggest answers to questions gathering and recording data to help in answering questions solutions and mane a variety of observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions gathering and recording data to help in answering questions solutions and mane a variety of observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions gathering and recording data to help in answering questions animals, between an old observations and ideas to suggest animals, between an old of the propertion of the properties animals, between an old of the properties and indeas to suggest animals, between an old of the properties and of the properties animals.		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Art Exhibition Common living things call a jungle home? Do all my belongings call a jungle home? Do all my belongings come from England? Who was the bravest explorer: Neil Armstrong or Ranulph Fiennes? Links to other schools, blogging/Pobble London	Core Values		Sa	fety, Teamwork, Achieve	ement, Respect, Stimulat	ing	
call a jungle home? come from England? explorer: Neil Armstrong or Ranulph Fiennes? Enrichment Art Exhibition Enterprise, fund raising (Xmas fair) Dome Links to other schools, blogging/Pobble London English See medium term plans Maths Science – Forest School • observe changes across the four seasons • observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies • identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees • identify and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants • observe and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy See Forest School Long Term Plan Science – across all learning • asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways • observing closely, using simple equipment • performing simple tests • identifying and classifying • using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions gathering and recording data to help in answering questions solutions and mane a variety of one of the province of the	Topic Title/Enquiry	Jungles	Fair Trade	Space	Spixworth/Norwich	Dinosaurs	Pirates/Seaside
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Science – across all learning		 find out and describ 	e how plants need wat	er, light and a suitable t	emperature to grow and	d stay healthy	
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a variety of animals, animals, between an ob-	Science						
		_			animals,	animals,	between an object
		•			· ·	*	and the material
• explore and humans, have humans, have from which it is		 explore and 			humans, have	humans, have	from which it is
compare the offspring which offspring which made		· ·			offspring which	offspring which	made
		•			grow into adults	grow into adults	 identify and name
between things • identify, name, • describe and a variety of							•
that are living, draw and label compare the everyday					***		· ·
dead, and things the basic parts of structure of a materials,					the basic parts of	•	· ·
		,			· ·		including wood,
been alive and say which common animals plastic, glass,		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
- 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.
- find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival

- part of the body is associated with each sense
- describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene

Investigative Science focus

- find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival
- explore and compare the differences between things 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 describe how
- describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a

- metal, water, and rock
- describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials
- compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties
- identify and compare the suitability 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.

Computing – e-safety		eping personal information private; identify whe	simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores re to go for help and support when they have
Computing	 concerns about content or contact on the Understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instruction. Create and debug simple programs Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content recognise common uses of information technology beyond school See Computing Long Term Plan 	 Understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instruction. Create and debug simple programs Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content recognise common uses of information technology beyond school See Computing Long Term Plan 	 Understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instruction. Create and debug simple programs Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content recognise common uses of information technology beyond school See Computing Long Term Plan
Geography	understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical	 identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United 	 name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans use basic geographical vocabulary to

		-	<u> </u>	
geography of a	areas of the	Kingdom and its		refer to:
small area of the	world in relation	surrounding seas		> key physical
United Kingdom,	to the Equator	 use basic 	1	features, including:
and of a small	and the North	geographical		peach, cliff, coast,
area in a	and South Poles	vocabulary to	1	forest, hill, mountain,
contrasting non-		refer to:	!	sea, ocean, river, soil,
European		o key physical	1	valley, vegetation,
country		features, including:	:	season and weather
 use world maps, 		beach, cliff, coast,	-	o key human
atlases and		forest, hill,	1	features, including:
globes to		mountain, sea,		city, town, village,
identify the		ocean, river, soil,	1	factory, farm, house,
United Kingdom		valley, vegetation,		office, port, harbour
and its countries,		season and weather	;	and shop
as well as the		o key human	-	use simple
countries,		features, including:		compass
continents and		city, town, village,		directions (North,
oceans studied		factory, farm, house,		South, East and
at this key stage		office, port, harbour		West) and
		and shop		locational and
		 use world maps, 		directional
		atlases and		language [for
		globes to identify		example, near and
		the United		far; left and right],
		Kingdom and its		to describe the
		countries, as well		location of
		as the countries,		features and
		continents and		routes on a map
		oceans studied		use aerial
		at this key stage		photographs and
		 use simple 		plan perspectives
		fieldwork and		to recognise
		observational		landmarks and
		skills to study the		basic human and
		geography of		physical features;
		their school and		devise a simple
		its grounds and		map; and use and

				the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.			construct basic symbols in a key
History		Neil Armstro comparison Tim Peake the lives significan individua past who contribut national internatio achievem Some sho used to c aspects o different changes living me Where appropria these sho used to r aspects o change ir national events be living me that are significan nationally globally	with of nt als in the have ted to and onal nents. ould be compare of life in periods within mory. ate, ould be eveal of n life eyond emory nt y or	historical events, people and places in their own locality.	•	events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally	Christopher Columbus, Admiral Nelson and Ellen MacArthur Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality. 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 events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally
Art and Design	 Use a range of 	Use a ran	nge of				

	materials	materials
	creatively to	creatively to
	design and make	design and make
	products	products
	• Use drawing,	• Use drawing,
	painting and	painting and
	sculpture to	sculpture to
	develop and share	develop and
	their ideas,	share their
	experiences and	ideas,
	imagination	experiences and
	Develop a wide	imagination
	range of art and	Develop a wide
	design techniques	range of art and
	in using colour,	design
	pattern, texture,	techniques in
	line, shape, form	using colour,
	and space	pattern, texture,
	Recognise the	line, shape, form
	work of a range of	and space
	artists, craft	Recognise the
	makers and	work of a range
	designers,	of artists, craft
	describing the	makers and
	differences and	designers,
	similarities	describing the
	between different	differences and
	practices and	similarities
	disciplines, and	between
	making links to	different
	their own work	practices and
		disciplines, and
		making links to
		their own work
Music	 use their voices expressively and crea 	tively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes
	 play tuned and untuned instruments 	
	1 ,	•

		nding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
	 experiment with, create, select and cor 	mbine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.
Design Technology	 design purposeful, functional, appealing products for 	select from and use a range of tools and equipment to
	themselves and other users based on design	perform practical tasks • select from and use a wide range
	criteria • generate, develop, model and communicate	of materials and components, including construction materials
	their ideas through talking, drawing, templates,	according to their characteristics • explore and
	mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and	evaluate a range of existing products
	communication technology • select from and	evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria
	use a range of tools and equipment to perform	 build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger,
	practical tasks • select from and use a wide range of materials and	stiffer and more stable • explore and use mechanisms [for
	components, including textiles	example, levers, sliders, wheels

DE		according to their characteristics explore and evaluate a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria		and axles], in their products		
PE	 participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending 	• 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	• perform dances using simple movement patterns.	● master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and coordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities	• perform dances using simple movement patterns.	participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending
Cooking		 Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes Understand where food comes from 		 Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes Understand where food comes from curriculum document 		

RE	Norfolk Agreed Syllabus	
	Multicultural awareness/celebration events	

Spixworth Infant School – Curriculum Map EYFS (2016-17)

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Core Values		Sa	afety, Teamwork, Achieve	ement, Respect, Stimulati	ng	
Topic Title	Jungles How many living	Fair Trade Do all my belongings	Space Who was the bravest	Spixworth/Norwich What is the best way	Dinosaurs If you could be a	Pirates/Seaside If you were a pirate,
	things call a jungle home?	come from England?	explorer: Neil Armstrong or Ranulph Fiennes?	to travel around?	dinosaur, which one would you be?	where would you go?
Enrichment	Art Exhibition	Enterprise, fund raising (xmas fair)	Dome	Links to other schools, blogging/Pobble	Natural History, London	Cromer, Time and Tide
CL	Listening/Attention Listens to others one to one or in small groups, when conversation interests them. Listens to stories with increasing attention and recall. Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates key events and phrases in rhymes and stories. Focusing attention — still listen or do, but can shift own attention. Is able to follow directions (if not intently focused on own choice of activity). Understanding Understands use of objects (e.g. "What do we use to cut things?")	Two-channelled attention Understanding Responds to instructions Understands humour. Able to follow a story wi Listens and responds to discussion. Speaking Extends vocabulary, esp meaning and sounds of ne Uses language to imaging situations. Links statements and sti	ideas expressed by others in the second seco	nort span. ence. n conversation or ning, exploring the speriences in play ention.	comments, questions or a attention to what others appropriately, while engal Understanding Children follow instruction or actions. They answer if about their experiences a or events. Speaking Children express themsel awareness of listeners' no present and future forms about events that have hin the future.	rurately anticipating key hat they hear with relevant actions. They give their say and respond aged in another activity. In sinvolving several ideas how' and 'why' questions and in response to stories I wes effectively, showing eeds. They use past, accurately when talking appened or are to happen

 Shows understanding 	
of prepositions such as	
'under', 'on top',	
'behind' by carrying out	
an action or selecting	
correct picture.	
 Responds to simple 	
instructions, e.g. to get	
or put away an object.	
Beginning to	
understand 'why' and	
'how' questions.	
Speaking	
Beginning to use more	
complex sentences to	
link thoughts.	
Can retell a simple	
past event in correct	
order.	
 Uses talk to connect 	
ideas, explain what is	
happening and	
anticipate what might	
happen next, recall and	
relive past experiences.	
 Questions why things 	
happen and gives	
explanations. Asks e.g.	
who, what, when, how.	
 Uses a range of 	
tenses.	
 Uses intonation, 	
rhythm and phrasing to	
make the meaning clear	
to others.	
Uses vocabulary	
focused on objects and	
people that are of	
particular importance to	
them.	
Builds up vocabulary	
that reflects the breadth	

	of their experiences.		
	Uses talk in pretending		
	that objects stand for		
	something else in play.		
PSED	Making relationships	Making relationships	Making relationships
1025	• Can play in a group,	• Initiates conversations, attends to and takes account of what others say.	Children play co-operatively, taking turns with
	extending and	Explains own knowledge and understanding, and asks appropriate questions	others. They take account of one another's ideas
	elaborating play ideas.	of others.	about how to organise their activity. They show
	 Initiates play, offering 	Takes steps to resolve conflicts with other children.	sensitivity to others' needs and feelings, and form
	cues to peers to join	Self confidence	positive relationships with adults and other
	them.	• Confident to speak to others about own needs, wants, interests and opinions.	children.
	 Keeps play going by 	Can describe self in positive terms and talk about abilities.	Self confidence
	responding to what	Managing feelings	Children are confident to try new activities, and say
	others are saying or	Understands that own actions affect other people, for example, becomes	why they like some activities more than others.
	doing.	upset or tries to comfort another child when they realise they have upset them.	They are confident to speak in a familiar group, will
	 Demonstrates friendly 	Aware of the boundaries set, and of behavioural expectations in the setting.	talk about their ideas, and will choose the resources
	behaviour, initiating	Beginning to be able to negotiate and solve problems without aggression, e.g.	they need for their chosen activities. They say when
	conversations and	when someone has taken their toy.	they do or don't need help.
	forming good		Managing feelings
	relationships with peers		Children talk about how they and others show
	and familiar adults.		feelings, talk about their own and others'
	Self confidence		behaviour, and its consequences, and know that
	 Can select and use 		some behaviour is unacceptable. They work as part
	activities and resources		of a group or class, and understand and follow the
	with help.		rules. They adjust their behaviour to different
	 Welcomes and values 		situations, and take changes of routine in their
	praise for what they		stride.
	have done.		
	Enjoys responsibility		
	of carrying out small		
	tasks.		
	Is more outgoing		
	towards unfamiliar		
	people and more		
	confident in new social		
	situations.		
	Confident to talk to		
	other children when		
	playing, and will		
	communicate freely		
	about own home and		
	community.		

	Shows confidence in		
	asking adults for help.		
	Managing feelings		
	 Aware of own feelings, 		
	and knows that some		
	actions and words can		
	hurt others' feelings.		
	Begins to accept the		
	needs of others and can		
	take turns and share		
	resources, sometimes		
	with support from		
	others.		
	Can usually tolerate		
	delay when needs are		
	not immediately met,		
	and understands wishes		
	may not always be met.		
	 Can usually adapt 		
	behaviour to different		
	events, social situations		
	and changes in routine.		
PD	Moving/Handling	Moving/Handling	Moving/Handling
	 Moves freely and with 	Experiments with different ways of moving.	Children show good control and co-ordination in
	pleasure and confidence	Jumps off an object and lands appropriately.	large and small movements.
	in a range of ways, such	Negotiates space successfully when playing racing and chasing games with	They move confidently in a range of ways, safely
	as slithering, shuffling,	other children, adjusting speed or changing direction to avoid obstacles.	negotiating space. They handle equipment and
			negotiating space. They harrane equipment and
l	rolling, crawling,	• Travels with confidence and skill around, under, over and through balancing	tools effectively, including pencils for writing.
	rolling, crawling, walking, running,	• Travels with confidence and skill around, under, over and through balancing and climbing equipment.	
			tools effectively, including pencils for writing.
	walking, running,	and climbing equipment.	tools effectively, including pencils for writing. Health/self-care
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<u> </u>		1
Can stand	Usually dry and clean during the day.	
momentarily on one	Shows some understanding that good practices with regard to exercise,	
foot when shown.	eating, sleeping and hygiene can contribute to good health.	
 Can catch a large ball. 	• Shows understanding of the need for safety when tackling new challenges,	
 Draws lines and circles 	and considers and manages some risks.	
using gross motor	Shows understanding of how to transport and store equipment safely.	
movements.	Practices some appropriate safety measures without direct supervision.	
Uses one-handed tools		
and equipment.		
Holds pencil between		
thumb and two fingers,		
no longer using whole-		
hand grasp.		
Holds pencil near		
point between first two		
fingers and thumb and		
uses it with good		
control.		
• Can copy some letters.		
Health/self-care		
• Can tell adults when		
hungry or tired or when		
they want to rest or		
-		
play. • Observes the effects		
of activity on their		
bodies.		
Understands that		
equipment and tools		
have to be used safely.		
Gains more bowel and		
bladder control and can		
attend to toileting needs		
most of the time		
themselves.		
Can usually manage		
washing and drying		
hands.		
 • Dresses with help.		
Reading	Reading	Reading
Enjoys rhyming and	Continues a rhyming string.	Children read and understand simple sentences.
rhythmic activities.	Hears and says the initial sound in words.	They use phonic knowledge to decode regular

- Shows awareness of rhyme and alliteration.
- Recognises rhythm in spoken words.
- Listens to and joins in with stories and poems, one-to-one and also in small groups.
- Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates key events and phrases in rhymes and stories.
- Beginning to be aware of the way stories are structured.
- Suggests how the story might end.
- Listens to stories with increasing attention and recall.
- Describes main story settings, events and principal characters.
- Shows interest in illustrations and print in books and print in the environment.
- Recognises familiar words and signs such as own name and advertising logos.
- Looks at books independently.
- Handles books carefully.
- Knows information can be relayed in the form of print.
- Holds books the correct way up and turns pages.
- Knows that print

- Can segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together and knows which letters represent some of them.
- Links sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet.
- Begins to read words and simple sentences.
- Uses vocabulary and forms of speech that are increasingly influenced by their experiences of books.
- Enjoys an increasing range of books.
- Knows that information can be retrieved from books and computers.

Writing

- Gives meaning to marks they make as they draw, write and paint.
- Begins to break the flow of speech into words.
- Continues a rhyming string.
- Hears and says the initial sound in words.
- Can segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together.
- Links sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet.
- Uses some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning, representing some sounds correctly and in sequence.
- Writes own name and other things such as labels, captions.
- Attempts to write short sentences in meaningful contexts.

words and read them aloud accurately. They also read some common irregular words. They demonstrate understanding when talking with others about what they have read.

Writing

Children use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds. They also write some irregular common words. They write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others. Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible.

	carries meaning and, in English, is read from left to right and top to bottom. Writing • Sometimes gives meaning to marks as they draw and paint. • Ascribes meanings to marks that they see in different places.		
M	Numbers Uses some number names and number language spontaneously. Uses some number names accurately in play. Recites numbers in order to 10. Knows that numbers identify how many objects are in a set. Beginning to represent numbers using fingers, marks on paper or pictures. Sometimes matches numbers and quantity correctly. Shows curiosity about numbers by offering comments or asking questions. Compares two groups of objects, saying when they have the same number. Shows an interest in number problems.	Numbers Recognise some numerals of personal significance. Recognises numerals 1 to 5. Counts up to three or four objects by saying one number name for each item. Counts actions or objects which cannot be moved. Counts objects to 10, and beginning to count beyond 10. Counts out up to six objects from a larger group. Selects the correct numeral to represent 1 to 5, then 1 to 10 objects. Counts an irregular arrangement of up to ten objects. Estimates how many objects they can see and checks by counting them. Uses the language of 'more' and 'fewer' to compare two sets of objects. Finds the total number of items in two groups by counting all of them. Says the number that is one more than a given number. Finds one more or one less from a group of up to five objects, then ten objects. In practical activities and discussion, beginning to use the vocabulary involved in adding and subtracting. Records, using marks that they can interpret and explain. Begins to identify own mathematical problems based on own interests and fascinations. Shape/Space/Measure Beginning to use mathematical names for 'solid' 3D shapes and 'flat' 2D shapes, and mathematical terms to describe shapes. Selects a particular named shape. Can describe their relative position such as 'behind' or 'next to'. Orders two or three items by length or height. Orders two items by weight or capacity. Uses familiar objects and common shapes to create and recreate patterns and build models.	Numbers Children count reliably with numbers from one to 20, place them in order and say which number is one more or one less than a given number. Using quantities and objects, they add and subtract two single-digit numbers and count on or back to find the answer. They solve problems, including doubling, halving and sharing. Shape/Space/Measure Children use everyday language to talk about size, weight, capacity, position, distance, time and money to compare quantities and objects and to solve problems. They recognise, create and describe patterns. They explore characteristics of everyday objects and shapes and use mathematical language to describe them.

	Shows interest in the	Enjoys joining in with family customs and routines.	Children talk about past and present events in the
JW	People/communities	People/communities	People/communities
	everyday objects.		
	about the shapes of		
	 Beginning to talk 		
	appropriately for tasks.		
	 Uses shapes 		
	environment.		
	shapes in the		
	Shows interest in		
	or arrangements.		
	by talking about shapes		
	construction activity or		
	shape by sustained		
	Shows interest in		
	language.		
	Uses positional		
	the environment.		
	• Snows awareness of similarities of shapes in		
	• Shows awareness of		
	making arrangements with objects.		
	playing with shapes or		
	shape and space by		
	• Shows an interest in		
	Shape/Space/Measure		
	jumps.		
	including steps, claps or		
	can be counted,		
	objects, but anything		
	Realises not only		
	representing numbers.		
	 Shows an interest in 		
	environment.		
	numerals in the		
	 Shows an interest in 		
	same.		
	that the total is still the		
	beginning to recognise	, ,	
	different ways,	 Measures short periods of time in simple ways. 	
	three or four objects in	 Beginning to use everyday language related to money. Orders and sequences familiar events. 	

own lives and in the lives of family members. They lives of people who are The World familiar to them. • Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. know that other children don't always enjoy the Remembers and talks same things, and are sensitive to this. They know about significant events about similarities and differences between in their own experience. themselves and others, and among families, Recognises and communities and traditions. The World describes special times or events for family or Children know about similarities and differences in friends. relation to places, objects, materials and living • Shows interest in things. different occupations They talk about the features of their own and ways of life. immediate environment and how environments Knows some of the might vary from one another. They make things that make them observations of animals and plants and explain why unique, and can talk some things occur, and talk about changes. about some of the similarities and differences in relation to friends or family. The World Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. • Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. Talks about why things happen and how things work. Developing an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time. • Shows care and concern for living things and the environment. Exploring/using Exploring/using Exploring/using **EAD**

- Enjoys joining in with dancing and ring games.
- Sings a few familiar songs.
- Beginning to move rhythmically.
- Imitates movement in response to music.
- Taps out simple repeated rhythms.
- Explores and learns how sounds can be changed.
- Explores colour and how colours can be changed.
- Understands that they can use lines to enclose a space, and then begin to use these shapes to represent objects.
- Beginning to be interested in and describe the texture of things.
- Uses various construction materials.
- Beginning to construct, stacking blocks vertically and horizontally, making enclosures and creating spaces.
- Joins construction pieces together to build and balance.
- Realises tools can be used for a purpose.

Being Imaginative

• Developing preferences for forms of expression.

- Begins to build a repertoire of songs and dances.
- Explores the different sounds of instruments.
- Explores what happens when they mix colours.
- Experiments to create different textures.
- Understands that different media can be combined to create new effects.
- Manipulates materials to achieve a planned effect.
- Constructs with a purpose in mind, using a variety of resources.
- Uses simple tools and techniques competently and appropriately.
- Selects appropriate resources and adapts work where necessary.
- Selects tools and techniques needed to shape, assemble and join materials they are using.

Being Imaginative

- Create simple representations of events, people and objects.
- Initiates new combinations of movement and gesture in order to express and respond to feelings, ideas and experiences.
- Chooses particular colours to use for a purpose.
- Introduces a storyline or narrative into their play.
- Plays alongside other children who are engaged in the same theme.
- Plays cooperatively as part of a group to develop and act out a narrative.

Children sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment with ways of changing them. They safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.

Being Imaginative

Children use what they have learnt about media and materials in original ways, thinking about uses and purposes. They represent their own ideas, thoughts

and feelings through design and technology, art, music, dance, role play and stories.

	Uses movement to		
	express feelings.		
	 Creates movement in 		
	response to music.		
	 Sings to self and 		
	makes up simple songs.		
	 Makes up rhythms. 		
	 Notices what adults 		
	do, imitating what is		
	observed and then		
	doing it spontaneously		
	when the adult is not		
	there.		
	 Engages in imaginative 		
	role-play based on own		
	first-hand experiences.		
	 Builds stories around 		
	toys, e.g. farm animals		
	needing rescue from an		
	armchair 'cliff'.		
	Uses available		
	resources to create		
	props to support role-		
	play.		
	 Captures experiences 		
	and responses with a		
	range of media, such as		
	music, dance and paint		
	and other materials or		
	words.		
Computing (UW)	Technology	Technology	Technology
[Knows how to operate	Completes a simple program on a computer.	Children recognise that a range of technology is
	simple equipment, e.g.	Uses ICT hardware to interact with age-appropriate computer software.	used in places such as homes and schools. They
	turns on CD player and		select and use technology for particular purposes.
	uses remote control.		
	Shows an interest in		
	technological toys with		
	knobs or pulleys, or real		
	objects such as cameras		
	or mobile phones.		
	Shows skill in making		
	toys work by pressing		
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parts or lifting flaps to achieve effects such as sound, movements or new images. • Knows that information can be retrieved from computers		
People/communities • Knows some of the things that make them unique, and can talk about some of the similarities and differences in relation to friends or family. Making Relationships • Demonstrates friendly behaviour, initiating conversations and forming good relationships with peers and familiar adults. Listening/Attention • Listens to others one to one or in small groups, when conversation interests them. Understanding • Beginning to understand 'why' and 'how' questions.	People/communities • Enjoys joining in with family customs and routines. Making Relationships • Explains own knowledge and understanding, and asks appropriate questions of others. Listening/Attention • Maintains attention, concentrates and sits quietly during appropriate activity. Understanding • Listens and responds to ideas expressed by others in conversation or discussion.	People/communities Children talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members. They 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 others, and among families, communities and traditions. Making Relationships They show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings, and form positive relationships with adults and other children. Listening/Attention They listen to stories, accurately anticipating key events and respond to what they hear with relevant comments, questions or actions. Understanding They answer 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences and in response to stories or events.