	ators: Display toys from the 70's, 80's and 90's. What are they? What do you use them for a, Gameboy, Spacehopper, Subbuteo, Etch a Sketch, Hungry Hippos, Sindy, Barbie, Slinky, My Year 1: Why is the wii more fun than grandma's toys?						
					,		
Programmes of Study	Teaching objectives	Teacher Input / Key questions/ vocabulary	Learning Activities	Asse	essment Year 1	Assessment Year 2	Cross Curricular Link s
Perform dances using simple movement patterns.	To develop balance, agility and co- ordination. To create a sequence of movements.	LCP/CD 'Toys'	Perform dances related to toys coming to life.				ICT – Record performances and evaluate. SMSC Sense of Self
Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. Pupils should know where the people and events they study fit	To explore toys that were played with in the past. To describe differences between toys then and now.	Ask children to bring in their own favourite toy for display use. Pair Share: How can we find out about what toys your parents / grandparents played with when they were children? (Primary and secondary	Sort range of primary and secondary sources. Sort old and new toys and write a description of your favourite toy. Put toys in time order on a timeline . Group into decades . Answer	vithin I can belor prese	recognise changes n living memory. identify objects as nging to the past or ent. order a set of objects nologically.	I can recognise changes within living memory. I know that there are several ways of finding out about the past. I can use a range of information to answer guestions about the past.	Role Play – Toy shop SMSC Moral <u>Mathematics</u> – Toys Shop – adding and subtracting money. SMSC Moral Using and applying skills to
within a chronological framework. Pupils should identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.		sources: first hand experience, photographs, artefacts, non-fiction books, the internet, written accounts) Pair Share: What is your favourite toy? Tell a partner	chronology questions including the differences between toys then and now. Put toys in price order. Pose calculation problems.	I kno Use Use Use	w what a verb is. w what a noun is. simple sentences. 1A sentences. labels. /', 'oldest' and 'new', est')	I can chronologically order a set of photographs or pictures and give good reasons for it. Use 2A sentences. Use simile sentences.	Literacy – Labels and captions for toys. Toy Poetry. SMSC Cultural Appreciating

Pupils should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. Pupils should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.	about your toy. When do you play with it? How often do you play with it? How does it work? How much does it cost? Ask an adult to come in and compare with a toy from their childhood. Pair Share: How are they the same ? How are they the same ? How are they different ? Take notes on differences then and now - http://www.bbc.co.uk/learnin gzone/clips/birthdays-in-the- 1970s/5086.html Use 'Toy Stories' programmes by James May to debate 'Why is the wii more fun than grandma's toys?' Conscience Alley. http://www.bbc.co.uk/progra mmes/b0121zyj http://www.bbc.co.uk/progra	Make a display of toys and annotate with justifications about the age of the toy.	Read, write and order numbers to 100. To solve simple 1 step problems that involves addition and subtraction.	Use list sentences. Use captions with a range of vocabulary related to the passing of time. ('before', 'after', 'past', 'present', 'then' and 'now') To solve 1 and 2 step problems that involves addition and subtraction. To be able to use place value and number facts to solve problems. Recognise and use symbols for £ and p.	an interest in differences SMSC Moral Right and wrong

Pupils should design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and others based on the design criteria.	To design and make a purposeful toy following a plan.	Watch video, note down all of the different 'crazes'. <u>http://www.bbc.co.uk/learnin</u> <u>gzone/clips/best-of-the-</u> <u>1980s/3743.html</u>	Design the next 'craze' in 2016. Plan, design and make a toy for a child using given materials. E.g. spinning disc, peg doll, sock puppet, and fortune teller. Evaluate	I can think of my own ideas. My plans show that I can put my ideas into practice.	I can think of my own ideas and plan what to do next, based on my experiences of working with materials and components.	Literacy – Writing instructions on how to play a game or how to make a toy. <u>Maths –</u> Measure, cut and assemble components to make toy. SMSC - Spiritual Curiosity about themselves and their
		Use 'toys around the world' and explore 'dolls' in more detail. Play the game – Who owns me? Where do I come from? Discuss similarities and differences in appearance, materials and purpose. <u>http://www.windowsonwarwi</u> <u>ckshire.org.uk/spotlights/toy</u> <u>sandgames/index.htm</u>	Choose an old toy to research. Find out key facts using different information sources. E.g. How old is it? Who played with it? How long ago? Can you describe it? Use Espresso – KS1 – History – Toys – Toy facts – Further resources Use a map of the World to locate the country that each doll is from.	Presentational Features: Use labels and captions.	Presentational Features: Use bullet points, text boxes, captions, headings and subheadings.	place in the world
Listen to and discuss a wide range of stories.	To write a story.	Read Albert Le Blanc	Imitate, Innovate and create own story and record as a comic strip.	Use simple story structure. Retell stories using word and pictures. Use conjunctions and expanded noun phrases.	Retell stories with events in order. Use an increasing range of different sentence types.	

Learning Challenge	Year 2: Why is bedroom dec	orated better than your p	parents?	Year 2: Why is bedroom	decorated better than your p	our parents?			
Programmes of Study	Teaching objectives	Teacher Input / Key questions/ vocabulary	Learning Activities	Assessment Year 1	Assessment Year 2	Cross Curricular Link			
To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.	To understand primary and secondary colours. To be able to colour mix.	Timeline of art from the 1970's to the present day. Discuss different eras (disco, rock, hippy, punk, pop)IWB - Show a colour wheel. Pair Share: How are all the different shades created?Images of 1970's Geometric wallpaper prints. Pair Share: What shapes and patterns can you see?Compare patterns and shapes used in the 1970's to present day designers like Orla Kiely. (see images in topic folder) Discuss the meaning of the word 'retro'. (<i>Retrospective -</i>	Mix primary colours to explore secondary colours. Create a 70's 'Disco' rainbow silhouette painting, using a black cut out outline of themselves and their friends. (see image in topic folder) Create wallpaper design using a repeating technique. (paint, or colour magic) What era will your wallpaper be from? What colours will you choose?	Create copy, describe and reorganise patterns. Y1 Order and arrange combinations of objects and shapes in patterns. Y1 Describe position, directions and movements, including half, quarter and three quarter turns. Y1	Order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns, including those in different orientations. Y2 Use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three quarter turns. Y2	SMSC - Cultural			

Week 5 and 6 Fascinato	rs: Fashion, art and design art	looking back to something older) efacts and photographs	from the 70's, 80's and 90's			
Learning Challenge	Year 1:			Year 2:		
Programmes of Study	Teaching objectives	Teacher Input / Key questions/ vocabulary	Learning Activities	Assessment Year 1	Assessment Year 2	Cross Curricular Link
To talk 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.	To explore the work of different artists. To explore pop art. To explore a range of processes and materials to create pop art.	Discuss the work of Andy Warhol making reference to different art work. Pair Share: Discuss different colours, medium and effect on work.	Recreate Andy Warhol's 'self portrait' art. Children to take photographs of themselves and friends. Print in greyscale. Collage with medium from different eras . (70's Disco Glitter, 80's New Romantics face painting, 90's Pop Neon colours) Research Andy Warhol.	Can the children name primary colours? Can the children mix colours? Can the children talk about bright and bold colours?	Can the children research a famous artist and list facts about them? Can the children mix a range of colours?	SMSC – Cultural British values - artists

Learning Challenge	Year 1: Why do trees have no leaves in winter?				Year 2: Where do leaves	go in the winter?	
Programmes of Study	Teaching objectives	Teacher Input / Key questions/ vocabulary	Learning Activities	Asse	essment Year 1	Assessment Year 2	Cross Curricular Link
Geography: 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. Geography: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical featuresseason and weather. Geography: name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans. Science: Observe changes across the four seasons.	To understand why we have different seasons. To understand why equatorial countries are closer to the sun than the UK. To understand that countries near the equator have different seasons from us.	KWLW Grid 'What do you already know about the seasons? What do you want to find out about? Ho? What have you learned? Pair Share: Why do we have seasons? Why do we have different seasons? Take responses. Repeat at the end after teaching to show misconceptions and progress. Teach why we have different seasons and how the position of different countries affects the seasons - <i>Explain that our part</i> of the earth tilts towards the sun in the summer and away	Create 'seasons' mind map of all things associated with the four different seasons. On a World map, label the UK and the equator line. UK and the equator line.	Can the weath Can clocountre Can clocountre Use I Descand r half,	he children list the seasons? he children talk about different ler patterns? hildren identify hotter ries and colder countries? labels. Y1 cribe position, directions movements, including quarter and three ter turns. Y1	Can the children list the seasons and talk about the weather associated with each season? Can the children identify the equator? Can the children identify the weather near the equator and how it differs to other countries further away? Use labels and captions. Y2 Use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three quarter turns. Y2	Spiritual - curiosity

Topic: Toys		Li	teracy Focus	Text: Albert	Le Blanc	
lescribe weather associated with the aeasons and how day ength varies.		from the sun in the winter. Demonstrate by using a tennis ball and place a dot for the UK. Use a large football for the sun. Then tilt the tennis ball towards the sun and move it all of the way around the sun, keeping the same tilted position. Ask the children to watch the position of the dot in relation to the sun. Ask children to call out when the dot is away from the sun and explain that this is winter. Repeat for summer.				
	tors: Satellite picture of Ear					
earning Challenge	Year 1: Why isn't everyone	e afraid of the dark?		Year 2: What is darkness?		
Programmes of Study	Teaching objectives	Teacher Input / Key questions/ vocabulary	Learning Activities	Assessment Year1	Assessment Year2	Cross Curricular Link

Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. Explore the world around them and raise own questions. Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. Experience different types of scientific enquiries, including	Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways. To observe changes over time. To identify and sort different sources of light.	Using the fascinator, discuss what you can see. Pose own questions. Teacher to record. <u>http://www.bbc.co.uk/l</u> <u>earningzone/clips/day</u> <u>-and-night-on-</u> <u>earth/1874.html</u> Why do we have night	Tables and charts about the weather and temperature.How does weather affect the temperature? When does temperature change?Plan experiment to prove that the sun is at different points during the day.E.g. 'Why is the sun in the sky at certain points, but	Use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months, years. Y1	Construct simple table. Y2 Ask and answer simple questions about totalling and compare categorical data. Y2 Choose and use standard units to estimate and measure temperature. Y2 Compare and sequence intervals of time. Y2 Tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter	Sun safety Note: pupils should be warned that it is not safe to look directly at the sun, even when wearing dark glasses. SMSC – Moral SMSC - Spiritual
practical activities and begin to recognise ways in which they might answer scientific questions. Gather and record data to help answer		and day? Why do different countries have night and day at different times?	not at other times?' 'Why does the sun move across the sky?' Carry out experiment and evaluate/answer their own questions.		past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face. Y2	
questions.		What is light? Record responses. Where				
		does light come from? How do you know? Find light sources in the class room. Which sources are bright?	Investigate and sort light sources. (see topic folder) Dark den independent practical investigations,			

Which are dim?Sun rays activity. One child is the sun in the middle of the playground. Other children are rays of light travelling straight from the sun. Place obstacles in the way of the rays – what happens? Why?Watch Video – Electricity, light and sound	Answer question – 'What makes a shadow?' (see power point 'shadows' in topic folder) Shadow			
--	---	--	--	--