(	Critical Path - Creati	ive	e Value: Respect		YEAR 1	Term	: Autumn 1 2025	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Text Focus (Writing for Pleasure)	Text: Not a stick Antionette Portis Supporting text: Stickman-Julia Donaldson	T4V Th Su Goldil	The Three Bears V'Story Making' script e Three Bears pporting Text: ocks and Just the One Bear gh Hodgkinson		 t: Toys in Space by Min kt: Lost in the Toy Mus	•		 irework Night by w Collett
Literacy Theme	Fiction: Fictional Worlds and Fantasy Stories with predictable and patterned language	Tales Storie	: Traditional s with predictable tterned language	Fictional Worlds &	a Fantasy		Poetry-Performa	nce and alliteration
Written outcomes	Outcome: orally rehearse and write a simple sentence using own ideas  Use of imagination to turn a stick into something interesting and exciting. Compose a simple sentence/ sentences about the possibilities of the stick	a story Simple familia and inr story) retell story r basic of time (s a time. Next Non-ch Wante	ne- Fiction Create map  oral retelling of a r story (Imitation ovated map of the Orally rehearse the narrative using making actions and f adverbials of uch as 'Once upon', Then Suddenly etc.  aron. Report d Poster-ption of Goldilocks	Outcome Non-Fiction Writing to inform Instructions- Teach 'the Hoctopize' how to play a party game as featured in the text in the book either musical chairs, musical statues or pass the parcel	Outcome Fiction: Create a 'Found poster' to try to reunite the toys with their owners by describing the toy	Outcome Non-Fiction Writing to argue: Persuasion Lost/Found Poster Writing to explain: How to get a toy back home Complete the shared writing by writing the final instruction	Outcome: Poetry  -perform in unison, following the rhythm and keeping time  -observe details of first hand experiences using the senses and describe;  -list words and phrases -use a repeating pattern or line.	
Autumn 1 Writing Expectation	Expectation at the end Begin to orally rehearse (letters and sounds) Transcription			simple sentence and	d caption. Write simple	sentences dictated	by an adult using l	Known, secure GPC's

	correct place. For Word Segmenting skills near Punctuation Leave spaces betwee Begin to use capital Use a capital letter Sentence	m lowercase lett naking known let een words Il letters and ful r for the start o	ers in the correct ter sound matches I stops	direction, starting o	support, modelling and and finishing in the right of the result of the rectly personal pronoun 'I'	nt place.	start and finish fo	cus letters in the	
Phonics (including daily dictated sentences)	Combine words to r Consolidate and recall previous phonemes, digraphs, trigraphs Blend and segment in words and simple sentences and captions Baseline Assessment	Week 1 /igh/ as I /igh/ as i-e blending and segmenting in words and simple captions  Common exception word practice: some, one, said	Week 2 /igh/ as ie /igh/ as y Blending and segmenting in words and simple captions  Common exception word practice: come, do, so	Week 3 /oa/ as o-e /oa/ as ow blending and segmenting in words and simple sentences/captions  Common exception word practice: were, when	Week 4 /oa/as oe /oa/ as o blending and segmenting in words and simple sentences/captions  Common exception word practice: have, there	Week 5 /ee/ as y /ee/ as ey blending and segmenting in words and simple sentences/captions  Common exception word practice: out, like	Week 6 Consolidate i, i-e, ie Consolidate: y, o-e Consolidate: ow, oe, Consolidate: y, ey  Common exception word practice: little, what	Week 7 /y+00/ as u short /00/ as u blending and segmenting in words and simple sentences/captions  Common exception word practice: oh, their	
Sentence building -thinking -composing -constructing -editing	Early sentence writing assessment, segmenting using GPC's and CEW's taught so far *Baseline assessment* Orally rehearsing simple sentences using the stimulus: "What we/ I did not do this summer"	Compose simple sentences in response to the Text, 'Not a stick' and images of autumn	Compose simple sentences in response to collection and images of autumnal objects	Compose simple sentences using images of a toy shop and a selection of toys	Compose simple sentences in response to images from The Three Bears	Compose simple sentences in response to images all about the body	Compose simple se fireworks	e sentences in response to	
History	'Terrific To Activate: Can I still recall? What does history m What things do I kno that happened in the	How could about to WALT: find out using different past?  IAT: tal	nrough the value and we find out anys from the past?  explain how we can about the past ferent sources.  k about how we can about the past	What are our toys like now? WALT: sort and talk about modern-day toys and how they are similar and different	What was my favourite toy when I was a baby? WALT: talk about my life when I was younger. IAT: say what is different about my life now compared to when I was younger	What were our caregivers toys like and how do we know? WALT: talk about what toys my caregivers played with when they were	What were our older caregivers cous like and how do we know? wall. To talk about what toys my older relatives played with when they	ey question: How have hildren's toys changed ince our older relatives ere little?  VALT: talk about some imilarities between 960s toys and modernay toys.  AT: talk about some ifferences between	

## Do I know any famous IAT: name three ways we IAT: describe how remember IAT understand I understand 1960s toys and modernpeople from the past? can find out about the past modern day toys that my that my older memory day toys. are similar before - at an earlier caregivers were relatives were IAT: talk about how WALT: use common words before - at an earlier time time my age around my age around toys have changed over and phrases relating to the after - later in time the last 60 years. past - having 30 years ago. 60 years ago. I present passing of time IAT: discuss can discuss past - having happened or happening now, in happened or gone by similarities and gone by at an earlier time this time at an earlier time similarities and before - at an earlier before - at an earlier time present - happening now, in new - recently then - at that past differences differences after - later in time this time existed after - later in time between now between now and time past - having happened or old - something not new now - in these timeline - a tool used and 30 years 60 years ago past - having happened gone by at an earlier time that has existed before to show us the order before - at an times, or at this or gone by at an earlier ago. present - happening now, in new - recently existed time that events happen in before - at an earlier time time this time present - happening then - at that past time today - this different - not the earlier time after - later in old - something not new present day same as another after - later in time now, in this time that has existed before modern - relating same - similar or like old - something not new time past - having new - recently existed happened or to the present or or identical to past - having that has existed before then - at that past time recent times something else happened or gone by at an new - recently existed timeline - a tool favourite - preferred gone by at an earlier time then - at that past time used to show us to all others earlier time present now - in these times, or the order that at this time happening now, in present events happen in this time same - identical, similar, happening now, in this time old - something not different old - something not new that has different - not the not new that existed before same as another has existed new - recently before existed new - recently then - at that existed past time

## Computing

## Key Question: Which tools do I need to find and use?

National Centre for Computing Education

Year 1 > Key

Stage 1 >

Computing

systems and

networks

Is it technology? How does this technology help us?

WALT: explain technology as something that helps us IAT: locate examples of technology in the classroom IAT: explain how these technology examples help us

Can I name the different parts of the computer?

WALT: name the main parts of a computer

IAT: switch on and log into a computer

IAT: use a mouse to click and drag

How can I create a picture using a mouse?

WALT: use a mouse to open a program IAT: click and drag to make objects on a screen IAT: use a mouse to create a picture How do I use a keyboard to type my name and save my work?

WALT: use a keyboard to type on a computer IAT: say what a keyboard is for IAT: type my name on a

computer

How can I open my work from a file and edit text?

time

now - in these

times or at this

then - at that

now - in these

times, or at this time

past time

WALT: use the
keyboard to edit text
IAT: open my work from
a file
IAT: use the arrow keys

to move the cursor

Can I use digital techniques to create a self-portrait?

WALT: create rules for using technology responsibly

IAT: identify rules to keep us safe and healthy when we are using

Technology around us	Lesson 1: identifying technology in our classroom  Technology Online Safety	Lesson 2: Using computer technology Find out what the main parts of a computer are and use a computer to complete an activity Computer mouse trackpad keyboard screen log on	Lesson 3: Developing mouse skills Using painting program paintz.app. Learners are to use a double-click to open a program/browser and create a simple picture using a mouse. Computer Mouse Trackpad double-click	IAT: save my work to a file Lesson 4: Using a computer keyboard write their name using the keyboard. Then save their work using the save icon and understand that this icon is used in lots of different programs. Computer Keyboard Mouse typing	IAT: delete letters Lesson 5: Developing keyboard skills Open a previously created file. Use a keyboard to edit text, by writing a sentence and then deleting letters. Use the keyboard arrow keys to move the text cursor in their textbox. keyboard computer	technology in and beyond the home IAT: give examples of some of these rules IAT: discuss how we benefit from these rules Lesson 6: Using a computer responsibly Apply understanding of rules to rules needed for using computer technology safely  Computer Technology Rule Responsibility
Art and DT  Kapow  Structures  Constructing  Windmills	What is a structure? What are the three main parts of a windmill? WALT: include individual preferences and requirements in my design	How can I build a structure that is stronger, stiffer and more stable? WALT: make a stable structure	Question: How can I  Can I cut, assemble and attach my turbine and axel to my structure correctly?  WALT: assemble the components of my structure	What techniques can I use to mark make? WALT: develop an understanding of mark-making	Can I test and evaluate my structure and reinforce and alter it if necessary? WALT: evaluate my project and adapt my design	
Music Kapow Primary	Developing pulse  How can I use my voice and hands to make music? What is pulse? What is rhythm?  WALT: say and clap a rhythm  IAT: clap in time to the music rhythm  pulse	Can I clap and play in time	About Me!) Can I identify and talk about the di- Can I play simple rhythms on an instrument? WALT: play the rhythm of my own name and my friend's name and hold the pulse		fference between pulse  Can I listen to and repeat short rhythmic patterns?  WALT: hear, remember and repeat simple rhythmic patterns IAT repeat short rhythmic patterns IAT play in time to the music performance	Are you clapping the

	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
	What can we say many Christians believe about God?	What can we find out about the Christian story of the Lost Son?	What might the Lost Son story show many Christians about God? explain what a 'parable' is	What might a different story show many Christians about God?	What might many Christians do because of their belief in God?	How might many Christians treat others because of what they believe God is like?
<b>RE</b> loucestershire	WALT: explore the beliefs Christians hold about what God is like.	WALT: explore and respond to the parable 'The Lost Son' retell the story of the Lost	WALT: identify the hidden meaning in the story of the Lost Son IAT: recognise a link with the Christian idea of God	WALT: explore and respond to the Christian story/parable of The Lost Sheep	WALT: identify what many Christians do because of believing in God	WALT: describe ways i which many Christians try to show love for Go
Agreed Syllabus Colour key:		Son from the Bible simply	as a forgiving Father. IAT: give clear, simple	Explore and compare what the parables might	IAT: give an example of how Christians put their	
Making sense Understandin impact		Give clear, simple accounts of what the story means to Christians	accounts of what the story means to Christians	say for a Christian about love, being welcoming, and God	beliefs into practice in worship (e.g. by saying sorry to God)	Give some examples of what Christians might of to show their love for God. Give some scenario
Making connections				Compare Christian beliefs about God shown in the two parables - what is in both, what is unique to each?	Look at where Christians might pray, e.g. home, church. Look at pictures of Christians joining together in prayer from across the globe.	of when someone has been wronged by another. Decide what a Christian might do to show forgiveness and love, through own
					Reasons why Christians might speak to God in prayer: PATS (praise, ask, thanks, say sorry). Compose own	responses

prayer.

	Critical Path - Other	r Value	Value: Respect		YEAR 1		Term: Autumn 1 2025	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Place value (within 10) Unit 1 Numbers to 10;  • Step 1 Sort • Step 5 • Step 11 Fewer, • End of unit					Number Unit 2-Part-whole within 10;   Step 1 Introduce  Step 6 Systematic Find a		
Power Maths  Continuou Maths  Continuou Calculatiou Addition a Subtracticulatiou Place valuincluding part/who models	objects from a larger group  • Step 4 Represent objects  us:	Recognise numbers as words  Step 6 Count on from any number  Step 7 1 more  Step 8 Count backwards within 10  Step 9 1 less  Step 10 Compare groups by matching	more, same  Step 12 Less than, greater than, equal to  Step 13 Compare numbers  Step 14 Order objects and numbers  Step 15 The number line	assessment/ check  • Address misconception s following assessments	parts and wholes  Step 2 Part-whole model  Step 3 Write number sentences  Step 4 Fact families - addition facts  Step 5 Number bonds within 10	number bonds within 10  Step 7 Number bonds to 10  Step 8 Addition - add together  Step 9 Addition - add more  Step 10 Addition problems	part  • Step 12 Subtraction - find a part  • Step 13 Fact families - the eight facts • Step 14 Subtraction - take away/cr oss out (How many left?) • Step 15 Take away (How many left?) • Step 16 Subtraction on a number line	unit assessm ent/che ck • Addres s misconc eptions followin g assessm ents

		Key Question: Can I identi	fy, name, draw and label tl	he basic parts of the						
	human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense?									
	Pattern seeking	Pattern seeking	Which body part do you use to	Which body part do you use to	Which body part do you use					
	Enquiry question-Do the	Enquiry question-Do the youngest	see?	hear?	to taste?					
	oldest children have the	children have the longest feet?	WALT: explore sight	WALT: explore sound	WALT: explore taste					
	longest feet?				IAT: look at my mouth					
		WALT: Draw and label parts of the	IAT: explain that sight is one	IAT: explain that sound is one	to identify the teeth and					
	WALT: name and identify	human body	of the five senses	of the five senses	tongue.					
	parts of the human body	body parts	IAT: identify that humans use	IAT: identify that humans use their ears to hear sounds.	IAT: understand that					
	IAT: correctly identify the	different pattern	their eyes to see.		their tongue helps them to					
Science	neck, arms, elbows, legs,	longest	,	IAT: identify sounds heard on	taste food.					
The Human Body	knees, face, ears, eyes, hair,	shortest	IAT: look closely at my own	a sound walk	IAT: understand that					
White Rose	mouth and teeth.		eyes	IAT: describe sounds played	there are five basic tastes					
Science	body		IAT: identify the eye colour of	on different instruments.	sweet, salty, bitter, sour					
SCIENCE			my eyes	IAT: identify	and savoury.					
SCIENCE			TAT II III III III III III III III III I	the source of a sound played	IAT: sort and group					
			IAT: identify any similarities and differences	to them	different foods based on					
			between my eyes and the eyes	IAT: develop my	their dominant taste.					
			of others.	vocabulary to describe different sounds.	IAT: explore how removing					
				In this step, there are links	a dominant sense					
			IAT: perform simple tests to	to the "abstraction counting	can affect other senses.					
			investigate sight	principle"	(For example, when sight is removed,)					
			Can you see in the dark?	covered in Reception maths.	removed,)					
			can you see in the darks	Children can count claps						
			similarities differences	heard, or						
			investigate	the sound of items being dropped into an opaque						
				bucket.						
PE		What are 'Fundan	nental skills' and how can w	e use them?						

Creative Play (Outdoor Adventure) PPA Prostars	What are Fundamental movements?  WALT: develop more complex fundamental movement skills  IAT: work collaboratively within a group	How can we solve problems?  WALT: develop thinking and creativity  IAT: develop decision making in games	What are complex movements?  WALT: work independently  IAT: develop more complex fundamental movement skills	How can we use creative thinking to achieve a common goal?  WALT: work collaboratively within a group  IAT: develop thinking and creativity	How can decision making effect games?  WALT: develop decision making in games  IAT: work independently				
PE/Games/ Dance	Games: Team Building and Problem Solving	Games: Team Building and Problem Solving	Games: Team Building and Problem Solving	Games: Team Building and Problem Solving	Games: Team Building and Problem Solving				
PPA Prostars	Movement Skills: Agility Balance Co-ordination Link to team games.	Movement Skills: Agility Balance Co-ordination Link to team games.	Movement Skills: Agility Balance Co-ordination Link to team games.	Movement Skills: Agility Balance Co-ordination Link to team games.	Movement Skills: Agility Balance Co-ordination Link to team games.				
Dance LH		Key Question: Can I pert	form dances using simple m	novement patterns?					
WALT: Perform dances using simple movement patterns Move PE Dance: Toys	Lesson 1: Playdough How many different shapes can you make? WALT: change the speed, weight and size of my movements	Lesson 2: Sticky, stretchy man WALT: dance in different formations	Lesson 3: The Ball WALT: move in response to stimuli	Lesson 4: Clockwork Toys WALT: move to a rhythm	Lesson 5: Jack in a Box WALT: dance a duet				
PSHE  coron SCARF	Me and	Me and My Relationships- Key Question(s): Why do we need rules? Who can I ask for help?  How do I feel and how can I show my feelings in safe and healthy ways?							

1 Me and my Scarf lesson title: Why do we have classroom Our Feelings Life Education Centre Relationships How are you listening? Thinking about feelings rules? Why do we need How do we show that we are How do you feel? Why do we Which feelings are Includes Visit have different feelings? classroom rules? Who are feelings/ listening? good/not so good? What Workshop date and title How do we show our the rules for? are safe and healthy ways TBC emotions/ WALT: demonstrate attentive feelings? to get angry energy out? Complete Me and My conflict resolution/ WALT: understand that listening skills; How can we help our Relationships' 'Post friendships classroom rules help WALT: recognise how feelings come out? assessment' others might be feeling by WALT: identify a range of WALT: reflect on safe everyone to learn and be IAT: suggest simple strategies safe: for resolving conflict situations; reading body language/facial feelings; and healthy ways to show IAT: Identify how feelings expressions; a range of different IAT: explain our classroom IAT: give and receive positive IAT: understand and explain might make us behave: feelings rules and be able to feedback, and experience how how our emotions can give a IAT: suggest strategies contribute to making these this makes them feel. physical reaction in our body for someone experiencing (e.g. butterflies in the 'not so good' feelings to IAT: tell you some different classroom rules tummy etc.) manage these. listen good/not so good listening Complete 'Me and My friendship feelings happy lonely Relationships' 'prebehaviour body language confused assessment describe work together comfortable/uncomfortable worried rules sad honest safe apologise worried clenched fists fair scared help everyone keep break