



Birchfield PRIMARY SCHOOL

Year 1 Curriculum Overview

Term 1.2

Teaching Team:

Mrs Akhtar, Miss Hussain, Miss Ghumra and Miss Mansur

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>“How does the weather change throughout the seasons?”</u>
Significant People	Dame Zaha Mohammad Hadid was an Iraqi-British architect, artist, and designer, recognised as an important figure in architecture of the late 20th and early 21st centuries.
Class Texts	<p><u>Title: Meerkat Mail</u> <u>Author: Emily Gravett</u> Book themes: Relationships, adventure and curiosity.</p> 
	<p><u>Title: Beegu</u> <u>Author: Alexis Deacon</u> Book themes: Relationships, resilience and curiosity.</p> 
	<p><u>Title: More People to Love Me</u> <u>Author: Mo O'Hara</u> Book themes: Relationships, love and empathy.</p> 
Reading	<p>Domain: 1c - To make inferences from the text. In Reading, the children will be reading a range of Hero Academy 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. Questioning will focus on inferring about how the characters are feeling.</p>
Writing	<p>This half term, pupils will be learning to write postcards based on their whole class text, 'Meerkat Mail'. They will also be identifying the organisational and language features of a postcard. Pupils will be exploring the features of non-chronological reports</p>

	and will learn how to write their own non-chronological report, linking to our enquiry.
Maths	In maths, pupils will be continuing their learning on addition and subtraction (within 10). They will be focussing on number bonds within and to 10, fact families, subtraction on a number line and adding/subtracting 1 or 2. Pupils will then move on to exploring 2D and 3D shapes. Pupils will also learn about language related to time.
Science	This half term, the children will continue their learning about 'Everyday Materials' and 'Human Senses' through an interleaved approach. Children will explore the functions of our senses and why we need them. Children will test a range of materials to see which are waterproof and which are not.
Geography	During this half term, pupils will sequence the seasons and relate them to their own experiences, such as calendar events and clothing choices. They will consider environmental changes throughout the year, such as weather, day length, plant growth and link them to the seasons.
Design and Technology	Pupils will be exploring the purpose of shelters and their materials. They will name and describe shelters and design and make a shelter. Children will design and build a building/structure as a group and evaluate their completed product.
PE	<p>Dance- Pupils will explore travelling actions, movement skills and balancing. They will understand why it is important to count to music and use this in their dances. Pupils will copy and repeat actions linking them together to make short dance phrases. Pupils will work individually and with a partner to create ideas in relation to the theme. Pupils will be given the opportunity to perform and also to provide feedback, beginning to use dance terminology to do so.</p> <p>Fitness- In this unit, pupils develop their understanding of the benefits of exercise and a healthy lifestyle on their physical body, their mood, and their overall health. They will work independently, in pairs and small groups to complete challenges in which they will sometimes need to persevere to achieve their personal best.</p>
RE	In R.E, pupils will be exploring the dispositions 'Being Thankful' and 'Being Modest and Listening to Others'.

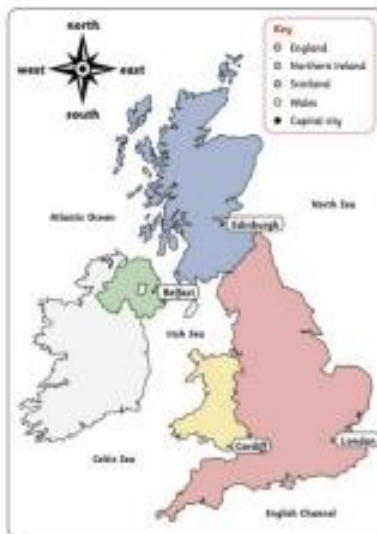
	They will be discussing when and why we say thank you and identify why it is important to give thanks. Pupils will also be exploring how listening to others smaller and younger than ourselves can be valuable.
PSHE	In PSHE, pupils will be exploring ' Who is special? '. They will be learning about different people in their family and how they feel special and cared for. They will also be exploring how families are all different but share common features.
Computing	During this half term, children will develop their understanding of a range of tools used for digital painting. They will then use these tools to create their own digital paintings, while gaining inspiration from a range of artists' work. Later, the children consider their preferences when painting with and without the use of digital devices.
Music	Pupils will be learning to sing and perform two songs: Rhythm in the Way We Walk (Reggae style) and The Banana Rap (Hip Hop style) by Joanna Mangona and Jane Sebba.

Geography

Bright Lights, Big City

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is in Europe. It is made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The capital city of England and the United Kingdom is London.



Weather

The United Kingdom has four seasons. These are spring, summer, autumn and winter. The weather can be very warm and sunny in the summer. In the winter, the weather can be cold and snowy. There can also be lots of rain all year round.



spring



summer



autumn



winter

Life in a city

A city is a large, busy settlement where lots of people live and work. A city usually has a cathedral, a river, important buildings and offices where people work. There are lots of things to see and do in a city. There are many shops and restaurants to visit.



Aerial view of London.

Physical features

The landscape of the United Kingdom has many different physical features.



river



farlands



mountain



forest

Human features

The cities, towns and villages of the United Kingdom have many different human features.



bridge



café



house



library

Landmarks

A landmark is a feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen from far away. A landmark can help you describe your location. Landmarks can be human or physical features.



bridge



castle



cathedral



limestone arch



monument



stadium



statue



war memorial

London

London is a city. It is the largest settlement in the United Kingdom. Over eight million people live there. The River Thames is the main river that runs through the city. Tourists visit London to shop and see its famous landmarks.



Houses of Parliament



St Paul's Cathedral



The Gherkin



The Shard



Tower of London



Buckingham Palace

Great Fire of London

Thomas Farriner was the baker of King Charles II. His bakery shop was on Pudding Lane in London. A spark from one of his ovens started a terrible fire on Sunday 2nd September 1666. The Great Fire of London burned for nearly five days. It destroyed thousands of wooden houses and many churches.

Glossary

bakery	A place where bread, cakes and pastries are made and sold.
capital city	A city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.
cathedral	A large, important church.
city	A settlement, often with a cathedral.
country	A large area of land that has its own government.
human feature	Human-made features, such as buildings, roads and bridges.
monument	A large structure built to remember a person or event.
physical feature	Naturally-formed features, such as cliffs, rivers and forests.
settlement	A place where people live and work.
stadium	A large sports ground with seats around it.

Science

Everyday Materials

Key Vocabulary	Definition
object	A thing that can be used. For <u>example</u> a door, chair, car, table are all objects.
material	Material 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.

Materials



Everyday Materials



Human Senses

Humans

Humans are a type of animal called a mammal. Mammals have limbs, such as arms and legs, and hair or fur on their bodies. Other mammals include cats, elephants and apes.

All animals, including humans, are living things because they do the following to stay alive:



use their senses

breathe



feed

sleep



get rid of waste

grow



move

Similarities and differences

Most humans have the same body parts, such as skin, a head and limbs. Our body parts make us the same.

Humans are also different from each other. Humans can be female or male. They can be different ages, heights and skin colours. Some humans do not have every body part or have body parts that don't work well.

Other differences include:

hair type and hair colour



eye colour



nose shape

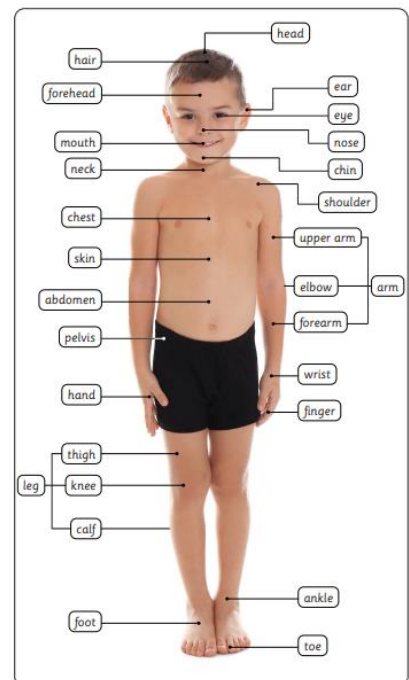


ear shape



Body parts

There are many different parts of the human body. Each body part has a function. For example, our head allows us to sense what is happening around us. Our neck supports and turns the head.



Maths

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser – Addition & Subtraction

Topic Coverage

Addition & Subtraction

read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs
 • represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20
 • add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including 0
 • solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7 = ? - 9$

Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20

Rainbow to 20

0 + 20 = 20
1 + 19 = 20
2 + 18 = 20
3 + 17 = 20
4 + 16 = 20
5 + 15 = 20
6 + 14 = 20
7 + 13 = 20
8 + 12 = 20
9 + 11 = 20

10 + 10 = 20
11 + 9 = 20
12 + 8 = 20
13 + 7 = 20
14 + 6 = 20
15 + 5 = 20
16 + 4 = 20
17 + 3 = 20
18 + 2 = 20
19 + 1 = 20

Related facts

If $2 + 7 = 9$
Then $20 + 70 = 90$

If $4 + 6 = 10$
Then $40 + 60 = 100$

If $1 + 5 = 6$
Then $10 + 50 = 60$

If $3 + 5 = 8$
Then $30 + 50 = 80$

If $2 + 1 = 3$
Then $20 + 10 = 30$

If $2 + 2 = 4$
Then $20 + 20 = 40$

If $3 + 2 = 5$
Then $30 + 20 = 50$

Number bonds to 10

Rainbow of 10

0 + 10 = 10
1 + 9 = 10
2 + 8 = 10
3 + 7 = 10
4 + 6 = 10
5 + 5 = 10

10 + 0 = 10
9 + 1 = 10
8 + 2 = 10
7 + 3 = 10
6 + 4 = 10
5 + 5 = 10

Related facts

If $1 + 9 = 10$
Then $1 + 19 = 20$

If $2 + 8 = 10$
Then $1 + 18 = 20$

Commutative Law

Addition can be solved in **ANY** order. You are able to swap the numbers around.

Examples:

$5 + 9 = 14$
 $9 + 5 = 14$

$7 + 8 = 15$
 $8 + 7 = 15$

$2 + 7 = 9$
 $7 + 2 = 9$

$9 + 1 = 10$
 $1 + 9 = 10$

$4 + 3 = 7$
 $3 + 4 = 7$

Key Vocabulary

Add	To bring 2 or more numbers together to make a new total.
Plus	
Sum	The calculation/number sentence of 2 or more numbers.
Solve	To find a solution (to work out something)
Altogether	
Total	The answer of adding numbers.
Subtract	
Minus	
Take away	Finding the difference between numbers. (What is left)
Difference between	
Inverse operation	The opposite operation (inverse of + is - and inverse of - is +)
Column addition	Writing one number below another and then adding one column at a time.
Column subtraction	Writing one number below another and then subtracting one column at a time.
Number facts	Simple calculations with 2 numbers (number bonds/fact families)
Commutative	Solving a number sentence in any order (only with addition e.g. $3+7 = 10$ and $7+3=10$).

Key Vocabulary

side
corner
vertices
vertex
face
straight
2D
3D
pattern

2D Shapes

square	circle	rectangle	triangle

3D Shapes

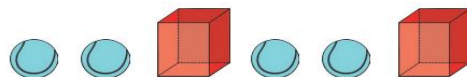
cube	cuboid	sphere	cylinder	cone

Patterns

A pattern follows a rule.



What shape will be next?



What shape will be next?

Home Learning

This half term, our school value is '**Respect.**' Please discuss what this means with your child and how they can show respect 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 Dame Zaha Mohammad Hadid.

Who is she?

What did she do?

How does she 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>

Phonics interactive games –

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

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

[Login \(oxfordowl.co.uk\)](https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk) **Online reading books linked to phonics**