

Curriculum Overview – EYFS – KS1

FS1 Curriculum Intent

By the end of Year FS1, we aim for children to be:

1. Able to show respect to their peers and adults working with them.
2. Able to share their ideas with others, recognising that not everyone's ideas are the same.
3. Able to understand when they need help.
4. Curious learners who ask questions that lead their learning and paths of enquiry.
5. Understanding learners who know that changes occur over time.
6. Creative learners who communicate their own ideas using a variety of resources.
7. Collaborative learners who understand that people have different ideas and choices.
8. Responsible for their actions and belongings.

FS2 Curriculum Intent

By the end of Year FS2, we aim for children to be:

1. Able to show respect to their peers, adults and through looking after their environments.
2. Able to share their ideas and recognise their own feelings and show awareness of the feelings of others.
3. Confident to ask for help when they need it.
4. Curious learners who lead the direction of their enquiry.
5. Understanding learners who know that changes occur over time.
6. Creative learners who explore new ways to do things.
7. Collaborative learners who listen to and incorporate the ideas of others.
8. Responsible for their actions and aware of how their actions can affect others.

Progression to KS1

Year 1 Curriculum Intent

By the end of Year 1, we aim for children to be:

1. Respectful learners who are positive members of the school community.
2. Able to communicate their thoughts and ideas with others in the class.
3. Problem solvers who ask for help when needed.
4. Curious learners who enjoy learning new things.
5. Understanding learners who are aware of how life has changed from the past.
6. Creative learners who are willing to try new things.
7. Collaborative learners who share their skills with others.
8. Able to take responsibility for their own actions.

Curriculum Area	FS1 Objectives – Range 6 <i>*for ranges 2-5 see Nursery progression document</i>	FS2 ELGs	Year 1 NC Objectives
Communication & Language	<p>Listening & Attention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows variability in listening behaviour; may move around and fiddle but still be listening or sit still but not absorbed by activity May indicate two-channelled attention, e.g. paying attention to something of interest for short or long periods; can both listen and do for short span <p>Understanding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understands a range of complex sentence structures including negatives, plurals and tense markers Beginning to understand humour, e.g. nonsense rhymes, jokes Able to follow a story without pictures or props 	<p>Listening, Attention & Understanding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments, and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers. 	<p>Spoken Language (Years 1 to 6):</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listens and responds to ideas expressed by others in conversation or discussion • Understands questions such as who; why; when; where and how <p>Speaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends vocabulary, especially by grouping and naming, exploring the meaning and sounds of new words • Uses language to imagine and recreate roles and experiences in play situations • Links statements and sticks to a main theme or intention • Uses talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events • Introduces a storyline or narrative into their play 	<p>Speaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary • Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate • Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas • speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English • participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play/improvisations and debates • gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s) • consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others • select and use appropriate registers for effective communication
Personal, Social & Emotional Development	<p>Self-Regulation:</p> <p>Understands their own and other people's feelings, offering empathy and comfort</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talks about their own and others' feelings and behaviour and its consequences • Attempts to repair a relationship or situation where they have caused upset and understands how their actions impact other people • Is more able to manage their feelings and tolerate situations in which their wishes cannot be met • Seeks support, "emotional refuelling" and practical help in new or challenging situations. • Is aware of behavioural expectations and sensitive to ideas of justice and fairness • Seeks ways to manage conflict, for example through holding back, sharing, negotiation and compromise <p>Managing Self:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognises that they belong to different communities and social groups and communicates freely about own home and community 	<p>Self-Regulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary • Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly • Set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate • Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately 	<p>Kapow - Family:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand that families look after us. • To know some words to describe how people are related (eg. aunty, cousin) • To know that some information about me and my family is personal. • To know that families can be made up of different people. • To know that families may be different to my family. <p>Kapow - Friendships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand some characteristics of a positive friendship. • To understand that friendships can have problems but that these can be overcome. <p>Kapow – Respectful Relationships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that it is called stereotyping when people think of things as being 'for boys' or 'for girls' only. <p>Kapow – Change & Loss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that there are ways we can remember people or events.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is more aware of their relationships to particular social groups and sensitive to prejudice and discrimination • Shows confidence in speaking to others about their own needs, wants, interests and opinions in familiar group • Can describe their competencies, what they can do well and are getting better at; describing themselves in positive but realistic terms • Has a clear idea about what they want to do in their play and how they want to go about it • Shows confidence in choosing resources and perseverance in carrying out a chosen activity <p>Building Relationships: Represents and recreates what they have learnt about social interactions from their relationships with close adults, in their play and relationships with others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops particular friendships with other children, which help them to understand different points of view and to challenge their own and others' thinking • Is increasingly flexible and cooperative as they are more able to understand other people's needs, wants and behaviours • Is increasingly socially skilled and will take steps to resolve conflicts with other children by negotiating and finding a compromise; sometimes by themselves, sometimes with support • Returns to the secure base of a familiar adult to recharge and gain emotional support and practical help in difficult situations • Is proactive in seeking adult support and able to articulate their wants and needs • Some children may have had to make many different relationships in their life. This may have impacted on their understanding of what makes a consistent and stable relationship 	<p>even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions.</p> <p>Managing Self:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge • Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly • Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. <p>Building Relationships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others • Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers • Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs. 	
Physical Development	<p>Gross & Fine Motor Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chooses to move in a range of ways, moving freely and with confidence making changes to body shape, position and pace of movement such as slithering, shuffling, rolling, crawling, walking, 	<p>Gross Motor Skills:</p>	<p>Physical Education: Pupils should be taught to:</p>

	<p>running, jumping, skipping, sliding and hopping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiments with different ways of moving, testing out ideas and adapting movements to reduce risk • Jumps off an object and lands appropriately using hands, arms and body to stabilise and balance • Negotiates space successfully when playing racing and chasing games with other children, adjusting speed or changing direction to avoid obstacles • Travels with confidence and skill around, under, over and through balancing and climbing equipment • Shows increasing control over an object in pushing, patting, throwing, catching or kicking it • Uses simple tools to effect changes to materials • Handles tools, objects, construction and malleable materials safely and with increasing control and intention • Shows a preference for a dominant hand • Begins to use anticlockwise movement and retrace vertical lines • Begins to form recognisable letters independently • Uses a pencil and holds it effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others • Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing • Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing. <p>Fine Motor Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases • Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery • Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities • participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending • perform dances using simple movement patterns.
Literacy	<p>Reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoys an increasing range of print and digital books, both fiction and non-fiction • Uses vocabulary and forms of speech that are increasingly influenced by their experiences of reading • Describes main story settings, events and principal characters in increasing detail • Re-enacts and reinvents stories they have heard in their play • Knows that information can be retrieved from books, computers and mobile digital devices • Is able to recall and discuss stories or information that has been read to them, or they have read themselves 	<p>Comprehension:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary • Anticipate – where appropriate – key events in stories • Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play. <p>Word Reading:</p>	<p>Reading – word reading:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words • respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes • read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught • read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word • read words containing taught GPCs and –s, –es, –ing, –ed, –er and –est endings • read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs • read words with contractions [for example, I’m, I’ll, we’ll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s) • read aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words • re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begins to recognise some written names of peers, siblings or “Mummy”/”Daddy” for example • Begins to develop phonological and phonemic awareness <p>Continues a rhyming string and identifies alliteration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Hears and says the initial sound in words ◆ Begins to segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together and knows which letters represent some of them ◆ Starts to link sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet ◆ Begins to link sounds to some frequently used digraphs, e.g. sh, th, ee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begins to read some high frequency words, and to use developing knowledge of letters and sounds to read simple phonically decodable words and simple sentences • Engages with books and other reading materials at an increasingly deeper level, sometimes drawing on their phonic knowledge to decode words, and their knowledge of language structure, subject knowledge and illustrations to interpret the text • Includes everyday literacy artefacts in play, such as labels, instructions, signs, envelopes, etc. <p>Writing:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs • Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending • Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words. <p>Writing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed • Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters • Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others. 	<p>Reading – comprehension: Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently - being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences - becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics - recognising and joining in with predictable phrases - learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart - discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known • understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher - checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading - discussing the significance of the title and events - making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done - predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far • participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say • explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them <p>Writing – transcription: Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spell: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught - common exception words - the days of the week • name the letters of the alphabet • add prefixes and suffixes • apply simple spelling rules
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoys creating texts to communicate meaning for an increasingly wide range of purposes, such as making greetings cards, tickets, lists, invitations and creating their own stories and books with images and sometimes with words, in print and digital formats Gives meaning to the marks they make as they draw, write, paint and type using a keyboard or touch-screen technology Begins to break the flow of speech into words, to hear and say the initial sound in words and may start to segment the sounds in words and blend them together Starts to develop phonic knowledge by linking sounds to letters, naming and sounding some of the letters of the alphabet, identifying letters and writing recognisable letters in sequence, such as in their own name Uses their developing phonic knowledge to write things such as labels and captions, later progressing to simple sentences 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far <p>Writing – handwriting: Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place form capital letters form digits 0-9 understand which letters belong to which handwriting ‘families’ <p>Writing – composition: Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> write sentences by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> saying out loud what they are going to write about composing a sentence orally before writing it sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher
Mathematics	<p>Number & Numerical Patterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engages in subitising numbers to four and maybe five Counts out up to 10 objects from a larger group Matches the numeral with a group of items to show how many there are (up to 10) Enjoys reciting numbers from 0 to 10 (and beyond) and back from 10 to 0 Increasingly confident at putting numerals in order 0 to 10 (ordinality) Uses number names and symbols when comparing numbers, showing interest in large numbers Estimates of numbers of things, showing understanding of relative size 	<p>Number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5 Automatically recall (without reference to 	<p>Number and place value: Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals count in multiples of twos, fives and tens given a number, identify one more and one less identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words <p>Number - addition and subtraction: Pupils should be taught to:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows awareness that numbers are made up (composed) of smaller numbers, exploring partitioning in different ways with a wide range of objects • Begins to conceptually subitise larger numbers by subitising smaller groups within the number, e.g. sees six raisins on a plate as three and three • In practical activities, adds one and subtracts one with numbers to 10 • Begins to explore and work out mathematical problems, using signs and strategies of their own choice, including (when appropriate) standard numerals, tallies and “+” or “-” <p>Spatial Awareness, Shape, Pattern & Measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses spatial language, including following and giving directions, using relative terms and describing what they see from different viewpoints • Investigates turning and flipping objects in order to make shapes fit and create models; predicting and visualising how they will look (spatial reasoning) • May enjoy making simple maps of familiar and imaginative environments, with landmarks • Uses informal language and analogies, (e.g. heart-shaped and hand-shaped leaves), as well as mathematical terms to describe shapes • Enjoys composing and decomposing shapes, learning which shapes combine to make other shapes • Uses own ideas to make models of increasing complexity, selecting blocks needed, solving problems and visualising what they will build • Spots patterns in the environment, beginning to identify the pattern “rule” • Chooses familiar objects to create and recreate repeating patterns beyond AB patterns and begins to identify the unit of repeat 	<p>rhymes, counting or other aids)</p> <p>number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.</p> <p>Numerical Patterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system • Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity • Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (–) and equals (=) signs • represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 • add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20 • solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7 = ? - 9$. <p>Number - multiplication and division:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher <p>Number – fractions:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity • recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity <p>Measurement:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare, describe and solve practical problems for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lengths and heights - mass/weight - capacity and volume - time • measure and begin to record the above • recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes • sequence events in chronological order using language • recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years <p>tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times</p> <p>Geometry – properties of shapes:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoys tackling problems involving prediction and discussion of comparisons of length, weight or capacity, paying attention to fairness and accuracy • Becomes familiar with measuring tools in everyday experiences and play • Is increasingly able to order and sequence events using everyday language related to time • Beginning to experience measuring time with timers and calendars 			<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] - 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres] <p>Geometry – position and direction:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns
Understanding The World	<p>Past and Present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talks about past and present events in their own life and in the lives of family members <p>People, Culture and Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoys joining in with family customs and routines • Knows that other children do not always enjoy the same things, and is sensitive to this • Knows about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities, cultures and traditions <p>The Natural World:</p>	<p>Past and Present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society • Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class • Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling <p>People, Culture and Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps • Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class 	<p>Science:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees • identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees • identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals • 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 • identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense • distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made • identify and name a variety of everyday materials • 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 • observe changes across the four seasons • observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies <p>History:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes within living memory • events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries] • 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 [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change in nature Knows about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things Talks about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another Makes observations of animals and plants and explains why some things occur, and talks about changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps. <p>The Natural World:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. 	<p>Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant historical events, people and places in their own locality. <p>Geography: Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features and key human features use world maps, atlases and globes 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 routes on a map use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key 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
Expressive Arts & Design	<p>Creating with Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begins to build a collection of songs and dances Makes music in a range of ways, e.g. plays with sounds creatively, plays along to the beat of the song they are singing or music they are listening to Uses their increasing knowledge and understanding of tools and materials to explore their interests and enquiries and develop their thinking Develops their own ideas through experimentation with diverse materials, e.g. light, projected image, 	<p>Creating with Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function Share their creations, 	<p>Art and Design: Pupils should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work. <p>Design and Technology:</p>

	<p>loose parts, watercolours, powder paint, to express and communicate their discoveries and understanding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expresses and communicates working theories, feelings and understandings using a range of art forms, e.g. movement, dance, drama, music and the visual arts. <p>Being Imaginative and Expressive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates representations of both imaginary and real-life ideas, events, people and objects • Initiates new combinations of movements and gestures in order to express and respond to feelings, ideas and experiences • Chooses particular movements, instruments/sounds, colours and materials for their own imaginative purposes • Uses combinations of art forms, e.g. moving and singing, making and dramatic play, drawing and talking, constructing and mapping • Responds imaginatively to art works and objects, e.g. this music sounds like dinosaurs, that sculpture is squishy like this [child physically demonstrates], that peg looks like a mouth • Introduces a storyline or narrative into their play • Plays cooperatively as part of a group to create, develop and act out an imaginary idea or narrative 	<p>explaining the process they have used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories. <p>Being Imaginative and Expressive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher • Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs • Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and – when appropriate try to move in time with music. 	<p>When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria • generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology <p>Make</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] • select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics <p>Evaluate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore and evaluate a range of existing products • evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria <p>Technical knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable • explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products. <p>Music:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to use their voices 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.
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