

Year 1 Big Picture Long Term Plan 2023 - 2024



Term	A	utumn	Spring	Sun	nmer
Topic Title	Superheroes Bright Lights Big City		Paws, claws, and whiskers.	Dinosaur Planet	Splendid Skies
Book links	TO Davide of the Control of the Cont	Paddington In the Little Pigs	BIG BLASTS We're Going on a Bear Hunt Michael Rose + Histo Oresbay	Many Aming. STOMP DINOSAUR, STOMP, S	Incy wincy Spides "Laborate Para" Logar Laborate Dates
Lyfta Links					
Visit/ experience linked to topic		Local church visit Pantomime	Animal Club	New Walk Museum	Zoo
UN Glabal Goal Links	5 costs country	8 SECONT HORS AND THE LOCAL PRICE AND THE LOCA	3 SOOD HILLIE THE THE STORE THE STOR	13 CAMURE 14 HET NUTS 15 UP OILMO	
Maths White Rose Maths	Number: Place Value within Addition/ subtraction within Number place value within 2 Shapes – 2D and 3D	ı IO.	Numbers to 20 addition and subtraction Place Values to 50 Measurement - Length and height measurement- weight and volume	Multiplication and division Fractions Position and direction Number place value 100 Money Time	1

Writing	Other non-fiction texts	Traditional tales-	Recount of familiar event:	Poems for learning by	Fantasy:
	and stories from the same	3 little pigs	Animal Club	heart:	Bubbles
	author:			Dinosaur Stomp	
	Captions- Supertato	Traditional rhymes:	Story with repeating pattern and stories from other		Letter:
		Humpty Dumpty or Wheels on	cultures	Fact file:	to year 2 teacher
	Character descriptions-	the bus.	We're Going on a Bear Hunt	Mary Anning	
	Hulk	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	We're going on a Lion Hunt	1.1.	
		Wanted poster:	D 4	Instructions and lists:	
		Queen's Hat	Poem on a theme:	Science link- how to plant a	
		Invitation:	Animal poem	flower	
		Paddington goes to Buckingham	Non-chronological report:		
		Palace.	Animal		
		Tauce.	/ HEHIECE		
					TDO
Reading	Bug Club	Paddington goes to Buckingham	The Gruffalo	Little People Big Dreams	TBC
5	Phase 4 and 5 unit 13	Palace.	We're Going on a Bear Hunt	Mary Anning	
		The Queen's Hat	We're Going on a Lion Hunt	A dinosaur that pooped the	
Phonics Bug		See inside Big Cities	The Big Book of Beasts Handa's Surprise	bed. The Stompysaurus	
			The Owl who was a fraid of the Dark	Dinosaurs love underpants	
			Animal Poems Pie Corbett's animal poems Teach	The dinosaur department	
			Primary	store.	
			Listing 9	The Little Kids first Big	
				book of dinosaurs.	
Science	Manhin a saism+ifi sall	Eda.v. m. a+smi ala.	Animala indudina humana	Plants	Seasonal changes:
Science	Working scientifically: Design experiment on	Everyday materials: National Curriculum Objectives	Animals including humans: National Curriculum Objectives	National Curriculum Objectives	National Curriculum Objectives
	question.	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:
		Distinguish between an	• Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts	 Identify and name 	 Observe changes
		object and the material	of the human body and say which part of the	a variety of	across the four
		from which it is made.	body is associated with each sense	common wild and	seasons
		 Identify and name a 		garden plants,	
		variety of everyday	 Identify and name a variety of common 	including deciduous	 Observe and
		materials, including wood,	animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles,	and evergreen	describe weather
		plastic, glass, metal,	birds and mammals	trees.	associated with the

	water, and rock Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials based on their simple physical properties.	 Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores, and omnivores Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets. 	• Identify and day length varies. describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.
History	 National Curriculum Objectives Pupils should be taught to: Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally 		
Geography	National Curriculum Objectives Pupils should be taught to: Human and Physical knowledge: • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop		National Curriculum Objectives Pupils should be taught to: Geographical; skills and fieldwork: • Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and

Geographical skills and fieldwork:

 Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Locational knowledge:

 Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. routes on a map

Human and physical geogrpahy:

 Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles

Music

National Curriculum Objectives

Pupils should be taught to:

- Use their voice expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes
- Play tuned and untuned instruments musically
- Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
- Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.

Pulse:

- I can keep a steady pulse with some accuracy (eg clapping, marching, tapping and playing.
- I can follow and create simple musical directions for faster, slower, stopping and starting.
- I can create, explore, respond and identify long and short sounds.

Voice:

- I can follow performance instructions, including starting and stopping with accuracy.
 - I can sing and perform songs, which contain a small range of notes (3 - 5 notes for example), with growing confidence.
- I can recognise and represent higher and lower sounds using graphic notation.

Rhythm:

- I can begin to play rhythmic patterns found in speech.
- I can confidently copy given rhythms
- I can begin to understand the differences between pulse and rhythm through physical movement, playing and singing.
- I can use

Pitch:

- I can sing in tune and perform songs, which contain a small range of notes (3 5 notes for example), with growing confidence.
- Recognise and broadly control changes in timbre, tempo, pitch, and dynamics when playing

Music Technology:

- To use technology to create and change sounds.
- To demonstrate an understanding of musical structure.
- To comment and respond to recordings of own and other's compositions.

20th Cebtury Music:

• To listen to recorded music, and use one element, from different traditions, genres, styles, and times.

			graphic notation to record rhythms. I can listen to ideas from others and use them to help improve my work.	instruments and vocally. I can use graphic notation to record rhythms. I can listen to ideas from others and use them to help improve my work.		
R.E	Who do Christians say made the world? Retell the story of creation from Genesis I:I-2.3 Recognise that 'Creation' is the beginning of the big story of the bible. Say what the story tells Christains about God, Creation and the world. Give at least one example of what Christians do to say 'thank you' to God for Creation. Think, talk and	Who is Jewish and how do they live? Recognise the words of the Shema as a Jewish Prayer. Re-tell simply some stories used in Jewish celebrations. Give examples of how the stories used in celebrations remind Jews about what God is like. Give examples of how Jewish people celebrate special times. Make links between Jewish ideas of God found in the stories and how people live. Give an example of	What do Christian believe God is like? Identify what a parable is. Tell the story of the Lost Son from the Bible simply and recognise a link with the Christian idea of God as a forgiving Father. Give clear, simple accounts of what the story means to Christians. Give at least two examples of a way in which Christians show their belief in God as loving and forgiving.	Who is Jewish and how do they live? Recognise the words of the Shema as a Jewish Prayer. Re-tell simply some stories used in Jewish celebrations. Give examples of how the stories used in celebrations remind Jews about what God is like. Give examples of how Jewish people celebrate special times. Make links	What does it mean to belong to a faith community? Recognise that loving others is important in lots of communities. Say simply what Jesus and one other religious leader taught about loving other people. Give an account of what happens at a traditional Christian and Jewish or Muslim welcoming ceremony and suggest what the actions and symbols	How should we care for the world and why does it matter? Identify a story or text that says something about each person being unique and valuable. Give an example of a key belief some people find in one of these stories. Give a clear, simple account of what Genesis I tells Christians and Jews about the natural world. Give an example of how people show that they care for

- ask questions about living in an amazing world.
- Give a reason
 for the ideas
 they have and
 the connections
 they make
 between the
 Christian/Jewish
 Creation story
 and the world
 they live in.
- how some Jewish people might remember God in different ways.
- Talk about what they think is good about reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering for Jewish people, giving a good reason for their ideas.
- Give a good reason for their ideas about whether reflecting, thinking, praising and remembering have something to say to them too.

- Give an example of how Christians out their beliefs into practice in worship.
- Think, talk and ask questions about whether they can learn anything for the story for themselves exploring different ideas.
- Give a reason for the ideas they have and the connections they make.

- between Jewish ideas of God found in the stories and how people live.
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 for their
 ideas.
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- mean.
- Identify at least two ways people show they love each other and belong 50 each other when they get married.
- Give examples of ways in which people express their identity and belonging within faith communities and other communities, responding sensitively to differences.
- Talk about what they think is good about being in a community, for people in faith communities and for themselves, giving a good reason for their ideas.

- others, making a link to one of the stories.
- Give examples of how Christians and Jews can show care for the natural Earth.
- Say why
 Christians and
 Jews might look
 after the natural
 world.
- Think, talk and ask questions about what difference believing in God makes to how people treat each other and the natural world.
- Give good reasons why everyone should care for others and look after the natural world.

Computing	Computing Systems and Networks — Technology Around Us Pupils should be taught to use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or their online	Creating Media — Digital Painting Pupils should be taught to use technology purposefully to create, organise and manipulate digital content Pupils should be taught to use technology purposefully to store and retrieve digital content and to recognise common uses of information technology beyond school.	Programming A — Moving a Robot Pupils should be taught to understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions. Create and debug simple programs. Use logical reasoning to predict the	say to them too. Data and Information — Grouping Data Pupils should be taught to use technology purposefully to store and retrieve digital content and to recognise common uses of information technology beyond school.	Creating Media — Digital Writing Pupils should be taught to use technology purposefully to create, organise and manipulate digital content Pupils should be taught to use technology purposefully to store and retrieve digital content and to recognise common uses of information technology beyond	Programming B — Programming Animations • Pupils should be taught to understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions. Create and debug simple programs. Use logical reasoning to predict the
	technologies.		behaviour of simple programs		technology beyond school.	behaviour of simple programs
Art	to use drawing, painting and so to develop a wide range of art	atively to design and make products culpture to develop and share their ideas, exper and design techniques in using colour, pattern ange of artists, craft makers and designers, de	riences and imagination , texture, line, shape, form and space	etween different practices and discipl	ines, and making links to their own work.	

This is Me

- Know and understand the terms portrait and self-portrait
- Have knowledge
 of the style of
 famous portrait
 artists such Pablo
 Picasso and
 create self portraits inspired
 by them
- Know how to create tints, tones and shades to use for skin.
- know how to draw a portrait/selfportrait with knowledge of facial proportions
- Draw carefully through observation, observing details and representing them in their artwork
- Create their own self-portraits in different styles

Bodies and Bones

- Know and understand the terms anatomy and anatomical
- Have knowledge of the style of artists in particular Leonardo
 Da Vinci and Jean
 Michel Basquiat
- Know how to create different shading techniques (e.g. hatching, cross hatching, stippling) with drawing pencils.
- Know how to use a pencil to vary tone
- Know how to draw carefully through observation (close looking), observing details and representing them in artwork
- Know how to work to different scales

Monets Secret Garden

- Begin to understand how to look closely and observe a piece of artwork Bridge over a Pond of Water Lillies, 1899
- Ask questions about a piece of artwork (see above)
- Describe what they see and give a justified opinion on the work of an artist
- Have knowledge of the style of the artist Claude Monet and know some facts about his life
- Learn some printing techniques (sponge, card edge, finger)
- Know the names of both primary and secondary colours
- Know which primary colours mix to make each secondary colour
- Know how to combine different

Flower Show

- Experiment with an open mind and be creative
- Learn that it is possible to turn a 2D, flat piece of paper into a 3D form
- Explore paper folding/manipul ating techniques
- Think about how, why and when these techniques may be used
- Look at the work of paper sculpture artists
 Li Hongbo, Ray
 Besserdin and
 Su Blackwell
- Create 3D
 flower artwork
 using paper
 sculpting
 techniques —
 bending,
 folding,
 scrunching,
 cutting,
 curving,
 sticking

Produce a

It Is Yellow

- Know and understand why yellow is classed as a warm/hot colour
- Know that some artists use yellow as a main colour in their artwork to create certain effects
- Know how to use and explore a range of yellow media to create artwork
- Know how to use a yellow crayon to create texture rubbings
- Know how to group and select according to colour
- Know how to create different variations of the colour yellow
- Know that yellow can mix with other primary and secondary colours and predict the outcomes
- Know which colours contrast with and

Raindrops and Rainbows

- Mix the primary colours to create secondary colours and use correct colour theory terminology
- Draw straight and curved lines with control
- Discuss and use warm and cool colours
- Use wax crayons and wax candles as drawing tools
- Understand the process of wax resist painting
- Explore the use of watercolours (liquid or tablet)
- Begin to understand perspective when drawing

	techniques to create	range of	complement the	
	a finished piece	patterns and	colour yellow	
	·	textures (look at	G	
		Matisse' vases		
		for inspiration)		
		 Understand the 		
		term collage		
		 Know that you 		
		can combine		
		more than one		
		art technique to		
		create a		
		finished		
		composition		

DT P.E	Invasion games	Gymnastics.	National Curriculum Objectives Pupils should be taught to: Design: Design purposeful, functional themselves and other users be Make Select from and use a wide of components, including construe and ingredients, according to Evaluate: Explore and evaluate a range Evaluate their ideas and procriteria. Technical knowledge: Build structures, exploring how stronger, stiffer and more states.	sed on design criteria. range of materials and ction materials, textiles their characteristics. e of existing products ducts against design	Swimming	Rounders
	Tag rugby	Football	Basketball	Games 1	Cames 2	Games 3
PSHE	What is the same and different about us? • what they like/dislike and are good at • what makes them special and how everyone has different strengths • how their personal features or qualities are unique to them • how they are similar or	Who is special to us? • that family is one of the groups they belong to, as well as, for example, school, friends, clubs • about the different people in their family / those that love and care for them what their family members, or people that are special to them, do to make them feel loved and cared for	What helps us stay healthy? what being healthy means and who helps help them to stay healthy (e.g. parent, dentist, doctor) that things people put into or onto their bodies can affect how they feel how medicines (including vaccinations and immunisations) can	What can we do with money? • what money is - that money comes in different forms • how money is obtained (e.g. earned, won, borrowed, presents) • how people make choices about what to do with money, including	Who helps us stay safe? • that people have different roles in the community to help them (and others) keep safe - the jobs they do and how they help people who can help them in different places and situations; how to attract someone's attention or ask for help; what to say • how to respond	How can we look after each other and the world? • how kind and unkind behaviour can affect others; how to be polite and courteous; how to play and work co-operatively the responsibilities they have in and out of the classroom • how people and animals need to be looked after and cared for what can

washing what to say	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 families are all different but share common features — what is the same and different about them about different features of family life, including what families do / enjoy together that it is important to tell someone (such as their teacher) if something about their family makes them feel unhappy or worried	help people stay healthy and that some people need to take medicines every day to stay healthy why hygiene is important and how simple hygiene routines can stop germs from being passed on what they can do to take care of themselves on a daily basis, e.g. brushing teeth and hair, hand washing	spending and saving the difference between needs and wants - that people may not always be able to have the things they want how to keep money safe and the different ways of doing this	safely to adults they don't know what to do if they feel unsafe or worried for themselves or others; and the importance of keeping on asking for support until they are heard 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	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 young to old how to manage change when moving to a new class/year group
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