



Birchfield PRIMARY SCHOOL

Year 1 Curriculum Overview Term 3.1

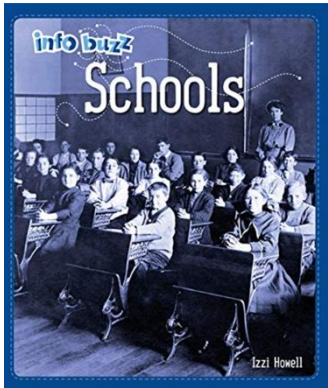
Teaching Team:
Miss Nguyen, Miss Rock, Miss Ilyas.
SLT: Mrs Saboor

PE Days: Tuesday and Thursday.

On these days, children must be wearing their P.E kits. This includes a white t-shirt, black joggers, trainers, and no jewellery.

Homework: Workbooks and reading books must be returned to school by **Tuesday.**

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

Enquiry Question	<u>“What do I know about Birchfield School?”</u>
Significant People	<p>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.</p>
Class Texts	<p>Title: Schools Author: Izzi Howell</p> <p>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.</p> 
Reading	<p>Domain 1b: Identify/ explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, title and information.</p> <p>Test technique: In reading, the children will be reading the following non-fiction text: 'Schools'. They will be learning to answer questions about their new whole class text using the following test techniques- Matching/labelling, fact or opinion and tick box.</p>
Writing	<p>This half term, children will identify the language and organisational features of informal and formal letters. They will then learn how to write an informal and formal letter. Children will then revisit previous learning and focus on writing setting descriptions and fact files based on this half term's enquiry topic, 'Schools'.</p>
Maths	<p>In maths, children will continue to build on their mass and volume knowledge. Children will use a variety of non-standard units, such as cubes or bricks, to measure the mass of an object. They will then compare the masses of two objects, using non-standard units of measure and their knowledge of "heavier" and "lighter". Children will also be introduced to volume and capacity. They begin by exploring practically the idea that capacity is the maximum amount that something can hold.</p>

	<p>Children will explore a range of different sizes and shapes of containers and begin to make basic comparisons to see which has the greater capacity. In the multiplication and division unit, children will explore counting both forwards and backwards in 2s, 5s and 10s. They will learn to recognise and make equal groups. Children will then use their knowledge of recognising and adding equal groups to arrange objects in columns and rows as arrays. They will then build on their knowledge of recognising equal groups to begin to explore division through grouping and sharing.</p>
History	<p>During this half term, children will learn about Birchfield's school history and the local area of Aston, both today and in the past. Children will learn about the school's history, including the date of its construction and other important events. They will explore photographs, artefacts and first-hand accounts and will be encouraged to use common words and phrases related to the passage of time.</p>
Science	<p>In science, children will learn about animals, including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals and invertebrates. They will identify and describe their common structures, diets, and how animals should be cared for. Children will also focus on seasonal changes and typical seasonal weather and events during summer. They will learn about measuring the weather and the role of a meteorologist. Children will begin to learn about the science of day and night and recognise that the seasons have varying day lengths in the UK.</p>
Art and Design	<p>This half term, children will learn about artwork depicting streets and buildings. They will explore the work of the American pop artist, James Rizzi and create a 3-D mural based on Rizzi's work.</p>
Music	<p>In music, the children will be learning to sing and perform the song: 'Your Imagination' by Joanna Magona and Pete Readman. They will listen and appraise different songs in other styles and will learn to find the pulse and rhythm during warm up games. Children will be encouraged to add movement to the songs and use their imaginations to choreograph movement to the song. They will also learn to play different musical instruments with the song.</p>
Computing	<p>During this half term, the children will be introduced to data and information. They will learn that labelling, grouping, and searching are important aspects of data and information. This unit of work focuses on assigning data (images) with different labels in order to demonstrate how computers are able to group and present data.</p>
PSHE	<p>In PSHE, the children will be exploring the question 'Who helps to keep us safe?' They will learn about different people in the community that help them to keep safe, who can help us in different places/situations, how to respond safely to adults we don't know, The pants rule and what to do if we feel unsafe or worried.</p>

RE	<p>In R.E, the children will be introduced to the dispositions, 'Being Courageous and Confident' and 'Being Loyal and Steadfast'. They will be exploring the importance of being courageous and confident through class discussions and stories such as David and Goliath and The story of Hamza. Children will also explore loyalty and being steadfast through the Christian festival, Easter. Children will also explore the disposition 'Remembering Roots' and learn about the origins of the celebration of Eid ul Fitr.</p>
PE	<p>Invasion- In this unit, children develop the basic skills required in invasion games such as sending, receiving and dribbling a ball. They develop their understanding of attacking and defending and what being 'in possession' means. They have the opportunity to play uneven and even sided games. They learn how to score points in these types of games and how to play to the rules. They work independently, with a partner and in a small group and begin to self-manage their own games, showing respect and kindness towards their teammates and opponents.</p> <p>Athletics- In this unit, children will develop skills required in athletic activities such as running at different speeds, changing direction, jumping and throwing. In all athletic based activities, children will engage in performing skills and measuring performance, competing to improve on their own score and against others. They are given opportunities to work collaboratively as well as independently.</p>

Knowledge Organisers:

Enquiry

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.

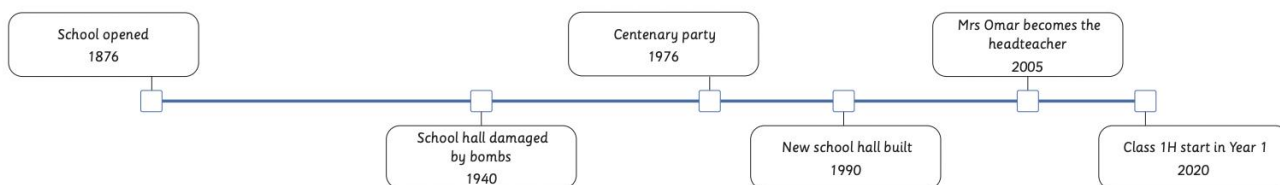
The **present** describes the time now.

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.



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.



New inventions

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



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.



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.



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.

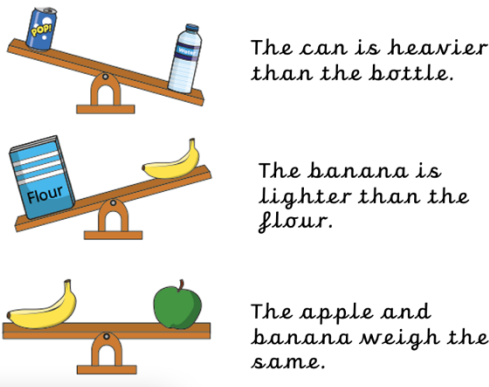
Knowledge Organisers: Maths

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Weight and Mass

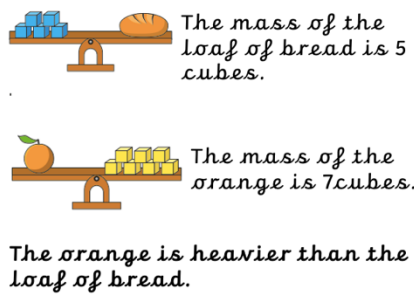
Topic Coverage

- Weight and Mass**
- Heavy and light objects
 - Measuring mass (non-standard)
 - Comparing mass
 - Full and empty
 - Compare volume
 - Measure capacity (non-standard)
 - Compare capacity

Identifying objects that are heavy and light



Measuring Mass

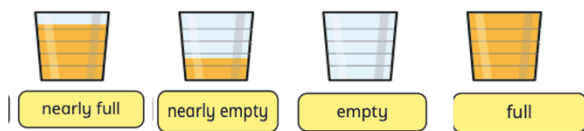


Key vocabulary

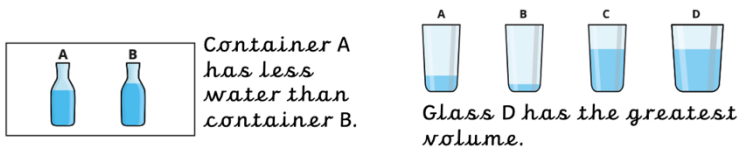
weight	How heavy or light something is.
mass	The amount of matter an object contains.
compare	Comparing the size of a quantity
weighing scale	Used to weigh an object.
capacity	The amount something can hold.
volume	The amount of space a shape or object takes.

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser- Mass and Weight

Full and Empty



Comparing Volume



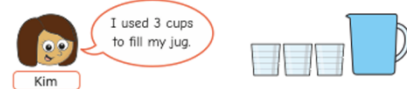
Measuring Capacity

4 glasses of water fill 1 jug.



Comparing Capacity

Max and Kim are measuring the capacities of two jugs.



Max's jug has the greater capacity because he used 4 cups of water to fill his jug.

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser – Multiplication and Division

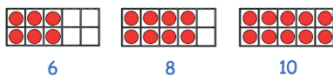
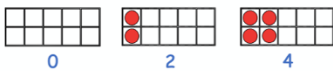
Topic Coverage

- Multiplication and Division**
- counting in 2s
 - counting in 10s
 - counting in 5s
 - recognising equal groups
 - adding equal groups
 - making arrays
 - making doubles
 - making equal groups by grouping
 - making equal groups by sharing

Key Vocabulary

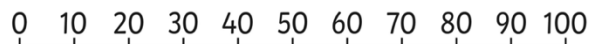
tens	10 ones.
ones	Value of 1.
digit	A number.
altogether	The total amount.
array	Arranging things in rows and columns
double	A number that is twice as large as the given number.
equal groups	Each group has the same number of objects.
sharing	Splitting into equal parts or groups.

Counting in 2s



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Counting in 10s



Counting in 5s



Recognising equal groups

✓ equal

There are 3 equal groups of 2.

✗ unequal

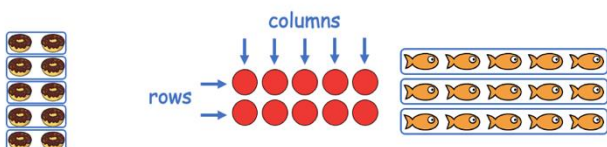
Adding equal groups



There are 3 equal groups.
There are 2 in each group.

$10 + 10 + 10 = 30$
There are 30 fish altogether.

Making arrays



There are 5 rows of 2.
There are 10 altogether.

There are 3 rows of 5.
There are 15 altogether.

Making doubles

Double 1 is 2

Double 4 is 8

Double 6 is 12

Double 9 is 18

Double 2 is 4

Double 5 is 10

Double 7 is 14

Double 10 is 20

Double 3 is 6

Double 8 is 16

Making equal groups of grouping



There are 6 altogether.
There are 3 equal groups of 2.

20 has been sorted into 4 equal groups of 5

Making equal groups of sharing

There are 8 muffins.
They are shared equally between 2 plates.

This array has 3 rows.

Each bag has 5 sweets.

Have a think


Knowledge Organisers: Science

Animals Including Humans

Year 1


Key Vocabulary	
amphibians	Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.
birds	All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.
fish	Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.
mammals	Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.
reptiles	All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.
carnivore	Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores.
herbivore	Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.
omnivore	Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.

Mammals




human mouse dog cow

Birds




penguin chicken flamingo robin

Fish




goldfish tuna shark eel

Reptiles



snake tortoise lizard alligator

Amphibians




frog toad newt salamander

Seasonal Changes - Spring and Summer


Year 1

Key Vocabulary	
seasons	In places like the UK, there are four seasons each year, autumn, winter, spring and summer .
spring	In spring , the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on the trees and some trees may blossom (have flowers). Plants begin to grow and you may see baby animals like lambs around. The daytimes start to get longer.
summer	In summer , the weather gets hotter. The daytime is long and the nights are short. Summer has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees, butterflies and other insects.
weather	The weather includes the temperature outside, the wind direction and strength, as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.
daylight	Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season .

spring



summer



The Four **Seasons**

<p>autumn September October November</p>	<p>winter December January February</p>
<p>spring March April May</p>	<p>summer June July August</p>

Daylight hours each month:

Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of Daylight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14

Home Learning and Useful Links:

This half term our school value will be '**Resilience**'. Please discuss what this means with your child.

Please talk to your children about the Knowledge Organisers and the key information and vocabulary.

Please ensure that your child reads to an adult at home every day. We would like an adult to make a comment in the reading diary every week. Please return the reading books by **Tuesday** so they can be changed.

Year 1 have their spelling test every Friday. Please ensure that your child is practising their words in readiness for their test.

Research **Samuel Wilderspin** - Who was he? What did he achieve in his life?

Maths interactive games-

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

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

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episodes/b08bzfnh/numberblocks>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h6udqW6VhWg>

Phonics interactive games-

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

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