

National Curriculum 2014 Planning Document

Statutory Requirements Year 1

This document contains all of the statutory requirements of the National Curriculum (2014) broken down by subject. Please note this document should also be read in conjunction with the English and Maths appendices.

The document is to support the long, medium and short term planning processes to ensure both full coverage and progression. In the non-core subjects it is important that Key Stage teams plan for progression as this is not prescribed within the curriculum document. This document will form the start of the planning process and can be used as a monitoring tool to ensure all elements of the core areas are covered within the National Curriculum Year Group.

		ENGLISH			
Spoken Word Word Readin	Comprehension	Writing – transcription	Writing – Handwriting	Writing – Composition	Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation
Pupils should be taught to: Ilisten and respond appropriatel y to adults and their peers ask relevant questions to extend their understandi ng and knowledge use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions give well-structured descriptions Pupils should be taught to: apply phone knowledge and skills a the route to decode words their code words respond speedily with ecorrect sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes occurately blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been	vocabulary and understanding by: Ilistening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non- fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their	Spelling (see English Appendix 1) Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to: sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place form capital letters form digits 0-9 understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are	Pupils should be taught to: write sentences by: saying out loud what they are going to write about composing a sentence orally before writing it sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.	Pupils should be taught to: develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: leaving spaces between words leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using and beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun i' learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix

	excualiation)					
	explanation	taught	and poems, and to	marker for nouns and the	formed in similar	2 in discussing their writing.
	and	read	recite some by			their writing.
	arratives	common	heart	third person	ways) and	
	or different	exception	discussing word	singular marker	to practise	
	ourposes,	words, noting	meanings, linking	for verbs	these.	
	ncluding	unusual	new meanings to	using the prefix		
	or	corresponde	those already	un–		
1	expressing	nces	known	■ using –ing, –ed,		
fe	eelings	between	dd. b. alle de a la cala	er and est		
m	naintain	spelling and	 understand both the books 	where no		
	attention	sound and	they can already read	change is		
	ind	where these	accurately and fluently and	needed in the		
	articipate	occur in the	those they listen to by:	spelling of root		
1	actively in	word	drawing on what	words [for		
	collaborativ	Word	they already know	example,		
e		read words	or on background	helping, helped,		
	onversatio	containing	information and	helper, eating,		
		taught GPCs	vocabulary	quicker,		
	s, staying	and -s, -es,	provided by the	quicker, quickest]		
	on topic	-ing, -ed, -	teacher	quickestj		
	ind	er and -est	checking that the	 apply simple spelling 		
	nitiating	endings	text makes sense	rules and guidance, as		
	ınd		to them as they	listed in English		
	esponding	 read other 	read and correcting	Appendix 1		
to		words of	inaccurate reading			
C	comments	more than	•	 write from memory 		
l∎ u	ise spoken	one syllable	discussing the	simple sentences		
	anguage to	that contain	significance of the	dictated by the teacher		
	levelop	taught GPCs	title and events	that include words using		
	ınderstandi	 read words 	making inferences	the GPCs and common		
	g through	with	on the basis of	exception words taught		
	peculating,	contractions	what is being said	so far.		
	ypothesisi	[for example,	and done			
	ig,	l'm, l'll, we'll],	predicting what			
	magining	and	might happen on			
	ind	understand	the basis of what			
	exploring	that the	has been read so			
	deas					
"	ucas	apostrophe	far			
• s	peak	represents	 participate in discussion 			
а	udibly and	the omitted	about what is read to them,			

fl	luently with		letter(s)		taking turns and listening to		
	an				what others say		
	ncreasing	•	read aloud		-		
	command		accurately	•	explain clearly their		
	of Standard		books that		understanding of what is		
			are		read to them.		
	English		consistent				
• p	participate		with their				
	n		developing				
	discussions		phonic				
	313043310113		knowledge				
,	vacantatia		and that do				
-	oresentatio						
	ns,		not require				
	performanc		them to use				
	es, role		other				
	olay,		strategies to				
	mprovisatio		work out				
n	ns and		words				
d	debates	_					
		•	re-read these				
	gain,		books to				
	maintain		build up their				
	and monitor		fluency and				
	he interest		confidence in				
	of the		word reading.				
li	istener(s)						
	and the second						
	consider						
	and						
	evaluate						
	different						
	viewpoints,						
	attending to						
	and						
b	ouilding on						
	he						
	contribution						
	of others						
• s	select and						
u	ıse						
a	appropriate						

registers for effective			
communica tion.			

			Maths			
Number – Number and Place Value	Number – Addition and subtraction	Number – Multiplication and division	Number – fractions	Measurement	Geometry – Properties of shape	Geometry – Position and direction
Pupils should be taught to: count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens	Pupils should be taught to: read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20	Pupils should be taught to: solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.	Pupils should be taught to: recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity.	Pupils should be taught to: compare, describe and solve practical problems for: lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half] mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than] capacity and volume [for	Pupils should be taught to: recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] 3-D shapes [for	Pupils should be taught to: describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns.
 given a number, identify one more and one less identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and 	 add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial 			example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter] time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later] measure and begin to record the following: lengths and heights	example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres].	

use the language	representations,	mass/weight
of: equal to, more	and missing	capacity and
than, less than	number problems	volume
(fewer), most,	such as 7 =	
least	-9.	• time (hours,
	– 9.	minutes, seconds)
 read and write 		recognise and know the
numbers from 1 to		value of different
20 in numerals		denominations of coins and
and words.		notes
		listes
		sequence events in
		chronological order using
		language [for example,
		before and after, next, first,
		today, yesterday, tomorrow,
		morning, afternoon and
		evening]
		 recognise and use language
		relating to dates, including
		days of the week, weeks,
		months and years
		tell the time to the hour and
		half past the hour and draw
		the hands on a clock face to
		show these times.

		Science		
Working Scientifically	Plants	Animals inc Humans	Everyday materials	Seasonal Changes
During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content: - asking simple questions and recognising that they can be	Pupils should be taught to: identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of	Pupils should be taught to: Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals Identify and name a variety of common animals that are	Pupils should be taught to: distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal,	Pupils should be taught to: observe changes across the four seasons observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.

	answered in different ways	common flowering plants,	carniv	ores, herbivores and		water, and rock	
	observing closely, using simple	including trees.	omniv	ores	-	describe the simple physical	
	equipment		 descri 	be and compare the		properties of a variety of	
•	performing simple tests			ure of a variety of on animals (fish,		everyday materials	
•	identifying and classifying			bians, reptiles, birds and nals, including pets)	•	compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on	
	using their observations and		mamm	iais, including pets)		the basis of their simple	
	ideas to suggest answers to			y, name, draw and label		physical properties.	
	questions			sic parts of the human			
•	gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.		-	and say which part of the s associated with each			

			Non-Core Subjects			
Art & Design	Computing	Design &	Geography	History	Music	PE
Pupils should be taught: to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.	Pupils should be taught to: understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions create and debug simple programs use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content recognise common uses of information technology beyond school use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go	Technology Through a variety of creative and practical activities, pupils should be taught the knowledge, understanding and skills needed to engage in an iterative process of designing and making. They should work in a range of relevant contexts [for example, the home and school, gardens and playgrounds, the local community, industry and the wider environment]. When designing and making, pupils should be taught to: 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, mockups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology	Pupils should be taught to: Locational knowledge name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas Place knowledge understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country Human and physical geography identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot	Pupils should be taught about: changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries] the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria.	Pupils should be taught to: use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes play tuned and untuned instruments musically listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music.	Pupils should be taught to: master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending perform dances using simple movement patterns.

for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.	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,	world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil,	Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell] significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.
other online	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	geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain,	Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell] significant historical events, people and places in their own
	 explore and evaluate a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria Technical knowledge build structures, exploring how they 	key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	
	exploring now they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and	Geographical skills and fieldwork use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as	

axles]], in their the countries,
produ	ucts. continents and
	oceans studied at
Cooking & N	Nutrition this key stage
	ld be taught to:
	use simple compass
Key stage	directions (North,
	he basic South, East and
	iples of a West) and locational
	hy and varied and directional
	o prepare language [for
dishe	
■ under	far; left and right], to
	comes from
1000 0	or realures and
	routes on a map
	 use aerial
	photographs and
	plan perspectives to
	recognise landmarks
	and basic human
	and physical
	features; devise a
	simple map; and use
	and construct basic
	symbols in a key
	 use simple fieldwork
	and observational
	skills to study the
	geography of their
	school and its
	grounds and the key
	human and physical
	features of its
	surrounding
	environment.