



Birchfield PRIMARY SCHOOL

Year 1 Curriculum Overview Term 3.2

Teaching Team:

Miss Rock, Miss Ilyas and Miss Hussain
Mrs Kauser, Mrs Cheema, Miss Ghumra
SLT: Miss Fox

PE Days: Tuesday and Thursday

On these days, children must be wearing their PE kits. This includes a white t-shirt, black tracksuit bottoms and trainers. No jewellery is to be worn, parents must remove this before bringing their child to school on these days.

Homework:

Workbooks will be given out every **Friday** and need to be returned to school by **Tuesday**.

New reading books are given out every **Monday**. The children will need their reading books **every day** for guided reading sessions.

Please see below an overview of the main themes, knowledge and skills we will be covering this half term.

Enquiry Question	<u>“What were Victorian schools like?”</u>
Significant People	Samuel Wilderspin (1791-1866) , one of the founders of modern schooling, had a profound impact on educational practice and the design of schools. Wilderspin first developed the school playground and new ways of teaching that still continue today. After many years spent travelling and promoting infant schooling throughout Britain and Ireland, Wilderspin opened 2000 schools across the United Kingdom in the Victorian times, including one called Queen Street School in Barton-upon-Humber. He worked there as a teacher until he retired in 1848.
Class Texts	<u>Title: Schools</u> <u>Author: Izzi Howell</u> Non-fiction text: Find out about the school life in the past and compare with schools today. Discover how and what children were taught and how everything from uniforms to school dinners has changed.
Reading	Domain: 1b – Identify/ explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, title and information. Domain 1a – Draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts. In Reading, the children will be reading a range of phase 4 and phase 5 books to support their fluency when reading. They will be encouraged to segment and blend to support their reading. They will look at and read harder to read and spell words and CVCC words for example, pest, hand, bank. They will complete comprehension tasks related to the book they have been reading that week. Questioning will be based around recall from parts of the text and the vocabulary used and what it means.
Writing	This half term, children will be writing a formal letter to a Victorian head teacher, informing them about what Birchfield school is like today. They will then identify the language and organisational features of poems and learn how to write their own poem based on schools. Children will also learn how to write a fact file based on schools and summer. The children will then consolidate previously taught writing skills and write

	instructions on how to play a Victorian game and how to make Victorian gruel.
Maths	In maths, children will explore new units of learning, Place Value (within 100), Time and Money. Children will practise counting to 100, building on their knowledge of place value to 50 from the Spring term. Children will explore counting of numbers 50 to 100, both forwards and backwards. They will use representations such as hundred squares to point to the numbers written in numerals while counting. Children will then further develop their understanding of place value for 2-digit numbers and will learn how to partition numbers to 100. During our Money unit, children will be introduced to the idea that groups containing or representing the same number of things can be treated as ones. They will then explore and recognise the value of different denominations of coins and notes. Children will use their knowledge of the values of coins to count in coins and solve problems by counting in 2s, 5s and 10s. In our Time unit, children will learn the sequence of the days in a week and name and sequence the months within a year. Children will then be introduced to telling the time to the hour and to the half hour using an analogue clock.
Science	This half term, the children will conclude their learning on 'Animal Parts'. They will then move onto consolidating areas of learning previously taught. They will focus on revisiting opaque, transparent and translucent materials and ever green and deciduous trees.
History	During this half term, children will compare schooling in the Victorian era to their experiences today. They will investigate what schools were like during the Victorian period using first-hand accounts (fiction texts) and hot seating activities. Children will explore images of different classroom artefacts and consider how the artefacts are the same or different to the classroom resources used today. They will also have the opportunity to take part in a typical Victorian lesson and practice forming letters and numbers using ink pens, chalk boards and chalks. The children will then explore the life of Samuel Wilderspin and the impact of Wilderspin's work on schools in the present day.

Design and Technology	In our 'Chop, Slice and Mash' project, children will learn about sources of food and the preparatory skills of peeling, tearing, slicing, chopping, mashing, and grating. They will use this knowledge and techniques to design and make a supermarket sandwich according to specific design criteria.
Art and Design	This half term, children will complete their learning about artwork depicting streets and buildings. They will create their own landscape mural in the style of American pop artist James Rizzi.
PE	PE Days: Tuesday and Thursday On these days, children must be wearing their PE kits. This includes a white t-shirt, black tracksuit bottoms and trainers. No jewellery is to be worn, parents must remove this before bringing their child to school on these days. They will be focusing on skills linked to 'Net and Wall' and 'Striking and Fielding'.
RE	In R.E, the children will be introduced to the dispositions, 'Remembering Roots' and 'Being Hopeful and Visionary'. They will learn about the origins of the celebration of Eid ul Fitr and Hajj rituals.
PSHE	In PSHE, the children will continue their learning on the topic- 'Who keeps us safe?'. They will then be introduced to the question-'How can we look after each other and the world?' They will explore how kind and unkind behaviour can affect others, how to be polite and courteous, their responsibilities, how people and animals need to be cared for and investigate what can harm the local and global environment.
Computing	During this half term, children will develop their understanding of the various aspects of using a computer to create and manipulate text. They will become more familiar with using a keyboard and mouse to enter and remove text. Learners will also consider how to change the look of their text and will be able to justify their reasoning in making these changes. Finally, learners will consider the differences between using a computer to create text and writing text on paper. They will be able to explain which method they prefer and explain their reasoning for choosing this.
Music	As part of our 'Exploring Sounds' unit, the children will be listening to a piece of music and evaluating it through a series of questions and activities.

Knowledge Organisers:

History

School Days

Time words and phrases

The **past** describes a time before the present. The words 'last' and 'ago' are often used to explain when something happened in the past.

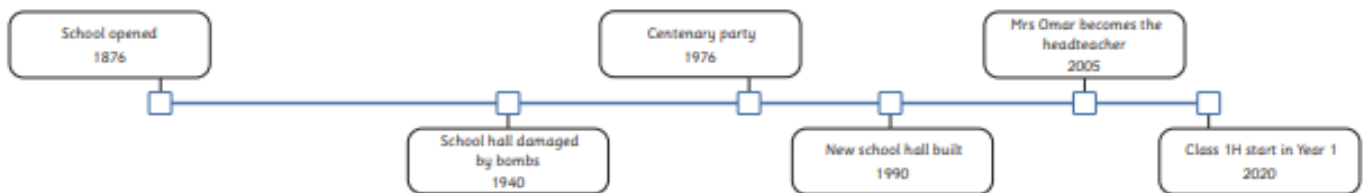
The **present** describes the time now.

The **future** describes a time that hasn't happened yet. The word 'next' is often used to describe when something will happen in the future.

past	present	future
yesterday	now	tomorrow
days ago	today	next week
weeks ago		next year
last month		
a long time ago		

Timelines

A timeline shows information in chronological order. This timeline shows important events in the history of a school. The opening of the school is on the left-hand side because it happened first. The present day is on the right-hand side because it shows the most recent events.



Victorian era

The Victorian era was the time from 1837 to 1901 when Queen Victoria was the monarch of the United Kingdom.

Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria was loved by her people. She ruled the United Kingdom and the people in other countries who were part of the British Empire.



Rich people

Rich Victorian people lived in large houses and were looked after by servants. Rich children had beautiful clothes and many toys. They went to boarding school or were taught at home.



Industrial Revolution

Victoria became queen during the start of the Industrial Revolution. At this time, new machines were invented and factories were built. The Industrial Revolution made the United Kingdom a very powerful and rich country.



Poor people

Poor Victorian people lived in small houses and worked in factories, coal mines and mills. Poor children wore rags and had little food to eat. Many went to work instead of going to school.



New inventions

Electric light bulbs, telephones, motor cars, bicycles, postage stamps and Christmas cards were all invented during the Victorian era.



Leisure time

Seaside holidays, visiting museums and art galleries and spending time in public parks became popular in the Victorian era.



Victorian schools

Lessons

Reading, writing and arithmetic were called the three Rs. They were the most important lessons in Victorian schools alongside religious education. Other lessons included needlework for girls and woodwork for boys.



Classrooms

Some classrooms held up to 70 or 80 children. Boys and girls sat separately. Children sat in rows and faced the front. The teacher used a blackboard and wrote with chalk. Children wrote on slates with slate pencils.



Teachers

Most teachers were very strict in Victorian times. They expected children to behave well and be clean and tidy. They punished children who misbehaved or didn't work hard enough.



Punishments

There were many punishments in Victorian classrooms. Teachers hit children with a cane if they misbehaved or made them wear a dunce's hat if they hadn't worked hard enough.



Samuel Wilderspin

Samuel Wilderspin was a teacher who is known as the founder of infant education. He had enjoyed learning at home and looked forward to going to school. When he started school he didn't like the strict teachers or the boring lessons. He believed that children should enjoy school and be happy. He invented the school playground so children could play outside.



Samuel Wilderspin (1791–1866)

Glossary

arithmetic	Adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing.
cane	A long piece of wood or bamboo that was used to punish children in the Victorian era.
centenary	The 100 year anniversary of a place or event.
chronological	The order in which events happened.
dunce's cap	A cone-shaped hat with a letter D on the front, which was worn by children in the Victorian era as a punishment.
invention	Something new that has never been made before.
monarch	A king or queen who rules a kingdom.
punishment	An unpleasant experience or task given to someone who has broken a rule.
strict	Following and enforcing rules exactly.

Science

Everyday Materials

Year 1

Key Vocabulary	
object	A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table are all objects .
material	Materials are what an object is made from.
hard	Not easily broken or bent.
soft	If something is soft , it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.
stretchy	Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.
shiny	Reflects light easily.
dull	Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or shiny .
rough	If something is rough , it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.

Key Knowledge

Materials:



plastic



wood



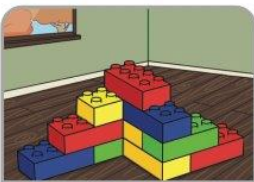
metal



water



glass



plastic toys



wooden furniture



metal tools



drinking water



glass window

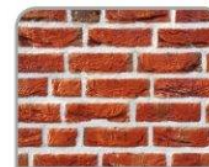
Everyday Materials

Year 1

Key Vocabulary	
smooth	Smooth objects have no lumps or bumps.
bendy	Bendy things can be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.
not bendy	If something is not bendy , it can't be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.
waterproof	If something is waterproof , it keeps water out. It keeps things dry.
not waterproof	Not waterproof materials let water in.
absorbent	If something is absorbent , it soaks liquid up.
not absorbent	If something is not absorbent , it does not soak up liquid.
transparent	Transparent objects can be seen through.
opaque	Opaque objects can't be seen through.

Key Knowledge

Materials:



brick



fabric



paper



stone



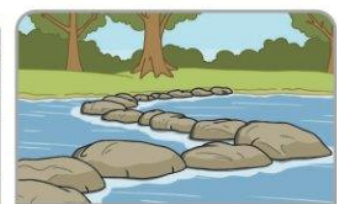
paper books



brick houses



fabric clothing

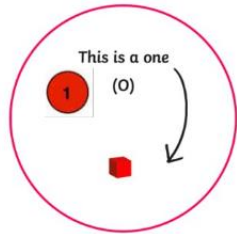
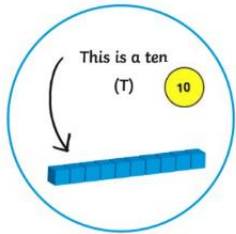


stepping stones

Maths

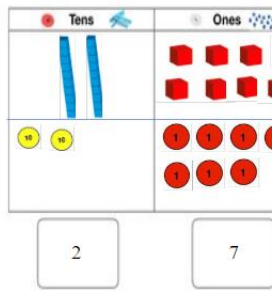
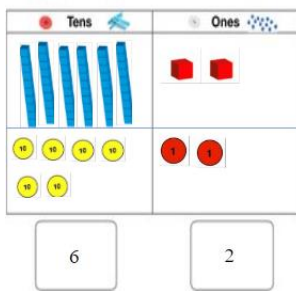
Recognise the place value of each digit in a two digit number (tens, ones).

A 2 digit number means that it contains 2 numbers such as 45, 67 and 88. 2 digit numbers contain tens and ones.

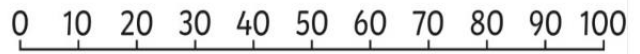


62 - 6 tens and 2 ones

27 - 2 tens and 7 ones



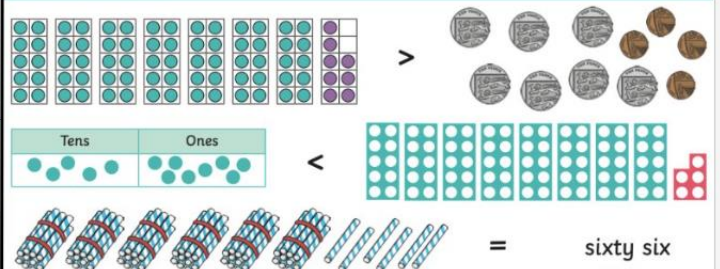
Count in steps of tens from any given number, forwards and backwards.



Count within 100 using a number line, missing numbers



Comparing Numbers



Maths Knowledge Organiser - Money

Topic Coverage

Money

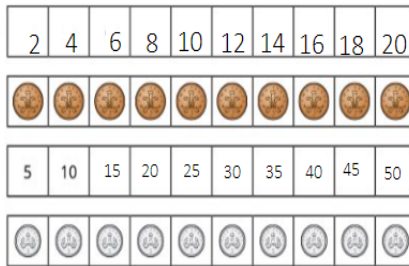
- Unitising, groups representing the same number of things can be treated as ones.
- Recognise coins.
- Recognise notes.
- Count in coins.

Recognising coins and notes.

Coins



Notes



Unitising



Key Vocabulary

Amount	The cost of all items you would like to buy.
Total	
Altogether	
Spend	Buying something - Giving the shopkeeper money.
Pay	
Price	How much an item is.
Cost	
Value	What an item is worth
Note	Made from paper or plastic - Bigger value compared to coins.
Coin	Small and made from metal - Smaller value compared to notes.
Pound	One hundred pennies.
Pence	One penny (smallest value).

Maths Knowledge Organiser – Time

Topic Coverage

Time

- Before and after.
- Days of the week
- Months of the year.
- Hours, minutes and seconds.
- Tell the time to the hour.
- Tell the time to the half hour.

Important information

- The big hand indicates the minutes.
- The small hand indicates the hour.

Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day.

Time

60 seconds = 1 minute

60 minutes = 1 hour

24 hours = 1 day


7 days = 1 week




Key Vocabulary	
time	Ongoing and continuous sequence of events.
clock	Used to measure the time.
hours	A period of time (See important information)
minutes	
seconds	
day	
week	
month	
year	
o'clock	Start of a new hour
half past	Half way through the hour.
duration	How long something takes
shorter	Comparing (Small amount of time).
longer	Comparing (Large amount of time).

Before and After


before ← → after



first



next



finally

First, I brush my teeth.
Next, I look at a book.
Finally, I go to sleep.
 I brush my teeth **before** I look at a book.
 I go to sleep **after** I look at a book.

Shortest. Longest

Seconds < minutes < hours < days < weeks < months < years

Days of the Week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Months of the Year

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December



1 second



20 minutes



30 minutes



2 hours



3 hours



5 days

Telling the Time

The long hand is the minute hand.

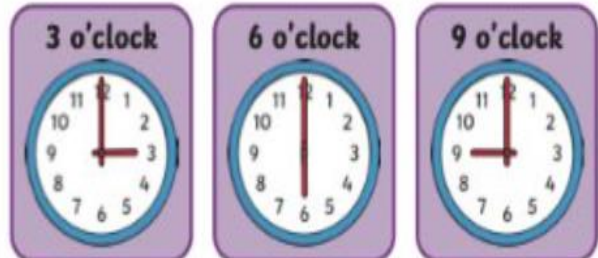


The short hand is the hour hand.

The time is 8 o'clock.

Telling the Time to the Hour

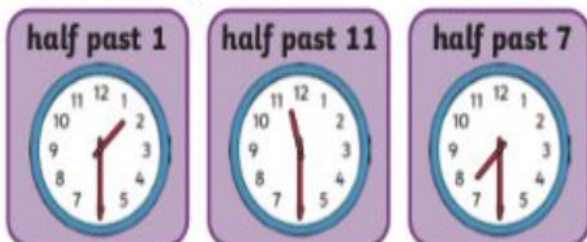
At the hour, the minute hand points to 12.



The hour hand points to the hour.

Telling the Time to the Half Hour

At half past, the minute hand is half way round the clock pointing to the 6.

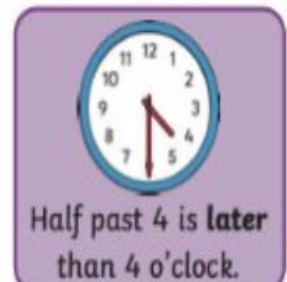


The hour hand will be halfway between one hour and the next.

Comparing Time

A  is faster than a .

A  is slower than a .



Home Learning

This half term, our school value is '**Empathy**'. Please discuss what this means with your child and how they can show ambition at school and at home.

Please talk to your child about the knowledge organisers and the key information and vocabulary in readiness for each new topic.

Please ensure your child reads at home with an adult every day. We would like an adult or a sensible sibling to comment in the reading diary every time they read.

Research Samuel Wilderspin.

Who is he?

What did he do?

How does he link to our value this half term?

Maths interactive games

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

<https://ictgames.com/mobilePage/hundredSq/index.html>

<https://ttrockstars.com/>

Phonics interactive games –

<https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/>

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?q=phonics%20games%20year%201>