



Long Term Curriculum Plan

Year 1&2

2024 – 2026

Oct 24



Year 1&2

Building Core Knowledge

Understanding the world around them

In Years 1 and 2, our curriculum is designed to lay the foundation of core knowledge for young learners, seamlessly aligning with our overall intent to foster 'Knowledge, Nurture, and Enrichment.' Throughout these early years, students embark on an exciting journey of discovery that nurtures their understanding of the world around them.

Children will learn to create simple maps of their school and the city of Nottingham, developing a solid grasp of geographical concepts. They will become adept at using keys to identify important features and distinguish between human and physical landmarks. In history, the enchanting tales of local legend Robin Hood and the real-life heroics of figures like Mae Jemison, Ernest Shackleton and Florence Nightingale will ignite their imaginations and provide lessons in bravery, exploration and compassion.

Students will explore the wonders of the natural world by understanding seasonal changes and the basic needs of animals and humans. They will observe and describe different weather patterns and learn about various habitats, gaining insights into how living things adapt and thrive in their environments.

Artistic expression is encouraged through engaging activities that develop basic drawing, painting, and observational skills. Children will experiment with mixing primary and secondary colours and using various brushes to create different effects. They will practice drawing from imagination and memory, as well as sketching local landmarks, enhancing their creativity and fine motor skills.


Digital literacy begins with lessons on using technology safely and respectfully. Children will learn the importance of protecting personal information, recognising safe websites and apps, and seeking help from trusted adults when needed. Balancing screen time with other activities is also emphasised to promote a healthy lifestyle.

By the end of Year 2, students will have a strong foundational understanding of their local geography and history, basic scientific principles, and core artistic skills. They will be well-prepared to expand their horizons in subsequent years, having built a solid base of knowledge and an enthusiasm for learning.

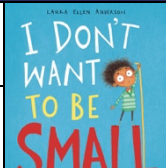
Year 1&2 – 2024-2025 – Autumn 1

Nottingham	Length:	7 Weeks	Writing Units		Enrichment	Parents		
	Events:	W1: Book Week W7: Black History Week	• Sentence Basics		Sherwood Forest	Open Classrooms		
Geography			History			Art		
Fieldwork Geography of the school Create a map with a simple key (entrances, toilets, playgrounds etc)		Human and Physical Features of Nottingham Devise map, with a simple key, of Nottingham from aerial photography (main roads, tram stops, key landmarks)		Significant events, people & places in locality Robin Hood		Drawing & Colouring Explore basic shapes and lines Practice drawing from imagination and memory Begin to understand and use simple observational drawings of Nottingham Landmarks – Council House, Castle, Green's Windmill Develop colouring techniques		
Knowledge		Vocabulary		Knowledge		Vocabulary		
› Understand how to create a simple map of the school, including important locations like entrances, toilets, classrooms, and playgrounds. Learn to represent these features accurately. › Learn to use a simple key or legend on a map to represent different features. For example, a symbol for entrances, a different symbol for toilets, and another for playgrounds. › Identify human features of Nottingham, such as buildings, roads, tram stops, and parks. Recognise physical features like the River Trent and local hills. › Understand how to create a basic map of Nottingham using aerial photographs, highlighting main roads, tram stops, and key landmarks like Nottingham Castle and the Old Market Square. › Learn to interpret simple aerial photographs to identify major features of Nottingham and understand their locations and relationships to each other.		Map Key Symbol Human Feature Physical Feature Landmark Local City Career Link Urban Planner Urban planners design and develop land use plans and programs that help create communities, accommodate population growth, and revitalise physical facilities.		› Learn about Robin Hood, the legendary hero who, according to folklore, lived in Sherwood Forest near Nottingham. He is famous for "robbing from the rich to give to the poor." › Understand that Sherwood Forest is a real place near Nottingham. It is traditionally known as Robin Hood's home and a key setting for many of his adventures. › Learn about key figures associated with the Robin Hood legend, such as Maid Marian, Little John, Friar Tuck, and the Sheriff of Nottingham. › Know that Nottingham Castle is an important landmark in the Robin Hood stories. It is depicted as the residence of the Sheriff of Nottingham, Robin Hood's main adversary. › Understand how Robin Hood has become a significant cultural figure, inspiring books, films, and festivals. Recognise that the legend contributes to Nottingham's historical and cultural identity.		Historical Figure Local Legend Significant Event Individual	› Learn to identify and draw basic shapes (circles, squares, triangles) and lines (straight, curved, zigzag). Understand how these shapes and lines form the foundation of more complex drawings. › Practice drawing simple scenes and objects from imagination and memory. Encourage creativity and recall by drawing things seen or imagined, such as favourite animals or fantastical places. › Begin to understand and practice observational drawing by sketching well-known Nottingham landmarks, such as the Council House, Nottingham Castle, and Green's Windmill. Focus on capturing the basic shapes and distinctive features of these landmarks. › Learn basic colouring techniques, including how to fill areas evenly, blend colours, and create texture. Use different tools like crayons, coloured pencils, and markers to experiment with colour application. › Understand how to use colour to enhance drawings, emphasising important parts of the landmarks and making the drawings more vibrant and realistic. Practice choosing appropriate colours to represent real-life scenes.	Observation Observational Technique Create
Computing								
Use technology safely and respectfully Staying Safe Online								
Knowledge		Vocabulary						
› Know not to share your full name, address, phone number, or school name online. Only share this information with people you know in real life. › Know to ask a trusted adult before using new websites or apps. Stick to websites and apps that are meant for children and have safety features. › Know to tell a trusted adult if something online makes you feel uncomfortable, scared, or confused. It's important to ask for help if you see something that doesn't seem right. › Know that it's important to balance screen time with other activities. Spending too much time online can be unhealthy, so remember to take breaks and play outside, read, or do other fun things offline.		Technology Respectful Safety Report						


Year 1&2 – 2024-2025 – Autumn 2

Explorers	Length:	7 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents	
	Events:	W1: RSC Week		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost & Found – Retelling • The Great Explorer – Description • Polar Animals – Information Text 		Christmas Production	
Geography			History		Art		
Locational Knowledge Name and locate: 7 Continents Hot & Cold areas of Earth The Equator North & South Poles			Significant Individuals Christopher Columbus Ernest Shackleton Matthew Henson Mae Jemison		Painting Colour mixing and colour types – primary and secondary Use different brushes and explore their effects Create snowy, North Pole scene		
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Knowledge	Vocabulary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Learn the names and locations of the seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, Australia, and South America. Understand their relative positions on a world map. › Identify the hot areas of the Earth, primarily located around the Equator. Recognise that these regions, such as the tropics, experience warm temperatures year-round. › Identify the cold areas of the Earth, including the North and South Poles. Recognise that these polar regions experience extremely cold temperatures year-round. › Understand that the Equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. It is located halfway between the North and South Poles and is associated with warmer climates. › Locate the North Pole (at the top of the Earth) and the South Pole (at the bottom of the Earth). Recognise these areas as the coldest parts of the planet, covered in ice and snow. 		Continent Equator North Pole South Pole Area Region Hot Cold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean, opening the way for widespread European exploration and the eventual conquest of the Americas. He is often credited with discovering the "New World" in 1492. › Ernest Shackleton was a British explorer known for his expeditions to the Antarctic. He led the famous Endurance expedition from 1914 to 1916, where his leadership and survival skills helped save his crew after their ship was trapped and crushed by ice. › Matthew Henson was an African American explorer who accompanied Robert Peary on seven voyages to the Arctic. He is best known for being one of the first people to reach the North Pole in 1909. › Mae Jemison is an American engineer, physician, and former NASA astronaut. In 1992, she became the first African American woman to travel in space aboard the Space Shuttle Endeavour. 		Explore Explorer Voyage Expedition Discover Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Learn about primary colours (red, blue, yellow) which cannot be made by mixing other colours. Understand how to mix primary colours to create secondary colours (green, orange, purple). › Practice mixing primary colours to create a range of secondary colours. Explore how adding white or black can lighten or darken colours (tints and shades). › Experiment with different types of brushes (e.g., round, flat, fan) and understand how their shapes and sizes can create different effects in a painting. › Use a variety of brushes and colour mixing techniques to paint a snowy North Pole scene. Include elements like snow-covered landscapes, icy waters, and possibly animals like polar bears or penguins. › Explore techniques to create texture and effects that represent snow and ice, such as using a dry brush for a frosty look or spattering paint for snowflakes. 	Primary Secondary Mix Scene Background
Computing			Design & Technology				
Y1 Programming A Moving a Beebot			Make and Evaluate Boats to hold cargo Iterative design process – how can they be improved to hold more weight?				
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Vocabulary		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Learn the basic directions that a Beebot can move forward, backward, left turn, and right turn. Recognise the symbols on the Beebot for each direction. › Understand that a sequence is a set of instructions given in a specific order. Learn to create simple sequences of commands to move the Beebot from one point to another. › Practice inputting sequences of directional commands into the Beebot to navigate a path. Understand how to press the buttons in the correct order to achieve the desired movement. › Develop basic problem-solving skills by figuring out how to navigate the Beebot around obstacles or to specific targets on a grid or mat. › Learn to identify and fix mistakes in the sequences (debugging) by checking and adjusting the commands if the Beebot does not move as expected. 		Program Direction Sequence Instruct Instruction Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand the basic principles of boat design, including the importance of a stable, flat bottom and high sides to prevent water from entering the boat. › Learn about different materials that can be used to make boats (e.g., paper, plastic, foil) and their properties, such as buoyancy and water resistance. › Construct simple boat models using various materials and test their ability to float and hold cargo (e.g., small weights or objects). › Test the boats by gradually adding weight to see how much cargo they can hold before sinking. Evaluate the performance based on stability and capacity. › Apply the iterative design process by making modifications to improve the boat's design. Consider factors such as shape, material, and construction techniques to increase the boat's capacity to hold more weight. Retest and refine the design based on evaluation results. 		Design Evaluate Cargo Weight Improve		


Year 1&2 – 2024-2025 – Spring 1

Bodies	Length:	6 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents
	Events:	W2: Assessment Week W5: Y2 Residential 14 th : Safer Internet Day		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I Don't Want to be Small • The Body Book – Body Part Fact File • Ruby's Worry 	Hospital Theme Day – Basic First Aid Positive Pants Workshop	Parents' Evening
Science			History		Art	
Y2 Animals Inc Humans <small>Jane Goodall</small>			Significant Individuals <small>Mary Seacole & Florence Nightingale</small> <small>Edward Jenner & Wilma Rudolph</small>		Drawing <small>Self-portraits using mirrors. Focus on observation skills & proportion as well as basic drawing skills.</small>	Drawing & Painting <small>Painted white skeletons on black paper using fine paintbrushes to focus on line thickness and brush control.</small>
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Notice and understand that animals, including humans, have offspring (babies) which grow into adults. Examples include kittens growing into cats, puppies into dogs, and human babies into adults. › Learn that animals, including humans, need water, food, and air to survive. Recognise that these basic needs are essential for maintaining life and health. › Describe why exercise is important for humans. Understand that regular physical activity helps keep our bodies strong, healthy, and fit. › Learn about the importance of eating the right amounts of different types of food. Understand that a balanced diet includes a variety of foods, such as fruits, vegetables, proteins, and grains, to provide necessary nutrients. › Describe the importance of hygiene for humans. Learn that keeping clean by washing hands, brushing teeth, and bathing helps prevent illness and maintain good health. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survival Offspring Needs Exercise Hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Learn about Mary Seacole, a Jamaican-born nurse who cared for soldiers during the Crimean War. Recognise her bravery and the compassionate care she provided to soldiers on the battlefield. › Understand that Florence Nightingale was a British nurse who is considered the founder of modern nursing. She improved sanitary conditions in hospitals during the Crimean War, which greatly reduced the death rate among soldiers. › Learn about Edward Jenner, an English doctor who developed the smallpox vaccine. Understand that his work in vaccination has saved countless lives and is considered one of the most important medical advancements. › Recognise Wilma Rudolph as an American athlete who overcame polio to become a world-record-holding Olympic champion in track and field. Understand her determination and achievements as a source of inspiration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurse Healthcare Medicine Vaccination Pioneer Hero Athlete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Learn to use mirrors to observe and draw self-portraits. Focus on observing facial features closely, noting their shapes, positions, and proportions. › Understand the concept of proportion in drawing, particularly the size and placement of facial features relative to each other (e.g., eyes, nose, mouth). › Develop basic drawing skills such as creating outlines, using simple shapes to build complex forms, and adding details to make the portrait more realistic. › Learn to paint white skeletons on black paper using fine paintbrushes. Focus on controlling the thickness of lines to accurately depict the bones of the skeleton. › Practice brush control by varying line thickness and ensuring clean, precise lines. This helps in developing fine motor skills and precision in painting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portrait Self-Portrait Observational Proportion
Design & Technology						
Cooking & Nutrition <small>Understand what a healthy and varied diet is</small>		Prepare Savoury Dish <small>Veggie Wraps & Fruit Salad Cut & Chopping Techniques</small>				
Knowledge		Vocabulary				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand that a healthy diet includes a variety of foods from different food groups: fruits, vegetables, proteins (like meat, fish, beans), grains (like bread, rice, pasta), and dairy (like milk, cheese, yogurt). › Learn that balanced meals include a mix of these food groups, providing the necessary nutrients our bodies need to grow, stay healthy, and have energy. › Recognise that eating a variety of foods helps ensure we get all the essential vitamins and minerals. Different foods offer different nutrients that are important for maintaining good health. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diet Nutrition Health Healthy 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Learn how to safely use a knife to cut ingredients. Understand the importance of holding the knife properly and using a stable cutting board to prevent accidents. › Practice basic chopping techniques such as slicing, dicing, and chopping. Learn to make even cuts to ensure that ingredients cook evenly and the dish looks appealing. 						

Year 1&2 – 2024-2025 – Spring 2

Weather	Length:	6 Weeks		Writing Units		Enrichment	Parents
	Events:	6 th : World Book Day		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapunzel, Rapunzel Wash Your Hair • Goldilocks and the Three Crocodiles • Weather Report – Non Fiction Comparison of Places 	Church Visit - Easter		
Science			Geography			Art	
Y1 Seasonal Changes <small>Benjamin Banneker</small>			Physical Geography <small>Daily weather patterns in the UK</small>		Geographical Skills <small>Compasses</small>		Sculpture, Textiles & Painting <small>Use clay to make 3D cloud with hanging fabric rainbow or rain pattern. Consider textures and construction technique e.g. making holes while clay is wet</small>
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand that there are four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Recognise that each season has distinct characteristics in terms of temperature, weather, and nature. › Observe and describe typical weather associated with each season, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Spring: mild temperatures, rain, and blooming flowers. › Summer: warm or hot temperatures, sunshine and longer days. › Autumn: cooler temperatures, falling leaves and wind. › Winter: cold temperatures, snow or frost and shorter days. › Learn that the length of daylight changes with the seasons. Understand that days are longer in summer and shorter in winter. Observe how the amount of daylight changes from season to season 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Season Weather Temperature Degrees Forecast Pattern Feature Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand that the UK's weather can change daily and includes a variety of conditions such as sunshine, rain, wind, and snow. Recognise that weather can be different in different parts of the UK on the same day. › Learn to observe and describe daily weather patterns, such as temperature, precipitation (rain, snow), cloud cover, and wind. Use simple weather symbols to record observations. › Learn the basic directions on a compass: North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). Understand how to use a compass to find these directions. › Practice using a compass to navigate and understand directions in relation to their immediate environment, such as the classroom or playground. Learn to follow simple directions using a compass. › Understand how to describe the direction of the wind or the movement of weather patterns using compass directions. For example, "The wind is coming from the North" or "The clouds are moving East." 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compass Direction North South East West Chart Plot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Learn how to shape and mould clay to create a 3D cloud. Understand the importance of texture and how to create different textures on the surface of the clay using tools or fingers. › Understand the technique of making holes in the clay while it is wet to attach the hanging fabric later. Learn how to ensure the clay is sturdy and maintains its shape as it dries. › Learn how to cut and prepare fabric to create a hanging rainbow or rain pattern. Understand how to use different fabrics to create texture and colour for the rainbow or raindrops. › Learn to secure the fabric pieces firmly to the clay structure. 	
					Career Link		
					Meteorologist <small>Meteorologists study the atmosphere to understand and predict weather and climate</small>		
Computing			Music				
Y1 Data & Information <small>Grouping Data</small>			Create & Combine Sounds <small>For storm scene</small>				
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Vocabulary		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Learn what data is and understand that data can be any information collected, such as numbers, words, or images. › Understand how to group similar items together based on common characteristics or attributes. For example, grouping animals by type (e.g., mammals, birds) or objects by colour. › Learn to use simple charts or tables to organise and display grouped data. Understand that charts can help us see patterns and make comparisons more easily. › Engage in practical activities such as sorting objects or pictures into groups, either physically or using basic digital tools like drag-and-drop software designed for young children. › Develop the ability to describe the groups they have created and explain why certain items belong together. This helps reinforce their understanding of categories and attributes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Information Group Grouping Input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Recognise the different sounds associated with a storm, such as thunder, rain, wind, and lightning. Understand how these sounds contribute to the overall atmosphere of a storm. › Learn how to create storm sounds using various instruments and objects. For example, use a drum to mimic thunder, a shaker or rain stick to represent rain, and a whistle or whooshing sound for wind. › Understand how to layer different sounds to create a more realistic storm scene. Practice combining sounds to build intensity and create a sense of progression, starting from light rain to a full-blown storm. › Explore how changing the volume and dynamics (loudness and softness) of the sounds can represent different elements of a storm, such as a distant rumble of thunder versus a loud crash, or gentle rain versus a heavy downpour. › Learn to time the sounds effectively to match the sequence of a storm. Understand the importance of rhythm and timing to create a cohesive and convincing storm scene, with gradual build-up and fading away. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combine Create Rhythm 		

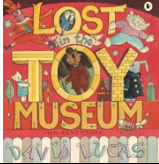
Year 1&2 – 2024-2025 – Summer 2

Water	Length:	8 Weeks		Writing Units		Enrichment	Parents	
	Events:	W2: Phonics Screening W2: Assessment Week W7&8: Book Weeks		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Up – Retelling • Shak Fact File • Experiment/Instructions – Water Cycle/Sea Care • Song of the River 	Wheelgate Water Park Mosque Visit	Sports Day		
Science			Geography			Art		
Y2 Uses of Materials			Locational Knowledge Name and locate five oceans Name and locate the surrounding seas of the UK Autumn Peltier	Human & Physical Geography Beach, Cliff, Coast, River, Port & Harbour	Drawing & Painting Wax resist weather scene – featuring rain and rainbow Refer to foreground, middle ground, background			
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary	
› Learn to identify and compare a variety of everyday materials. Understand the properties of each material and why they are suitable for particular uses. For example, glass is transparent and used for windows, while metal is strong and used for building structures. › Understand the specific properties of materials, such as: › Wood: Strong, durable, can be cut and shaped, used for furniture and buildings. › Metal: Hard, strong, conducts heat and electricity, used for tools and machinery. › Plastic: Lightweight, waterproof, can be moulded, used for containers and toys. › Glass: Transparent, brittle, used for windows and bottles. › Brick: Strong, heavy, used for building walls and structures. › Rock: Hard, natural, used for construction and decoration. › Paper and Cardboard: Lightweight, easy to cut and fold, used for writing, packaging, and crafts. › Explore how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by applying forces such as squashing, bending, twisting, and stretching. Understand that some materials are more flexible and can be easily changed, while others are rigid and resist change. › Conduct simple experiments to observe how different materials respond to forces: › Squashing: Pressing down on an object to make it flat or compact (e.g., squashing a cardboard box). › Bending: Bending an object to change its shape (e.g., bending a plastic ruler). › Twisting: Rotating an object to change its shape (e.g., twisting a metal wire). › Stretching: Pulling an object to make it longer or thinner (e.g., stretching a rubber band). › Compare results to determine which materials are most suitable for particular uses based on their properties.		Material Suitability Object Properties Suitable Unsuitable	› Name and locate the five oceans on a world map: the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Arctic Ocean. Understand their positions relative to the continents. › Name and locate the seas surrounding the UK: the North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel, and the Celtic Sea. Understand their positions relative to the UK and how they connect to the oceans. › Autumn Peltier, an Indigenous Canadian water rights advocate. Understand her role in promoting the importance of clean water and protecting water sources for future generations. › Learn to identify and describe key human and physical geographical features: › Beach: A sandy or pebbly shore by the sea or a lake. › Cliff: A steep face of rock and earth. › Coast: The area where the land meets the sea. › River: A large, flowing body of water that usually empties into a sea or ocean. › Port: A town or city with a harbour where ships load or unload. › Harbour: A sheltered place along the coast where boats can be safely anchored. › Understand the significance of these features in geography and how they impact human activity and the natural environment. Recognise how these terms are used in context to describe locations and landscapes.		Ocean Sea River Beach Cliff Coast Port Harbour Area Environment	› Learn how to draw with wax crayons and apply watercolour paint to create a resist effect, where the wax repels the paint. › Understand and use the concepts of foreground (closest objects), middle ground (mid-distance objects), and background (farthest objects) to create depth in the scene. › Use appropriate colours for the sky, rain, and rainbow. › Use different shades and tones of watercolour to create depth, with lighter colours in the background and darker colours in the foreground		Resist Foreground Middle ground Background Area Layer
Computing			Design & Technology					
Y1 Creating Media Digital Painting			Cooking & Nutrition Prepare savoury dish Baked Potato Wedges					
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Vocabulary			
› Learn to use basic digital painting tools such as brush, eraser, fill, and shapes in a simple painting program. Understand how to select and change colours. › Practice creating shapes and lines using the digital tools. Understand how to use these shapes to build pictures, such as drawing simple objects or scenes. › Learn the concept of layers in digital painting (if the software supports it). Understand how layers can help organise different parts of a drawing, such as background and foreground elements. › Understand how to save digital paintings and open them later for further work. Learn the importance of saving work frequently to prevent loss. › Explore combining different colours and textures using digital tools to create more detailed and interesting artwork. Experiment with different brush sizes and effects.		Digital Technique Create	› Know how to safely use a knife to cut ingredients. Understand the importance of holding the knife properly and using a stable cutting board to prevent accidents. › Know basic chopping techniques such as slicing, dicing, and chopping. Learn to make even cuts to ensure that ingredients cook evenly and the dish looks appealing.		Prepare Bake Slice			

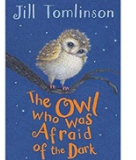
Year 1&2 – 2025-2026 – Autumn 1

Year 1&2 – 2025-2026 – Autumn 1							
Transport	Length:	7 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents	
	Events:	TBC		• Sentence Basics	Tram to Lakeside Arts Park	Open Classrooms	
Geography			History		Art		
Fieldwork Use aerial photography to help devise a simple map using a basic key	Human Features Public Transport		Changes within Living Memory Change in national life: Transport over the last 100 years		Drawing & Colouring Explore basic shapes and lines Practice drawing from imagination and memory Begin to understand and use simple observational drawings of forms of transport Develop colouring technique		
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge	
› Know that aerial photographs are pictures taken from above, such as from an airplane or satellite. They help us see how places look from the sky. › Know how to use aerial photographs to draw a simple map. Include important features you see in the photo and use a basic key to explain symbols on your map (e.g. a square for a building, a line for a road). › Know that a key is used on a map to show what the symbols mean. For example, a bus symbol can show where the bus stops are. › Know that public transport includes buses, trains, trams, and other vehicles that take many people from one place to another. Public transport helps people move around cities and towns.		Map Key Symbols Transport Arial	› Know that in the early 1900s, people mainly used horses, bicycles, and steam trains for transport. Cars were rare and mostly for the wealthy. › Know that by the mid-1900s, more people began to use cars and buses. Trains became faster with diesel and electric engines, and air travel started to become more common. › Know that in the late 1900s, cars became the most common form of transport. Motorways were built, and air travel became affordable for many people. Public transport systems, like the London Underground, expanded. › Know that in the 2000s, transport technology advanced with electric cars, high-speed trains, and more frequent air travel. Bicycles and walking became popular again for health and environmental reasons. › Know that today, people are looking at new ways to travel that are better for the environment, like electric buses, self-driving cars, and improved public transport systems.		Past Present Change Develop Developments Transport Career Link Air Traffic Controller <small>Air traffic controllers help planes take off and land safely by guiding them from the control tower.</small>	› Know how to draw basic shapes (circles, squares, triangles) and lines (straight, curved, zigzag). These are the building blocks for creating more complex drawings. › Know how to practice drawing pictures from your imagination and memory. This helps you to create unique and personal artworks. › Know how to look carefully at different forms of transport (like cars, buses, bicycles) and draw them. Focus on simple details and shapes to create accurate observational drawings. › Know how to use simple colouring techniques like staying within the lines, colouring in one direction and using different pressures to create light and dark areas.	
Computing							
Use technology safely and respectfully <small>Staying Safe Online</small>							
Knowledge		Vocabulary					
› Know not to share your full name, address, phone number, or school name online. Only share this information with people you know in real life. › Know to ask a trusted adult before using new websites or apps. Stick to websites and apps that are meant for children and have safety features. › Know to tell a trusted adult if something online makes you feel uncomfortable, scared, or confused. It's important to ask for help if you see something that doesn't seem right. › Know that it's important to balance screen time with other activities. Spending too much time online can be unhealthy, so remember to take breaks and play outside, read, or do other fun things offline.		Technology Respectful Safety Report Online Offline					

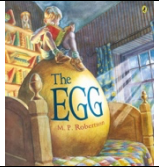
Year 1&2 – 2025-2026 – Autumn 2

Incredible Inventions	Length:	7 Weeks		Writing Units		Enrichment	Parents
	Events:	TBC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rosie Revere, Engineer • Lost at the Toy Museum • Instructions for Food Invention 	Light Night Toy Making Workshop	Christmas Production	
Science			History			Art	
Y1 Everyday Materials <small>Patricia Bath</small>			Changes within Living Memory <small>Change in national life: Inventions & Technology William Caxton, Tim Berners-Lee How toys have changed</small>			Drawing & Painting <small>Observational drawings of inventions – camera, game boy, radio, smart phone, rotary telephone Photocopied onto drawing paper and then painted – focus on brush control and staying within lines.</small>	
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that objects are things we can see and touch, like a chair or a spoon. Know that materials are what objects are made of, such as wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. › Know how to identify and name common everyday materials. For example, recognise that a table can be made of wood, a bottle can be made of plastic, and a window can be made of glass. › Know that materials have different physical properties. For example, wood is hard and sturdy, plastic is flexible, glass is transparent, metal is strong and shiny and rock is hard and rough. › Know how to compare and group materials based on their physical properties. For example, group together materials that are hard, flexible, transparent or waterproof. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Object Physical Properties Use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that William Caxton introduced the printing press to England in the 15th century. This invention allowed books to be printed more easily and quickly, making them more available to people. › Know that Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. This invention made it possible for people to access and share information easily over the internet, changing how we communicate and learn. › Know that inventions and technology have significantly changed our lives over the past 100 years. Examples include the development of computers, mobile phones, and household appliances like washing machines and microwaves. › Know that toys have changed over time. In the past, toys were often handmade from wood or fabric, while modern toys are often made from plastic and can include electronic components. Popular toys have also changed, reflecting new trends and technologies. › Know that these inventions and technological advancements have made daily life easier, more convenient, and more connected. They have changed how we work, play, and communicate with each other. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invention Innovation Inventor Change Develop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know how to carefully observe objects. Focus on capturing the shapes, lines, and details accurately in your drawings. Consider how large or small elements should be. › Know how to use a paintbrush with control. Practice dipping the brush in paint, removing excess paint, and applying it smoothly to the paper. Focus on staying within the lines of your drawing to create neat and precise artwork. › Know how to use even strokes to fill in the different sections of your drawing, paying attention to the original details. 	
					Career Link		
					Robotics Technician <small>Robotics technicians build and fix robots, making machines that can help people with different tasks.</small>		
Computing			Design & Technology				
Y1&Y2 Computing Systems and Networks <small>IT Around Us</small>			Design, Make & Evaluate <small>New Playground Equipment Made from cardboard, straws etc</small>				
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Vocabulary		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that information technology (IT) is all around us in everyday life. Examples include computers, tablets, smartphones, and smart TVs. IT is used at home, in schools, and in many workplaces. › Know some of the different ways we use IT, such as for communication (emails, video calls), entertainment (games, videos), education (online learning, research), and everyday tasks (shopping online, using maps). › Know the basic parts of a computer system, including the monitor (screen), keyboard, mouse, and system unit (computer box). Each part has a specific function that helps us interact with the computer. › Know that computers and other devices can be connected to networks, like the internet. This allows them to share information and resources, such as printers and files. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computing System Network Software Communicate Communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know how to create a simple design for new playground equipment. Think about the shapes and features that make the equipment fun and safe, such as slides, swings, and climbing frames. › Know that materials like cardboard, straws, and tape can be used to build models of playground equipment. Understand the properties of these materials and how they can be cut, shaped, and joined together. › Know how to follow your design to construct a model of the playground equipment. Use scissors to cut the materials, tape or glue to join pieces together, and straws for support structures. › Know how to evaluate your finished model by checking if it matches your design and if it is stable and sturdy. Think about what works well and what could be improved. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design Evaluate Construct 		

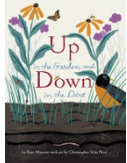
Year 1&2 – 2025-2026 – Spring 1

Animals	Length:	6 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents		
	Events:	TBC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the Storm The Owl Who was Afraid of the Dark Woodland Animals Non Fiction 	Stonebridge City Farm	Parents' Evening		
Science			Geography		Art			
Y1 Animals Including Humans			Place Knowledge <small>Physical geography of small area of UK vs non-European country Nottingham compared to Africa</small>		Drawing <small>Introduction to perspective and layering – foreground, middle ground, background animal in a habitat</small>	Painting <small>Experiment with creating different textures with paint – fine brush control. Animal Print.</small>		
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Knowledge			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know the names of a variety of common animals, including fish (e.g. goldfish), amphibians (e.g. frogs), reptiles (e.g. snakes), birds (e.g. robins), and mammals (e.g. cats). Recognise these animals and understand the basic characteristics of each group. › Know that animals can be classified by their diets: carnivores eat meat (e.g. lions), herbivores eat plants (e.g. rabbits), and omnivores eat both plants and meat (e.g. bears). › Know how to describe and compare the structures of different animals, such as the scales of fish, the moist skin of amphibians, the dry skin of reptiles, the feathers of birds, and the fur of mammals. Understand how these structures help the animals live in their environments. › Know the names and locations of basic parts of the human body, such as the head, arms, legs, hands and feet. Be able to draw and label these parts. Know which parts of the body are associated with each sense: eyes (sight), ears (hearing), nose (smell), tongue (taste) and skin (touch). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals Fish Amphibians Reptiles Birds Mammals Sense Needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that Nottingham is a city in the UK with features such as hills, rivers (like the River Trent), and parks (such as Wollaton Park). It has a temperate climate with four distinct seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. › Know that Africa has diverse physical features, depending on the region. For example, in East Africa, you might find savannas (grasslands with scattered trees), mountains (like Mount Kilimanjaro), and lakes (such as Lake Victoria). The climate can vary from hot and dry in deserts (like the Sahara) to warm and wet in rainforests (like the Congo Basin). › Know that Nottingham has a temperate climate with mild summers and cool winters, while many regions in Africa have hotter climates. Some parts of Africa may have dry seasons and wet seasons instead of four distinct seasons. › Know that the landscape and wildlife in Nottingham include urban parks and gardens with animals such as birds, squirrels, and foxes. In contrast, African regions may have savannas with animals like elephants, lions, and zebras, or rainforests with animals like gorillas, chimpanzees, and exotic birds. › Know that both Nottingham and regions in Africa have natural resources. Nottingham has resources like coal (historically important) and fertile soil for agriculture. African regions may have resources like minerals (gold, diamonds), oil, and rich biodiversity in their ecosystems. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Geography Habitat Climate Compare Comparison Similar Different 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that perspective in drawing helps to create the illusion of depth. › Understand the basic concept of foreground (closest to the viewer), middle ground (in between), and background (farthest from the viewer). › Know how to draw an animal in its habitat by layering different elements. Start with the background (e.g. sky, mountains), then add the middle ground (e.g. trees, bushes), and finally the foreground (e.g. the animal, grass). › Know how to experiment with different textures using paint. Use techniques such as stippling, dry brushing, and blending to create textures that resemble fur, feathers, scales, and other natural surfaces. › Know how to use a fine brush with control to paint details. Practice making small, precise strokes to add details to your animal and its habitat, staying within the lines and adding texture where needed. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perspective Layer Layering Texture
Computing								
Y2 Programming <small>Scratch Jr</small>								
Knowledge		Vocabulary						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that Scratch Jr is a simple, visual programming language designed for young children. It uses blocks to create programs that make characters move, jump, dance, and sing. › Know how to choose and create characters (sprites) and backgrounds in Scratch Jr. Understand how to customise characters by adding features or changing colours. › Know how to use different types of blocks to create programs. These include motion blocks to move characters, looks blocks to change how characters appear, sound blocks to add sounds, and control blocks to start or stop actions. › Know how to sequence blocks in the correct order to create a working program. Understand the concept of events, such as starting a program when a flag is clicked or when characters are tapped. › Know that debugging is the process of finding and fixing mistakes in a program. Understand how to test programs and make changes if the characters do not behave as expected. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction Sequence Algorithm Debug 						

Year 1&2 – 2025-2026 – Spring 2

Castles & Kingdoms	Length:	5 Weeks		Writing Units		Enrichment	Parents			
	Events:	TBC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Egg • Cinderboy • Facts/Description of a Dragon - Faction 	Nottingham Castle	Church Visit - Easter				
Geography			History			Art				
Locational Knowledge Name locate & identify the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom		Geographical Skills Identify the United Kingdom and its countries		Lives of Significant Individuals Queen Victoria vs King Charles III Monarchy		Events Beyond Living Memory Victorian Empire & London		Printing Design & Produce Prints Repeating Patterns Linked to William Morris		
Knowledge		Vocabulary		Knowledge		Knowledge		Vocabulary		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that the United Kingdom (UK) is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. › Each country has its own distinct culture and traditions. › Know the capital cities of the four countries in the UK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ England: London ○ Scotland: Edinburgh ○ Wales: Cardiff ○ Northern Ireland: Belfast › Know how to identify the United Kingdom on a map. Recognise its shape and location in relation to other countries in Europe. › Know how to locate each of the four countries within the UK on a map. Be able to point out England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. › Know how to use basic map skills to identify symbols and understand what they represent. › Recognise the symbols for capital cities and how they are marked on maps. 		United Kingdom England Scotland Wales Northern Ireland City Capital City		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that Queen Victoria was the queen of the United Kingdom from 1837 to 1901. Her reign is known as the Victorian era, a time of great change and expansion in Britain. › Know that King Charles III is the current king of the United Kingdom. He became king in 2022 following the death of his mother, Queen Elizabeth II. His reign represents the modern British monarchy. › Know that a monarchy is a form of government where a king or queen is the head of state. The British monarchy has a long history and continues to play a symbolic role in the UK. › Know that during Queen Victoria's reign, the British Empire expanded to become the largest empire in history. It included many countries around the world, bringing wealth and power to Britain, but also causing significant impact on the colonised countries. › Know that London was a major city during the Victorian era, experiencing rapid growth and industrialisation. Important events and advancements took place, including the construction of iconic landmarks like the Houses of Parliament and the introduction of the London Underground 		Monarchy Queen King Empire Rule Kingdom Reign		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that William Morris was a famous artist and designer from the 19th century. He is best known for his detailed and beautiful repeating patterns, often inspired by nature, such as flowers, leaves, and vines. › Know how to design a simple print by drawing a pattern or picture on paper. Focus on creating clear and bold shapes that can be easily repeated. › Know how to create a repeating pattern by using your design. Understand that a repeating pattern is made by printing the same design multiple times in a sequence, making sure the prints fit together like pieces of a puzzle. › Know how to use basic printing techniques. This includes carving your design into a printing block (like a potato or foam), applying paint or ink, and pressing it onto paper to transfer the design. › Know how to produce prints by repeating your design multiple times on a piece of paper. Practice applying an even amount of paint or ink each time and pressing firmly to create clear and consistent prints. 		Print Pattern Repeat
Knowledge		Vocabulary		Career Link						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know how to design a personalised bookmark by choosing the shape and size of the plaque. Plan where to place your initials and decide on a simple pattern or decoration to add around them. › Know which materials to use for making the bookmark. Common materials might include felt, fabric, cardboard, or wood. Understand that felt or fabric can be easily sewn, while cardboard or wood might be decorated with paint or markers. › Know basic sewing techniques, such as threading a needle, tying a knot, and making simple stitches like the running stitch. Practice sewing on a piece of scrap fabric before working on your bookmark. › Know how to create a simple pattern using sewing. This could include stitching around the edges of the fabric, adding a border, or creating small shapes like stars or hearts. Keep the pattern simple and easy to follow. › Know how to assemble the bookmark by adding your initials and the sewn pattern. Ensure the initials are clearly visible and the stitches are neat and secure. 		Sew Needle Thread Technique		Archivist <small>Archivists look after old documents and records, keeping history safe so people can learn about it in the future.</small>						
Design & Technology										
Design & Make Personalised Bookmark – Initials and border Simple pattern using sewing										

Year 1&2 – 2025-2026 – Summer 1

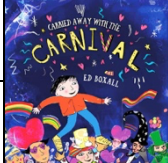
Seed to Plate	Length:	6 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents
	Events:	TBC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oliver's Vegetables • Instructions – Planting a Bean • Up in the Garden Down in the Dirt 	Brooke Farm – Fruit Picking	

Science		Geography		Computing	
Y1 Plants	Y2 Plants <small>Charlotte Amah & Wangari Maathai</small>	Physical & Human Features <small>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: Soil, valley, vegetation, season, factory & farm</small>		Y2 Data & Information <small>Pictograms</small>	

Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know the names of a variety of common wild and garden plants. Examples include daisies, dandelions, roses, tulips, and sunflowers. Recognise these plants by their appearance. › Know that deciduous trees lose their leaves in autumn, such as oak and maple trees. Evergreen trees keep their leaves all year round, such as pine and holly trees. Recognise these types of trees by their leaves and overall appearance. › Know the basic parts of a flowering plant, including roots, stem, leaves, and flowers. Understand that trees have similar structures, with roots, trunk, branches, and leaves. › Know that seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. Observe and describe the stages of growth from seed or bulb to mature plant, including germination, sprouting, and flowering. › Know that plants need water, light, and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Describe how these factors affect plant growth and health. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant Seed Grow / Growth Structure Root Stem Leaf / Leaves Flower Function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that soil is the top layer of the Earth's surface where plants grow. It is made up of tiny pieces of rock, minerals, and organic material. Soil provides nutrients and support for plants. › Know that a valley is a low area of land between hills or mountains, often with a river running through it. Valleys are formed by erosion from rivers or glaciers over long periods. › Know that vegetation refers to all the plants and trees in an area. Different types of vegetation can include forests, grasslands and gardens. › Know that a season is a time of year characterised by specific weather patterns and daylight hours. The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Each season affects the environment in different ways. › Know that a factory is a building where goods are manufactured or assembled, typically using machinery. Factories are human-made structures and are important for producing various products. › Know that a farm is an area of land used to grow crops and raise animals for food and other products. Farms can have fields, barns, and other structures needed for farming activities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Vegetation Season Farm Valley Agriculture Physical Feature Human Feature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that a pictogram is a type of chart that uses pictures or symbols to represent data. Each picture or symbol represents a certain number of items. › Know how to collect simple data by counting objects or gathering information on a specific topic. For example, counting the number of different types of fruit in a fruit bowl or the number of different animals seen during a nature walk. › Know how to create a pictogram by using computer software to represent the collected data. Each picture or symbol should be consistent in size and represent the same quantity. › Know how to read and interpret a pictogram. Understand what the pictures or symbols represent and be able to answer simple questions about the data shown in the pictogram. › Know how to use pictograms to present information clearly and simply. Understand that pictograms are a visual way to display data, making it easy to compare different categories and see patterns. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pictogram Data Collect Interpret Conclude

Design & Technology	
<p>Cooking & Nutrition Prepare savoury dish</p> <p>Vegetable Omelette</p> <p>Understand where food comes from</p>	
Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know how to safely use a knife to cut ingredients. Understand the importance of holding the knife properly and using a stable cutting board to prevent accidents. › Know basic chopping techniques such as slicing, dicing, and chopping. Learn to make even cuts to ensure that ingredients cook evenly and the dish looks appealing. › Know that food comes from plants and animals. For example, fruits and vegetables grow on plants, while meat and dairy products come from animals. › Know that many foods are grown on farms. Farmers plant seeds, care for the crops, and harvest them when they are ready. Animals on farms provide products such as milk, eggs, and meat. › Know that some food comes from the sea, lakes, and rivers. Fish and seafood are caught by fishermen and are important sources of food for many people. › Know that food often goes through a process before it reaches our plates. This can include washing, packaging, and sometimes cooking or preserving. Factories can also turn raw ingredients into products like bread, cheese, and yogurt. › Know that we buy food from shops and markets. These places get their food from farms, factories, and fishing. It is important to understand that food travels from the farm to our plates, sometimes coming from other parts of the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare Seasonality Produce Ripe / Ripen
	Career Link
	<p>Nutritionist <small>Nutritionists help people learn about healthy eating, showing how different foods help our bodies stay strong and healthy.</small></p>

Year 1&2 – 2025-2026 – Summer 2

Celebrations Around the World	Length: 8 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents
	Events: TBC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carried Away with the Carnival Party Planning – Invite, Instructions, Thank You, Recount Let's Celebrate 		Sports Day

Geography	Art	Computing
Place Knowledge <small>Contrast UK with a non-European country</small>	Sculpture & Collage <small>Design Festival Mask Construct and decorate festival mask from cardboard and other decorative materials Taking inspiration from Mardi Gras masks</small>	Y2 Creating Media <small>Digital Photography</small>

Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that the UK is an island nation in Europe with a temperate climate, experiencing mild summers and cool winters. Contrast this with the Caribbean, which consists of many islands in the Caribbean Sea and has a tropical climate with warm temperatures year-round and distinct wet and dry seasons. › Know that the UK has features such as rolling hills, rivers (like the Thames), and coastal cliffs. In contrast, the Caribbean is known for its sandy beaches, coral reefs, and volcanic mountains. › Know that the UK has cities like London, which has many historical buildings, museums, and modern infrastructure. In contrast, the Caribbean has cities like Kingston in Jamaica, which is known for its vibrant culture, music, and coastal lifestyle. › Know that the UK has common wildlife such as foxes, deer, and various birds. In contrast, the Caribbean is home to unique wildlife, including tropical birds, marine life like sea turtles and colourful fish, and rainforest animals. › Know that the UK has a rich cultural heritage with traditions such as afternoon tea, historical celebrations, and festivals. In contrast, the Caribbean is known for its lively music (such as reggae and calypso), colourful festivals (like Carnival), and culinary traditions featuring dishes like jerk chicken and tropical fruits. 	Culture Compare Contrast Similar Different Festival Celebrate Celebration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know how to design a festival mask by drawing a simple plan. Think about the shape, size, and features of the mask, such as eyes, nose, and mouth. Consider the colours and patterns you want to use. › Know that masks can be made from cardboard and other decorative materials like feathers, glitter, sequins, and coloured paper. Understand that these materials can be cut, shaped, and attached to create your mask. › Know how to cut out the shape of the mask from cardboard and add features like eye holes and a nose. Use glue, tape, or staples to attach additional pieces and reinforce the structure. › Know how to decorate the mask by adding colours, patterns, and textures. Use paint, markers, or coloured paper to create bold designs. Attach decorative elements like feathers, sequins, and glitter to make the mask vibrant and festive. › Know that Mardi Gras is a festival celebrated with elaborate masks and costumes. Take inspiration from the bright colours, intricate designs, and festive elements of Mardi Gras masks. 	Design Decorate Material Technique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know how to use a digital camera or tablet to take photographs. This includes turning the device on, focusing on the subject, and pressing the button to capture an image. › Know basic photography techniques, such as framing the subject in the centre, holding the camera steady, and using natural light to improve the quality of the photos. › Know how to take photographs from different angles and perspectives. For example, try taking photos from above, below, and at eye level to see how it changes the image. › Know how to review the photos you have taken on the camera or tablet. Select the best images based on focus, composition, and lighting. › Know the basics of editing photos using simple software or apps. This can include cropping, adjusting brightness and contrast, and applying filters to enhance the images. 	Photography Digital Frame Edit Crop Frame Capture Shot

Design & Technology	Music
Cooking & Nutrition <small>Prepare savoury dish Cheesy Vegetable Muffins</small>	Create & Combine Sounds <small>Inspired by Carnival</small>

Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know how to safely use a knife to cut ingredients. Understand the importance of holding the knife properly and using a stable cutting board to prevent accidents. › Know basic chopping techniques such as slicing, dicing, and chopping. Learn to make even cuts to ensure that ingredients cook evenly and the dish looks appealing. 	Nutrition Prepare Mix Combine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Know that Carnival music is lively and vibrant, often featuring rhythmic drumming, brass instruments, and colourful melodies. Examples include samba from Brazil and calypso from the Caribbean. › Know how to create simple rhythms using percussion instruments like drums, tambourines, and maracas. Practice clapping and playing different rhythms to mimic the energetic beats of Carnival music. › Know how to combine different instruments to create a fuller sound. Experiment with layering rhythms and melodies using percussion, wind, and string instruments to replicate the rich textures of Carnival music. › Know how to improvise and express yourself through music. Encourage creativity by allowing children to make up their own melodies and rhythms, inspired by the festive and spontaneous nature of Carnival. › Know the importance of performing music together. Practice playing in a group, listening to each other, and keeping in time to create a cohesive Carnival-inspired piece. Celebrate the music by performing for an audience or recording the performance. 	Instrument Rhythm Tempo Career Link Event Coordinator <small>Event coordinators plan and organize fun events and celebrations, making sure everything runs smoothly and everyone has a great time.</small>