

Subject	What will be learning about?	How can families support at home?
English	In writing this year, we will be following the Literacy Tree scheme, using a range of texts to explore different writing styles. Our first text is <i>Naughty Bus</i> by Jan and Jerry Oke. The children will share what they know about buses orally and in writing sharing what they know about buses and engaging with the story through sequencing, retelling, and writing. They'll advise Naughty Bus on better behaviour, then plan and write their own versions using the local environment for inspiration. The unit ends with children presenting their stories aloud to an audience. We will then be reading <i>I Want My Hat Back</i> by Jon Klassen. In this three-week unit, children explore this story through drama, dialogue, and creative writing. They role-play characters, write a rap, and respond to letters from Rabbit. Activities include hot-seating, writing a packing list, and planning a sequel, <i>I Want My Friend Back</i>. The unit also supports learning about forest habitats and friendships, helping children explore emotions like jealousy, anger, and saying sorry. After half term, we will be reading <i>Sidney, Stella and the Moon</i> by Emma Yarlett. After receiving a letter from the characters, they'll research moon facts to create informative fact files. These will be shared with Sidney and Stella, along with a class-written letter. The unit encourages creativity, research, and writing, with opportunities for illustration and presentation. Our final text this term is <i>Send for a Superhero</i> by Michael Rosen. The children will create their own superheroes to save the school from imaginary baddies, writing letters and emails for help, designing wanted posters, and crafting character descriptions. The unit ends with children writing their own superhero story, combining creativity, literacy, and fun problem-solving.	Read Together Daily • Share a variety of texts: stories, poems, comics, recipes, signs, and instructions. • Take turns reading aloud and discussing what's happening. • Ask open-ended questions like "Why do you think that happened?" or "What might happen next?" • Hear them read every day 2. Build Vocabulary Through Conversation • Use rich and varied language in everyday talk. • Introduce new words naturally and explain their meanings. • Play word games like "I Spy," "20 Questions," or "Word Association." 3. Encourage Writing for Real Purposes • Write shopping lists, birthday cards, or thank-you notes together. • Keep a simple diary or scrapbook of family events. • Send a postcard to the school from a holiday location or day trip • Create stories, comics, or poems—let creativity lead! 4. Make Spelling and Grammar Fun • Use apps or games like Spelling Shed, Wordsearches, or Scrabble Junior. • Practice tricky words in short, regular bursts. • Clap out syllables or use mnemonics to remember spellings. 5. Support Phonics and Early Reading • Use phonics games and flashcards to reinforce school learning. • Attend the parent workshop at school: teaching phonics • Encourage sounding out unfamiliar words. • Celebrate progress, no matter how small. 6. Model a Love of Reading and Writing • Let children see you reading books, newspapers, or writing notes. • Visit the library together and let them choose books. • Talk about your favourite books or authors. 7. Support Homework: • Your child will bring home a book from school and soon be issued with a Page Ticker online reading record (further information to be issued). Please ensure they bring the book to school each day.
Maths	This Autumn term we will be focusing on three core elements of the maths curriculum: place value, addition and subtraction and geometry (shape).	1. Build a Positive Attitude Towards Maths • Encourage a growth mindset: Praise effort, not just results.

	1) Place value Children will develop a strong understanding of numbers within 10. We will practice a range of skills such as finding one more and one less than a number, counting on, comparing and representing numbers and recognising and writing numerals as words. 2) Addition and subtraction We will continue working within a familiar number range (within 10) as we explore a range of mathematical concepts such as fact families, part whole models, number bonds and number sentences. 3) Geometry – Shape In this unit we will expand on the children’s prior knowledge of shape from Reception. We will focus on recognising, sorting and describing a range of 2D and 3D shapes. Throughout the year children will be encouraged and supported to correctly use resources such as number lines, tens frames, counters and cubes to aid their understanding of new learning.	• Avoid saying things like “I’m not good at maths” — it can influence children’s attitudes. • Celebrate small wins to build confidence. 2. Make Maths Part of Everyday Life • Cooking: Use recipes to explore measurements and fractions. • Shopping: Practice addition, subtraction, and estimating costs. • Time: Talk about clocks, calendars, and routines. • Games: Play board games or card games that involve counting, strategy, or logic (e.g. Uno, Monopoly, Sudoku). 3. Support Homework Without Doing It • Create a quiet, distraction-free space for maths homework. • Ask open-ended questions like: • “How did you work that out?” • “Can you explain your thinking?” • Encourage them to show their working and talk through problems. 4. Use Technology Wisely • Explore maths apps and websites like: • Times Tables Rock Stars • BBC Bitesize • Set screen time limits and use tech as a complement, not a replacement. 5. Stay Connected with the School • Attend parent-teacher meetings and maths workshops. • Ask teachers about: • The methods being taught (e.g. number lines, column addition). • How to reinforce learning at home. • Use school newsletters to stay updated.
Science	Our science lessons this term are focused on the natural world and split into three units: seasons and the weather, plants and trees and animals including humans. In our seasons and weather unit children will explore the answers to questions such as ‘What’s the weather like in autumn, spring, summer and winter?’ and ‘why does day become night?’	1. Encourage Curiosity and Questions • Welcome “why” and “how” questions — even if you don’t know the answers! • Model curiosity by wondering aloud: “<i>I wonder why the moon looks different tonight?</i>” • Use questions as a springboard for joint discovery. 2. Do Simple Science at Home • Try easy experiments using household items: • Make a volcano with baking soda and vinegar.

	For our second science unit we will discover a wide range of different plants and trees and investigate the different ways we can classify them such as wild and garden plants and deciduous and evergreen tree types. Children will learn to name the different parts of a plant and will be able to discuss their different functions. Towards the end of our Autumn term, we will focus on four main classes of animal: mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. Children will contrast and compare the differences between them and explore an exciting range of different species. We will discover more about ourselves as mammals and find out more about our five major senses.	• Grow a bean in a jar with wet cotton wool. • Explore floating and sinking in the bath. • Talk about what they observe and what they think is happening. 3. Connect Science to the Real World • Go on nature walks and talk about plants, animals, and habitats. • Visit science museums, farms, aquariums, or planetariums. • Attend local events linked with Science, e.g. Norwich Science Festival • Watch science-themed shows or YouTube channels together (e.g. <i>CBeebies: Maddie's Do You Know?</i>). 4. Read Science Books and Stories • Choose age-appropriate non-fiction books about space, animals, the human body, etc. • Look for storybooks with science themes (e.g. <i>Ada Twist, Scientist</i>). • Use library visits to explore new science topics. 5. Support Scientific Thinking • Encourage children to: • Make predictions: “<i>What do you think will happen if...?</i>” • Observe carefully: “<i>What do you notice?</i>” • Reflect: “<i>Why do you think that happened?</i>” • Help them understand that it’s okay to be wrong — that’s how scientists learn! 6. Stay Involved with School Science • Support school science projects or homework. • Attend science fairs at the local High Schools or STEM events if available.
Geography	Children will develop their locational knowledge by learning to name and locate the seven continents and five oceans of the world. They will also identify the four countries of the UK, their capital cities, and the surrounding seas.	1. Explore the Local Environment • Go on walks and talk about physical features (rivers, hills, parks) and human features (roads, buildings, shops). • Use maps to plan routes or find landmarks. • Discuss changes in the environment: new buildings, seasonal changes, or weather patterns. 2. Use Maps and Globes at Home • Look at world maps, atlases, or globes together. • Find countries, continents, oceans, and talk about where family members or famous people come from.

		• Use digital maps (like Google Earth) to explore places virtually. 3. Talk About Travel and Places • Share experiences from holidays or trips: What was the weather like? What did the landscape look like? • Compare places: “How is the seaside different from the city?” • Discuss transport and how people get from one place to another. 4. Read Geography-Themed Books • Choose books about different countries, cultures, weather, or animals. • Look for stories that include maps or journeys. • Use non-fiction books to explore topics like volcanoes, rainforests, or climate change. 5. Encourage Curiosity and Questions • Ask questions like: • “Why do you think people live near rivers?” • “What would it be like to live in a desert?” • Help children research answers using books or child-friendly websites like BBC Bitesize Geography. 6. Stay Involved with School Learning • Support learning by helping them find pictures, facts, or maps.
History	Children will explore changes within living memory, starting by reflecting on how they’ve grown and changed over time. They’ll then learn about features of the local community, focusing on shops and amenities. The unit continues with a look at how shops have changed since the 1950s, helping children understand how everyday life has evolved over time.	1. Make History Come Alive • Visit local historical sites: Castles, museums, monuments, or even old buildings in your area. • Explore family history: Look at old photos, talk about grandparents’ lives, or create a simple family tree. • Watch historical films or documentaries (age-appropriate): Shows like <i>Horrible Histories</i> are both fun and educational. 2. Read Historical Stories Together • Choose historical fiction or non-fiction books that match what they’re learning in school (e.g. Romans, Victorians, World War II). • Ask questions like: • “What would it have been like to live then?” • “How is that different from today?” 3. Encourage Discussion and Curiosity • Talk about how things have changed over time — transport, toys, schools, homes, nursing.

		- Ask open-ended questions: “Why do you think that happened?” “What would you have done in that situation?” 4. Use Creative Activities - Create a timeline of key events. - Make a model or craft (e.g. a Roman shield, Tudor house, or WWII gas mask box). - Role-play historical characters or events. 5. Stay Connected with School Learning - Ask what topic they’re studying and explore it further at home. - Support homework or projects by helping them research or find resources. - Attend school events like assemblies or exhibitions related to history. 6. Link History to the Present - Talk about how past events shape the world today. - Discuss commemorations like Remembrance Day or Black History Month. - Highlight how history helps us understand different cultures and perspectives.
Design & Technology	 In this unit, children will explore mechanisms by investigating how sliders work. They will design and make their own moving picture using a slider, then evaluate their finished product. This hands-on activity supports creativity, problem-solving, and understanding of simple mechanical system	1. Encourage Making and Building at Home - Provide access to basic materials: cardboard, tape, string, scissors, glue, recycled packaging. - Let children design and build things like: - A model bridge or tower - A simple puppet or toy - A bird feeder or bug hotel - Celebrate the process, not just the final product! 2. Talk About How Things Work - Explore everyday objects: “How does this toaster work?” or “Why is this chair shaped like that?” - Take things apart (safely!) to see what’s inside — old gadgets, clocks, or toys. - Discuss materials: “Why is this made of plastic instead of wood?” 3. Support Planning and Problem-Solving - Encourage children to draw their ideas before building. - Ask questions like: “What tools or materials will you need?”

		• “How will you make it stronger or more stable?” • Help them reflect: “<i>What would you do differently next time?</i>” 4. Cook Together • Cooking is a key part of D&T! Involve children in: • Reading recipes • Measuring ingredients • Chopping, mixing, and timing • Talk about nutrition, food origins, and healthy choices. 5. Play with Construction Toys • Use LEGO, K’NEX, Meccano, or magnetic tiles to build and invent. • Set challenges like: “<i>Can you build a bridge that holds a book?</i>” 6. Stay Connected with School Projects • Ask questions about what they’re designing or making in school. • Offer to help with research or collecting materials. • Celebrate their creations and ask them to explain how they made them.
Art & Design	In our first unit, the children will focus on developing their drawing skills. They’ll explore a range of tools such as charcoal, pencil, chalk, and pastel, learning how different marks and pressures create texture. Linking with Science topics on seasonal changes and animals, children will create drawings of various weather conditions and animals, combining artistic techniques with cross-curricular learning. In our second unit, the children will explore making thick and thin paint marks on a range of surfaces. They will use primary colours and the dip, dip dab method of painting. The children will create art inspired by the work of Piet Mondrian.	1. Encourage Creative Expression at Home • Provide a variety of materials: paper, paints, crayons, glue, scissors, recycled items, fabric scraps. • Let children explore freely — it’s about the process, not perfection! • Celebrate their artwork by displaying it at home. 2. Explore Different Art Forms • Try drawing, painting, collage, sculpture, printing, or digital art. • Use everyday items to create (e.g. potato printing, cardboard sculptures). • Encourage experimenting with textures, colours, and shapes. 3. Visit Art Galleries or Exhibitions • Explore local galleries or museums — many have free entry and family-friendly activities. • Talk about what you see: “<i>What do you like about this painting?</i>” or “<i>How do you think the artist made that?</i>” • Look at art from different cultures and time periods. 4. Read Books About Art and Artists • Choose picture books that explore famous artists (e.g. Van Gogh, Frida Kahlo, Yayoi Kusama). • Read stories that inspire creativity and imagination.

		• Use books as a springboard for creating your own versions of famous artworks. 5. Encourage Observation and Imagination • Go on a “texture walk” or “colour hunt” outdoors. • Ask open-ended questions: • “What do you see?” • “What could this be?” • “How would you change it?” • Let them invent their own characters, patterns, or imaginary worlds. 6. Stay Involved with School Art Projects • Ask what they’re working on in art and design. • Support homework or sketchbook tasks with time, space, and encouragement. • Attend exhibitions or displays of children’s work at school.
PSHE (Personal, Social, Health and Economic education)	Our PSHE for the Autumn term centres around a theme of ‘me and my relationships’. Topics will include: • Why we have classroom rules • How are you listening? • Thinking about feelings • Our feelings • Feelings and bodies • Good friends	1. Encourage Open Conversations • Create a safe space for children to talk about their feelings, friendships, worries, and questions. • Use everyday moments (e.g. after school, during meals) to check in emotionally. • Listen without judgment and validate their feelings: <i>“It’s okay to feel that way.”</i> 2. Teach Life Skills at Home • Involve children in age-appropriate tasks: • Making healthy food choices • Managing money (e.g. pocket money, saving) • Resolving conflicts calmly • Taking responsibility for chores • Talk about decision-making and consequences in real-life situations. 3. Promote Emotional Wellbeing • Help children name and understand their emotions. • Practice calming strategies together: deep breathing, mindfulness, or quiet time. • Model healthy ways to cope with stress or disappointment. 4. Encourage Respect and Inclusion • Talk about diversity, kindness, and fairness. • Read books or watch shows that reflect different cultures, families, and experiences.

		- Encourage empathy by asking: <i>“How do you think they felt?”</i> or <i>“What would you do in their shoes?”</i> 5. Support Health and Safety Learning - Talk about personal hygiene, healthy eating, and staying active. - Discuss online safety and respectful behaviour on the internet. - Reinforce messages about body autonomy and safe relationships in age-appropriate ways. 6. Stay Involved with School PSHE Topics - Ask what they’re learning in PSHE and follow up at home. - Support school initiatives like anti-bullying week, mental health awareness, or charity events. - Use school newsletters to stay informed about PSHE themes.
RE (Religious Education)	This term the children will focus on Christianity and Humanism through the lens of two important themes: 1) The Creation story 2) The Christmas story Children will explore the concept of God and creation and answer this terms key question ‘Does God want Christians to the look after the world?’	1. Talk About Big Questions Encourage open conversations about: - What is right and wrong? - Why do people believe different things? - What makes us who we are? These discussions help children develop critical thinking and empathy. 2. Celebrate Diversity - Explore different religious festivals (e.g., Diwali, Eid, Hanukkah, Christmas). - Try foods, music, or crafts related to different cultures and faiths. - Visit places of worship (virtually or in person) to broaden understanding. 3. Read Together - Choose storybooks that reflect different faiths and moral lessons. - Use age-appropriate RE books or resources from school. - Discuss the messages or values in the stories. 4. Use Media and Technology - Watch short educational videos about world religions or moral stories. - Use interactive RE games or apps (like BBC Bitesize or RE:Quest). - Listen to songs or stories from different cultures. 5. Encourage Reflection - Keep a “thoughts and feelings” journal. - Ask questions like “What did you learn today?” or “How would you feel in that situation?” - Use drawing or role-play to express ideas. 6. Model Respect and Curiosity - Show interest in learning about others’ beliefs. - Demonstrate respectful language and attitudes. - Share your own beliefs or values in a way that invites discussion, not pressure.

		7. Link RE to Everyday Life • Talk about kindness, fairness, and helping others. • Discuss news stories or community events through a values-based lens. • Encourage acts of compassion or charity.
Music	Children’s music lessons will begin after the half term. Key areas of focus and skill will include: • Rhythm and pulse • Percussion • Representing sounds pictorially • Singing Children will have the opportunity to use a range of percussion instruments and learn a variety of different songs (particularly around Christmas time as we prepare for our nativity).	1. Make Music Part of Everyday Life • Sing together at home, in the car, or during routines like tidying up or bedtime. • Clap or tap rhythms together — even using pots, pans, or wooden spoons! • Encourage children to make up their own songs or change the words to familiar tunes. 2. Listen to a Variety of Music • Explore different genres: classical, jazz, pop, folk, world music, etc. • Talk about what they hear: “How does this music make you feel?” or “What instruments can you hear?” • Create a family playlist of favourite songs. 3. Encourage Instrument Exploration • If possible, provide access to simple instruments like a keyboard, recorder, ukulele, or percussion instruments. • Use free apps or online tools to explore virtual instruments. • Let children experiment freely — it doesn’t have to sound perfect! 4. Support School Music Activities • Ask what songs or instruments they’re learning at school. • Encourage participation in school choirs, performances, or music clubs. • Celebrate their efforts and performances, even if they’re nervous. 5. Use Music to Support Other Learning • Use songs to help with times tables, spelling, or remembering facts. • Explore music from different cultures when learning about geography or history. • Link music to emotions and PSHE topics: “How does this song express feelings?” 6. Stay Connected with the School’s Music Curriculum • Ask your child about the music topics or composers being studied. • Support any music homework or practice routines. • Attend school concerts or assemblies to show interest and encouragement.
PE (Physical Education)	Our PE lessons this term consist of four key areas: The fundamentals, yoga, dance and fitness. Children will learn and develop a range of key skills such as: • Improving balance and co ordination	1. Encourage Daily Physical Activity • Aim for at least 60 minutes of movement each day — walking, cycling, dancing, or playing outside. • Make it fun: obstacle courses in the garden, family walks, or dance-offs in the living room.

- agility
- Landing safely
- Running, jumping and dodging
- Working safely and collaboratively with peers
- Perseverance and determination
- Emotional regulation
- sportsmanship
- Dynamics in dance

- Celebrate effort and participation, not just skill or winning.

2. Support Participation in Sports and Clubs

- Encourage children to try different activities: football, swimming, gymnastics, martial arts, etc.
- Attend local clubs or community sports sessions.
- Be positive about trying new things — even if they're unsure

3. Promote Healthy Habits

- Talk about the importance of exercise, hydration, sleep, and nutrition.
- Help children understand how being active supports their mental health and wellbeing.
- Model healthy choices in everyday life.

4. Teach Teamwork and Fair Play

- Reinforce values like respect, cooperation, and resilience.
- Talk about winning and losing gracefully.
- Encourage children to support others and celebrate team success.

5. Stay Involved with School PE

- Ask what sports or activities they're doing in PE.
- Support school sports days, swimming lessons, or inter-school competitions.
- Make sure children have the right kit and feel confident taking part.

6. Build Confidence and Motivation

- Praise effort, improvement, and persistence.
- Help children set small goals: "Can you run a bit further today?"
- Avoid comparing them to others — focus on their personal progress.