Term 1.1	Term 1.2	Term 2.1	Term 2.2	Term 3.1	Term 3.2
(Sep/Oct)	(Nov/Dec)	(Jan/Feb)	(Mar/Apr)	(May/Jun)	(Jun/Jul)
English	English	English	English	English	English
Resources/ texts used/ video clips	Resources/ texts used/ video	Resources/ texts used/ video	Resources/ texts used/ video	Resources/ texts used/ video	Resources/ texts used/ video
etc	clips etc	clips etc	clips etc	clips etc	clips etc
Colour Monster	The Lighthouse Keepers	Where the wild things are	Into the Forest	Katie in London	Great Fire of London Drama
Autumn Poetry	Lunch	Willy the Wimp - Anthony	Billy & The Beast	Chameleon Report	texts
Dougal the Deep Sea Diver	Seaside Holidays of the past -	Browne	Grace Darling (non-fiction)	London tour script	Vlad and the Great Fire of
Writing genres covered	Non Chronolgical reports	Continents and Oceans non-	Science non-fiction text	·	London
Character description	(Victorian times)	fiction	Writing genres covered	Writing genres covered	Leeds tour script
Setting description	Pantomime recount	Writing genres covered	Instructions	Diary	·
Story writing	Writing genres covered	Drama	Syory writing	Non-chronological report	Writing genres covered
Diary entry	Diary entry	Character description	<ul> <li>Setting description</li> </ul>	Tour script	Setting description
<ul> <li>Poetry</li> </ul>	• Letters	Setting description	Non Fiction - non		Story writing (retell)
Reading objective	Story writing	Recount	chronological report		Diary
Recognising simple recurring	Instruction writing	Letter writing	Reading objective	Reading objective	• Scripts
literary language in stories and	Non chronological	Instructions	Discussing the sequence of	Being introduced to non-	Drama
poetry	reports	Non chronological	events in books and how items	fiction books that are	
Discussing the sequence of events		Reading objective	of information are	structured in different ways	Reading objective
in books and how items of	Reading objective	Being introduced to non-	Related		To becoming increasingly
information are related	Being introduced to non-	fiction books that are	Recognising simple recurring		familiar with and retelling a
Recognising simple recurring	fiction books that are	structured in different ways	literary language in stories	Grammar Objectives covered	wider range of stories, fairy
literary language in stories and	structured in different ways	Recognising simple recurring	and poetry	Continous Objectives -	stories and traditional tales
poetry	Recognising simple recurring	literary language in stories	Grammar Objectives covered	Capital letters and full stops.	
Grammar Objectives covered	literary language in stories	and poetry	Continous Objectives -	Correct tenses.	Grammar Objectives covered
New learning	and poetry	Grammar Objectives covered	Capital letters and full stops.	progressive form of verbs	
Use of capital letters, full stops,	Grammar Objectives covered	<u>Continous Objectives</u> -	Correct tenses.	Subordination	All objectives shoul;d have
question marks and exclamation	Continous Objectives -	Capital letters and full stops.	progressive form of verbs	Question, exclamation or	been covered so this term is
marks to demarcate sentences.	Capital letters and full stops.	Correct tenses.	Subordination	command	spent consolidating.
Correct choice and consistent use	Correct tenses.	progressive form of verbs	Question, exclamation or	Commas in a list	
of present tense and past tense	progressive form of verbs	Subordination. Question,	command	Apostrophes	
throughout writing.	New learning	exclamation or command	Commas in a list		
Expanded noun phrases for	Expanded noun phrases for	New learning	Suffixes -er, -est in		
description and specification.	description and specification.	Formation of nouns using	adjectives and the use of -ly	Formation of nouns using	
Use of the progressive form of	How the grammatical patterns	suffixes such as -ness, -er	Formation of adjectives using	suffixes such as -ness, -er	
verbs in the present and past tense	in a sentence indicate its	and by compounding [for	suffixes such as -ful, -less	and by compounding [for	
to mark actions in progress [for	function as a statement,	example, whiteboard,	New learning	example, whiteboard,	
example, she is drumming, he was	question, exclamation or	superman].	Apostrophes to mark where	superman].	
shouting].	command.	Formation of adjectives using	letters are missing in spelling	Formation of adjectives using	
	Subordination (using when, if,	suffixes.	and to mark singular	suffixes such as -ful, -less.	
	that, because) and co-	Use of the suffixes -er, -est	possession in nouns.	Her Caller (Circle)	
	ordination (using or, and, but).	in adjectives and the use of -	Formation of nouns using	Use of the suffixes -er, -est	
	Expanded noun phrases for	ly in Standard English to turn	suffixes such as -ness, -er	in adjectives and the use of -	
	description and specification.	adjectives into adverbs.	and by compounding	ly in Standard English to turn	
		Commas to separate items in a		adjectives into adverbs.	

Term 1.1	Term 1.2	Term 2.1	Term 2.2	Term 3.1	Term 3.2
(Sep/Oct)	(Nov/Dec)	(Jan/Feb)	(Mar/Apr)	(May/Jun)	(Jun/Jul)
Mathematics - White Rose Maths	Mathematics - White Rose	Mathematics - White Rose	Mathematics - White Rose	Mathematics - White Rose	Mathematics - White Rose
Place Value	Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths
<ul> <li>Addition and subtraction</li> </ul>	Addition and subtraction	<ul> <li>Money</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Length and Height</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Statistics</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Problem solving</li> </ul>
• Shape	• Shape	Multiplication and	Mass capacity and	Fractions	• Time
		Division	temperature		

#### History

# Seaside Holidays in the Past

Aspects of change in local and national life.

• What were seaside holidays like in the past?

# Key concepts and skills

# Develop vocabulary:

Old, new, young, younger, old, older, year, change, a little while ago, a very long time ago, past, present, now, then, before I was born, a long time ago, when I was younger, years, evidence, events, sources. Use specific vocabulary linked to periods studied:

local, national, international, representation of the past, historical events, anniversary, globally, later, living memory, time scales, early, battle, impact, achievements.

#### Chronological understanding

Describe memories of key events in their life Use information to describe the past.

Use information about the past to describe the differences between then and now.

Look at evidence to give and explain reasons why people in the past may have acted in the way they did.

## Objectives/ skills

- Know where people and events fit within a chronological framework
- Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods
- KEY CONCEPT change and development -
- Learn about changes within living memory
- Ask and answer historically valid questions
- Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, similarity and difference
- Understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past
- Identify different ways in which the past is represented
- Use a wide range of everyday historical terms
- Suggest reasons why changes took place.

# History

#### Local heroes

Significant people and events beyond living memory What makes someone a 'hero'? What can we find out about heroic local people from the past? Leonora Cohen the 'tower suffragette'. Grace Darling. Captain Oates - link with Geography

### Key concepts and skills

## Develop vocabulary:

Old, new, young, younger, old, older, year, change, a little while ago, a very long time ago, past, present, now, then, before I was born, a long time ago, when I was younger, years, evidence, events, sources.

Use specific vocabulary linked to periods studied: local, national, international, representation of the past, historical events, anniversary, globally, later, living memory, time scales, early, battle, impact, achievements.

# Chronological understanding

Describe memories of key events in their life Use information to describe the past.

Use information about the past to describe the differences between then and now.

Look at evidence to give and explain reasons why people in the past may have acted in the way they did.

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 - Grace Darling

#### Objectives/ skills

- Know where people and events fit within a chronological framework
- Develop awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.
- Understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented
- KEY CONCEPT significance and interpretation

#### History

#### Great Fire of London

Significant historical events beyond living memory

• What caused the Great Fire of London and how did they stop it from happening again?

# Key concepts and skills

# Develop vocabulary:

Old, new, young, younger, old, older, year, change, a little while ago, a very long time ago, past, present, now, then, before I was born, a long time ago, when I was younger, years, evidence, events, sources.

Use specific vocabulary linked to periods studied: local, national, international, representation of the past, historical events, anniversary, globally, later, living memory, time scales, early, battle, impact, achievements.

#### Chronological understanding

Describe memories of key events in their life Use information to describe the past.

Use information about the past to describe the differences between then and now.

Look at evidence to give and explain reasons why people in the past may have acted in the way they did.

Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally – Great Fire of London

#### Objectives/ skills

- Know where events they study fit within a chronological framework
- Develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time - sequence independently on an annotated timeline
- Choose and use parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.

  KFY
- CONCEPT cause and effect
- Ask and answer historically valid questions
- Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms
- Understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past
- Identify different ways in which it is represented

#### Geography

Cross curriuluar unit - Features of the Seaside today. (Links for a comparison with History - Seaside holidays in the past.)

### Objectives/ skills

Place Knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom concentrating on islands and sea sides

Human & Physical Geography: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:-key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather -key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical Skills & Field work: Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and 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 compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.

# Sticky Knowledge - key learning facts

- Key words to describe different places, including seaside locations
- Locate their nearest seaside resort on a map and begin to locate some seaside resorts of the UK.
- Explain that seaside resorts can be found in the UK and worldwide.
- Classify key features of places into "natural" and 'manmade';
- Understand that seaside resorts have changed over time and explain some simple features of seaside holidays in the past.
- Describe a UK seaside resort (St.Ives, Cornwall) in detail using a range of information;
- Locate some of the main British islands using an atlas.
- Locate hot and cold islands of the world and begin to justify the location using knowledge of climate zones/Equator;

#### Geography

#### Welcome to our world

- What are the key features of the continents?
- End Product: 3D map of Leeds and presentation

### Objectives/ skills

Locational Knowledge: Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.

Human & Physical Geography: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:-key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather -key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical Skills & Field work: Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and 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 compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.

#### Sticky Knowledge - key learning facts

- The seven continents: Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America,
- Oceania and South America.
- The five oceans: Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Pacific and Southern.
- The world is made up of many countries. The countries can be grouped into continents.
- The large amounts of water between each continent are called oceans.
- Some of the continents are joined by land. Others are separated by oceans.
- Human features are made by people.
- Physical features are created by nature.
- The equator is the invisible line that runs around the centre of the Farth.
- Simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)

#### Geography

#### You're Great Britain!

- What is unique about Leeds and London?
- End Product: presentation

# Objectives/ skills

Place Knowledge: Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom concentrating on islands and sea sides

Human & Physical Geography: Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: -key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather -key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical Skills & Field work: Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and 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 compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.

## Sticky Knowledge - key learning facts

- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom.
- London is the capital city of England and the United Kingdom
- London is the largest city in the United Kingdom.
- The United Kingdom consists of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast, respectively.
- River Thames runs through London.
- London is one of the largest cities in Europe.
- The London Eye is the world's largest Ferris wheel.
- In London there are some very well known landmarks such as the Houses of Parliament, the iconic 'Big Ben' clock tower and Westminster Abbey, site of British monarch coronations.
- The tallest building in London is The Shard London Bridge
- Tower Bridge is the most recognisable bridge on the River Thames and is often mistakenly referred to as "London Bridge".

Term 1.1	Term 1.2	Term 2.1	Term 2.2	Term 3.1	Term 3.2
(Sep/Oct)	(Nov/Dec)	(Jan/Feb)	(Mar/Apr)	(May/Jun)	(Jun/Jul)
(Зер/Ост)	(NOV/Dec)	(Jan/reb)	(Marz Apr)	(May/Jun)	(Jun/Jul)
Science All living things and their habitats		Science Uses of everyday materials	Science Animals, including humans	Science Plants	Science
<ul> <li>Explore and compare the difference</li> </ul>			ptice that animals, including	Observe and describe	
		• Identity and compare the suitability of a	mans, have offspring which	how seeds and bulbs	
living, dead, and things that have never been alive		variety of everyday	ow into adults	grow into mature plants	
Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the		materials, including wood,	nd out about and describe the	Find out and describe	
basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how		metal, plastic, glass,	sic needs of animals, including	how plants need water,	
they depend on each other	animais and plants, and now	brick, rock, paper and	mans, for survival (water, food	light and a suitable	
Identify and name a variety of p	plants and animals in their	cardboard for particular	d air)	temperature to grow and	
habitats, including microhabitat		uses	scribe the importance for	stay healthy.	
Describe how animals obtain the		Find out how the shapes	mans of exercise, eating the	Stay nearmy.	
animals, using the idea of a simp			th amounts of different types		
name different sources of food		from some materials can	food, and hygiene.		
		be changed by squashing,	, , , , , ,		
		bending, twisting and			
		stretching.			
<u>Art</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Art</u>
Icecreams! (Printing)	Fabulous Fish and lovely	Clay Wild Things (Clay	Habitats (Paper sculpture)	Design a new building	Plants! Observational
Artist studied - Andy Warhol	<u>lighthouses (Painting)</u>	<u>Sculpture)</u>		London (Architecture).	drawings of plants.
<ul> <li>Printing 1 colour</li> </ul>	Artist studied- Georges	Artists stuidied - Joakin	• Form	Artists stuidied - Christopher	(Drawing)
• Collage,	Seuratt (pointillism)	Ojanenand Maurice Sendak-	• space	Wren	
<ul><li>painting</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Painting</li> </ul>	illustrator.		<ul> <li>collage</li> </ul>	• Line
<ul> <li>Fashion/architecture</li> </ul>	Digital art	• clay	Chris Quigley Milestones	• Line	• Shape
<ul> <li>Colour and Line</li> </ul>	• Colour	<ul> <li>Texture</li> </ul>	Sort and arrange materials.	• shape	• form
<u>Printing</u>	Painting	• form	Mix materials to create	• Form	Drawing
Use repeating or overlapping	Add white to colours to make	• Line	texture.	Drawing	Show pattern and texture by
shapes.	tints and black to colours to	Sculpture		Show pattern and texture by	adding dots and lines.
Mimic print from the environment	make tones.	Use a combination of shapes.		adding dots and lines.	Show different tones by
(e.g. wallpapers).	Create colour wheels.	Include lines and texture.		Show different tones by using	using coloured pencils.
Use objects to create prints (e.g.	<u>Digital Media</u>	Use rolled up paper, straws,		coloured pencils.	Charles Carleton Milester
fruit, vegetables or sponges).	Use a wide range of tools to	paper, card and clay as materials.			Chris Quigley Milestones Show pattern and texture by
Press, roll, rub and stamp to make prints	create different textures, lines, tones, colours and	Materials. Use techniques such as		Chaig Quieley Milestones	adding dots and lines.
Chris Quigley Milestones	shapes.	rolling, cutting, moulding and		Chris Quigley Milestones Use some of the ideas of	Show different tones by
Use objects to create prints (e.g.	Chris Quigley Milestones	carving		artists studied to	using coloured pencils
fruit, vegetables or sponges).	Add white to colours to make	Chris Quigley Milestones		create pieces.	asing colour ea penchs
Press, roll, rub and stamp to make	tints and black to colours to	Use techniques such as		Sort and arrange materials.	
prints.	make tones.	rolling, cutting, moulding and		Mix materials to create	
Sort and arrange materials.	Create colour wheels.	carving.		texture.	
Mix materials to create texture.	Use some of the ideas of	Use some of the ideas of			
Use some of the ideas of artists	artists studied to	artists studied to			
studied to	create pieces.	create pieces.			
create pieces.		,			

The Whartons Primary - Year 2 Curriculum Plan 2022/2023						
Term 1.1	Term 1.2	Term 2.1	Term 2.2	Term 3.1	Term 3.2	
(Sep/Oct)	(Nov/Dec)	(Jan/Feb)	(Mar/Apr)	(May/Jun)	(Jun/Jul)	
Coding: 2Code (5 wks).  To plan and use algorithms in programs successfully to achieve a result.  Conline Safety: Writing Templates Displayboards2Respond (2Email) (2 wks).  To explain what a digital footprint is.	Computing  Spreadsheets: 2Calculate (4 wks).  To understand what is meant by a database and use a database to answer questions.  Questioning 2Question, 2Investigate, 2Calculate (4wks). 2Simple  Avatar pictures to names using a binary tree.	Effective Searching: Browser2Quiz Writing Templates (3 wks)  • To identify the basic parts of a web search engine search page.	Creating Pictures: 2Paint A Picture Writing Templates (5 wks)  To use the eCollage function in 2Paint a Picture to create surrealist art using drawing and clipart.	Making Music: 2Sequence (3 wks)  To create their own tune using the sounds which they have added to the Sounds section.	Presenting Ideas: 2Connect (Mind Map)2Create a Story (ebook)2QuizWriting Templates (5wk)  To collect, organise and present data and information in digital content.	
DT  Mechanisms - Wheels and Axels. Designing a wheel barrow for Mr  Grinling  Design  Design  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		DT  Make and design a pizza for a children's party) (famous cook - Jamie Oliver)  Design  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		DT Textiles - templates and joing. Making a souvienr purse from London  Design 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		

# Make

- 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

#### Evaluate

- Explore and evaluate a range of existing products
- Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria

# Make

Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks - cutting, chopping, slicing, kneading.

## Evaluate

- Explore and evaluate a range of existing products
- Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria

# Make

- 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

#### Evaluate

- Explore and evaluate a range of existing products
- Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria

	<u> </u>	What folis i i	illiai y / Eui i	- Cui i icuium i	Tall Loll, Lo	<u> </u>
	Term 1.1	Term 1.2	Term 2.1	Term 2.2	Term 3.1	Term 3.2
l	(Sep/Oct)	(Nov/Dec)	(Jan/Feb)	(Mar/Apr)	(May/Jun)	(Jun/Jul)
	R.E  How is life welcomed  Find out and talk about different ways of welcoming new life; name some artefacts  Recognise similarities and differences in welcoming ceremonies for new babies  Respond sensitively to the feelings and beliefs of Christians and Muslims  Ask and respond to questions about belonging	R.E  How can we make good choices  Re-tell stories about religious and non-religious rules, suggesting some meanings Find out about and give examples of different religious rules  Begin to express ideas about what makes a good rule and why these are important in helping people to live together co-operatively	R.E	R.E  How can we look after the planet  Ask and respond to questions about the world and creation  Re-tell religious and non-religious stories and beliefs about creation and suggest some meanings  Begin to express ideas about how to care for the planet	R.E  What did Jesus teach and how did he live  Retell some of Jesus' parables  Express ideas and respond to questions about stories from the life and teachings of Jesus.  Express ideas about how beliefs affect how Christians live their lives such as fasting, supporting the homeless and poor, campaigning. Use examples of local or well-known Christians today.  Name and retell key events in the final days of Jesus' ministry, including: Palm Sunday; the last supper; crucifixion the empty tomb. Recall how these are remembered in Holy Week and Easter.	R.E  How and why do people pray  Find out how Christians and Muslims pray and name some artefacts relating to prayer  Recognise similarities and differences between how Christians and Muslims pray  Ask questions and respond to questions about prayer  Begin to express their own ideas about the meaning of prayer
	Being Me In My World Hopes and fears for the year, Rights and responsibilities, Rewards and consequences, Safe and fair learning environment, Valuing contributions, Choices, Recognising feelings.  Mindmate Feeling good and being me	PHSE Celebrating Difference Assumptions and stereotypes about gender, Understanding bullying, Standing up for self and others, Making new friends, Gender diversity, Celebrating difference and remaining friends.  Mindmate Being the same, being different	PHSE Dreams and Goals Achieving realistic goals, Perseverance, Learning strengths, Learning with others, Group co-operation, Contributing to and sharing success.  Mindmate Solving problems, making it better	PHSE Healthy Me! Motivation, Healthier choices, Relaxation, Healthy eating and nutrition, Healthier snacks and sharing food.  Mindmate Strong emotions	PHSE Relationships Different types of family, Physical contact boundaries, Friendship and conflict, Secrets, Trust and appreciation, Expressing appreciation for special relationships.  Mindmate Friends and family	PHSE Changing Me Life cycles in nature, Growing from young to old, Increasing independence, Differences in female and male bodies (correct terminology), Assertiveness, Preparing for transition.  Mindmate Life changes

	Term 1.2	Term 2.1	Term 2.2	Term 3.1	Term 3.2
(Sep/Oct)	(Nov/Dec)	(Jan/Feb)	(Mar/Apr)	(May/Jun)	(Jun/Jul)
Music	Music	Music	Music	Music	Music
OCARINAS - links with	Christmas Production -	OCARINAS - links with	CHARANGA - Hands, Feet,	CHARANGA - I Wanna	CHARANGA - I Reflect,
notation	singing and performing	notation	Heart - South African	Play in a Band.	rewind and replay -
			Music	Rock Music	History of Music.
MFL Learn to say the names of different parts of the body, revise names of colours learnt in Year 1 and use these to describe body parts eg 'I have blue eyes', 'I have brown hair', learn how to say the days of the week, find out how Christmas is celebrated in France, revise words associated with Christmas e.g. Christmas tree, Father Christmas, snowman.		MFL Learn to say the names of different types of food based on the story of 'The Hungry Caterpillar', learn to say 'I'm hungry', 'I'm thirsty' and 'I'm tired', learn to ask for different foods ie 'I would like' Learn about Easter traditions in France eg the Church bells being the bringers of the Easter Eggs.		MFL Learn the names of common pets and use knowledge of colours names to speak in simple sentences eg 'It is a brown horse', learn the names of family members and the possessive pronoun 'my' - eg ma soeur/mon frère	
P.E.  DANCE/ GYM  Coordination: Footwork (10) Static Balance: one leg (1) Dynamic  Balance to agility: jumping and landing (6)  Static balance: seated (2)		P.E. BALL CONTROL Dynamic Balance: on a line (5) Static balance: stance (4) Coordination: Ball skills (9) Counter balance: with partner (7)		P.E. MULTI-SKILLS Coordination: sending and receiving (8) Agility: reaction/response (12) Agility: ball chasing (11) Static balance: floor work (3)	