



# Birchfield PRIMARY SCHOOL

## Year 1 Curriculum Overview Term 2.1

Teaching Team:

Miss Rock, Miss Ilyas and Miss Hussain

Mrs Kauser

SLT: Miss Fox

### **PE Days: Tuesday and Thursday**

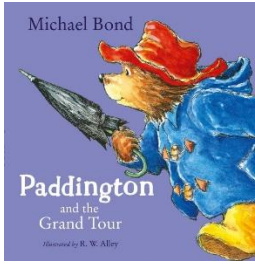
On these days, children must be wearing their PE kits. This includes a white t-shirt, black tracksuit bottoms and trainers. No jewellery is to be worn, parents must remove this before bringing their child to school on these days.

### **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	<b><u>“What do we know about the United Kingdom?”</u></b>
Significant People	<b>Stephen Wiltshire</b> is a British architectural artist. He is known for his ability to draw a landscape from memory. His work has gained worldwide popularity and his curiosity and fascination with London landmarks and buildings has allowed him to create detailed and accurate drawings of different cityscapes across the world.
Class Texts	<p><b><u>Title: Paddington and the Grand Tour</u></b>  <b><u>Author: Michael Bond</u></b>            Book themes: Relationships, adventure and curiosity.</p> 
Reading	<p><b>Domain: 1e – Predict what might happen based on what has been read so far.</b></p> <p>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. They will complete comprehension tasks related to the book they have been reading that week. Questioning will focus on predicting what will happen next.</p>
Writing	This half term, pupils will be learning to write narratives based on our whole class text, 'Paddington and the Grand Tour'. They will be identifying the features of a narrative and innovating the setting and problem.
Maths	In maths, pupils will be building on their place value knowledge and move onto numbers within 20 and 50. They will learn to partition larger numbers, find one more and one less using a number line and compare

	and order numbers. Children will also learn how to make number bonds to 20 and add and subtract within 20.
Science	This half term, the children will begin interleaving new learning on 'seasonal changes' and 'plants'. Children will learn about the different seasons, seasonal changes and typical seasonal weather. They will also explore day lengths in the UK. During this half term, they will also learn about wild and garden plants found in the local environment. They will identify and describe the basic parts of plants and observe how they change overtime.
Geography	During this half term, pupils will learn about the physical and human characteristics of the United Kingdom. The children will identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.
Art	Children will be exploring collagraph printing. They will focus on the work of the artist, Glen Alps. They will learn how to develop a motif to make single and repeated prints based on Alp's work.
PE	<p><b>Gymnastics-</b> In this unit, children will learn to use space safely and effectively. They explore and develop basic gymnastic actions on the floor and using low apparatus. Basic skills of jumping, rolling, balancing and travelling are used individually and in combination to create movement phrases. The children will be given opportunities to select their own actions to build short sequences and develop their confidence in performing. The children will begin to understand the use of levels, directions and shapes when travelling and balancing.</p> <p><b>Yoga-</b> In this unit, children will learn about mindfulness and awareness. They begin to learn poses and techniques that will help them connect their mind and body. The children will learn how to improve their wellbeing by building strength, flexibility and balance. The learning includes postures, breathing and meditation taught through fun and engaging activities.</p>
RE	In R.E, pupils will be introduced to the dispositions 'Being Fair and Just' and 'Being Accountable and Living with Integrity'. They will be exploring the idea of wisdom and fairness through class discussions and stories such as 'The Wisdom of King Solomon' and

	'Quaswa the Camel'. The children will also explore repentance and accountability through the story of Jonah, Zacchaeus and Yunus.
PSHE	In PSHE, pupils will be exploring ' <b>What helps us stay healthy</b> '. They will be identifying things that we put into or onto our bodies and how it can affect how we feel. They will also be learning about the importance of hygiene and how to take care of ourselves.
Computing	During this half term, children will be introduced to early programming concepts. They will explore using individual commands, both with their peers and as part of a computer program. Children will identify what each command for the floor robot does and use that knowledge to start predicting the outcome of the programs. Children will also be introduced to the early stages of program design through the introduction of algorithms.
Music	In Music, Children will be learning to sing and perform the song 'In the Groove' by Joanna Mangona. They will listen and learn a different musical style of the song, including Blues, Baroque, Latin, Bhangra, Folk and Funk.

# Knowledge Organisers: 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

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

# Science

## Seasonal Changes

### Seasons

There are four seasons in the United Kingdom. These are winter, spring, summer and autumn.

### Trees

There are two main types of trees. Deciduous trees have leaves that change colour and fall from the trees in autumn and winter. Evergreen trees shed old leaves and grow new leaves all year round. This means that they keep their leaves in winter.



deciduous trees



evergreen trees

## Animals through the seasons

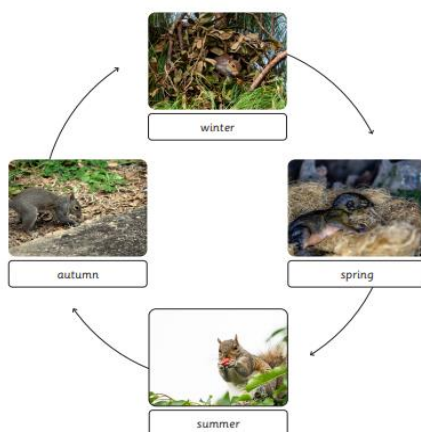
The temperature and the hours of daylight in each season affect how animals behave.

In **spring**, many animals give birth to young or lay eggs.

In **summer**, young animals grow and learn how to find food.

In **autumn**, animals prepare for winter or migrate.

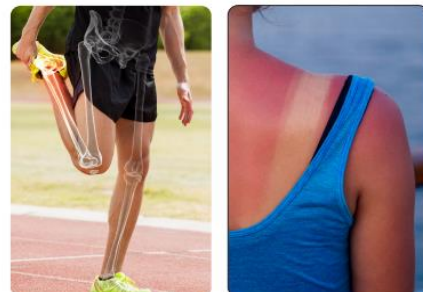
In **winter**, some animals spend more time in their nests or hibernate until spring. Then the cycle begins again.



Grey squirrels behave differently in different seasons.

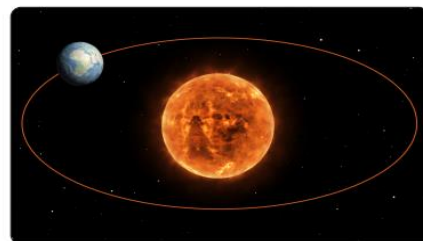
## The Sun

The Sun gives Earth heat and light. People need sunlight to make vitamin D, which keeps our bones healthy. However, we must protect ourselves from too much sunlight because it can damage our skin.



## The Sun and the seasons

The Earth travels around the Sun once every year. This journey makes the seasons.



## Daytime and night time

The Earth spins. It takes one day for it to complete one full turn. When places on Earth face the Sun, it is daytime. When places on Earth face away from the Sun, it is night time.



The length of daytime and night time changes every day in the United Kingdom. In winter, the daytime is short, and the night time is long because the Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the Sun and doesn't get as much light.



In summer, the daytime is long, and the night time is short because the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun and gets lots of light.



## Weather

The weather is what the air outside is like in one place and at one time. The Sun makes the weather on Earth. The weather can be sunny, cloudy, foggy, rainy, snowy or windy.



## Temperature

Temperature is a measurement of how hot or cold something is. The temperature on Earth changes during the day. We use a thermometer to measure the temperature.



## Precipitation

Precipitation is water that falls from the clouds. Precipitation can fall as rain, sleet, snow or hail, depending on the temperature. We use a rain gauge to measure the volume of rainfall.

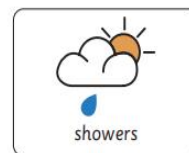
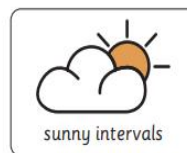


## Wind speed

The Beaufort Scale was invented in 1805 by Commander Francis Beaufort of the British navy. He watched the effects of the wind at sea and gave names to 13 wind speeds from calm to hurricane force. We use a windsock or anemometer to observe or measure the wind.

## Weather forecasting

Scientists measure the temperature, precipitation and wind speed to predict the weather. They also look at satellite images and information from supercomputers. Sometimes they use symbols to tell us what the weather will be like.



## Glossary

**hibernate** When animals become dormant, or inactive, during the winter months.

**migrate** When animals travel to a different place when the season changes.

**Northern Hemisphere** The half of the Earth that is north of the equator. The United Kingdom is in the Northern Hemisphere.

**volume** The amount of space an object takes up.

# Plant Parts

## Types of plants

Plants are living things. There are garden plants and wild plants. People look after garden plants but not wild plants.



garden plants



wild plants

Wild plants live in different places, like meadows, woodlands, hedgerows and roadsides.



meadow



woodland



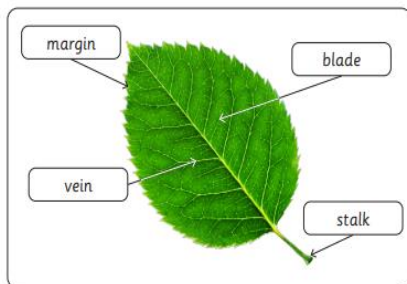
hedgerow



roadside

## Leaf parts

There are four main parts of a leaf. The blade is a leaf's large flat surface with thin lines called veins going across it. The margin is the leaf's edge and the stalk joins the leaf to the stem of the plant.



## Types of leaf

There are five types of leaf.



simple



palmate



compound



lobed



needle-like

## Seasonal changes

Plants change with the seasons. In winter, many plants die or become dormant. In spring, buds open to become leaves or flowers and new plants grow from seeds and bulbs.



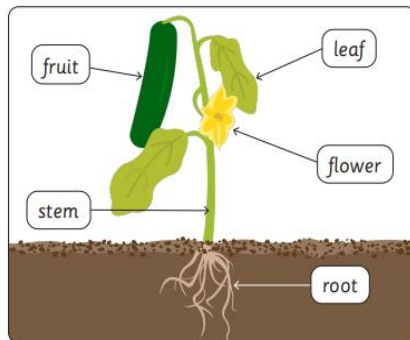
winter



spring

## Plant parts

Plants have five main parts.



## Common wild plants

There are many different types of wild plant. They differ in their parts and features.



bluebell



bramble



cleavers



creeping buttercup



daisy



dandelion



groundsel



stinging nettle

## Trees

Trees are plants. A tree has a woody stem called a trunk, which is covered with bark. The trunk supports the branches of the tree.



## Seeds and bulbs

Plants grow from seeds or bulbs. Inside seeds and bulbs are tiny plants waiting for the right conditions to start growing. Seeds are usually small and come in different shapes and sizes. Bulbs are bigger than seeds and have a rounded shape and papery coating.



seeds



bulbs

## Importance of plants

Plants are important for many reasons.

### Shelter

Many animals live on plants or use them to build their nests. The plant protects them from the weather and other dangers.



### Food

Animals, including humans, eat plants. Some animals only eat plants. They are known as herbivores.



### Materials

Many everyday materials are made from plants, such as paper, wood and natural fabrics.



## Glossary

**bark** The tough, woody outer covering of a tree's trunk, roots and branches.

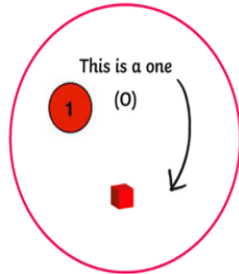
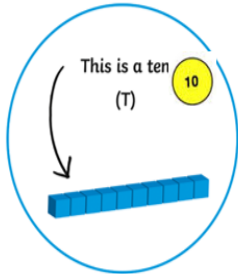
**dormant** Something that is not active or not growing but will become active or grow in the future.

**herbivore** An animal that only eats plants.

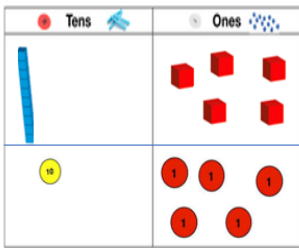
# Maths

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 19, 15 and 13. 2-digit numbers contain tens and ones.

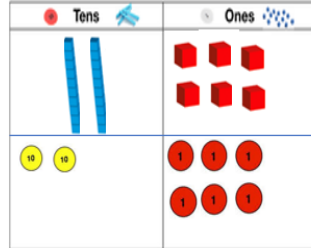


15 - 1 ten and 5 ones



1      5

26 - 2 tens and 6 ones

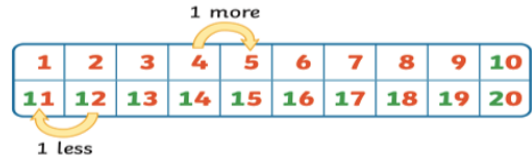


2      6

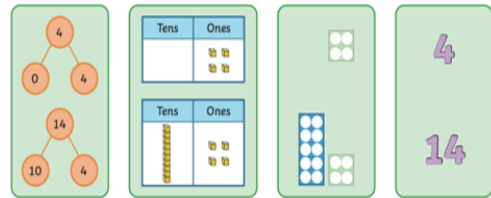
Counting using a 20 number line



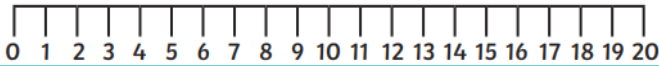
Counting one less and one more



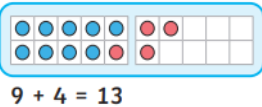
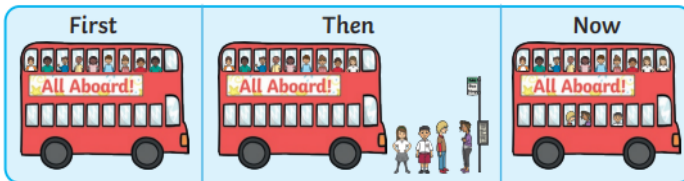
Representing tens and one



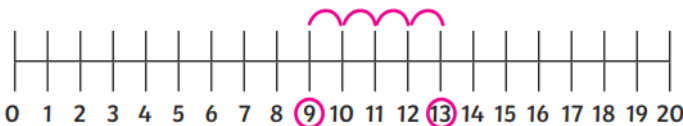
## Addition and Subtraction within 20



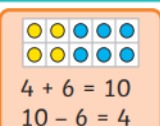
Addition by Counting On



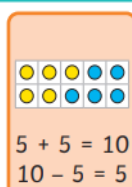
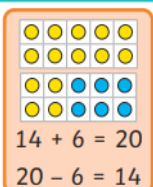
I partitioned 4 into 1 and 3.  
 $9 + 1 = 10$   
 $10 + 3 = 13$



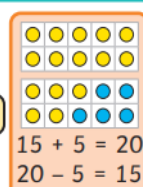
Number Bonds



$4 + 6 < 14 + 6$   
 $14 = 20 - 6$

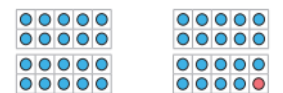


$20 - 5 > 20 - 6$

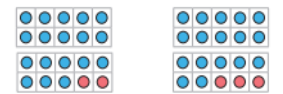


## Knowledge Organiser

Number Bonds of 20



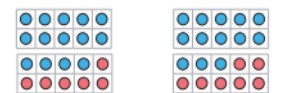
$20 + 0 = 20$        $19 + 1 = 20$



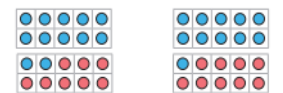
$18 + 2 = 20$        $17 + 3 = 20$



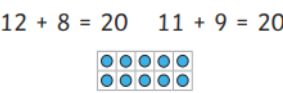
$16 + 4 = 20$        $15 + 5 = 20$



$14 + 6 = 20$        $13 + 7 = 20$

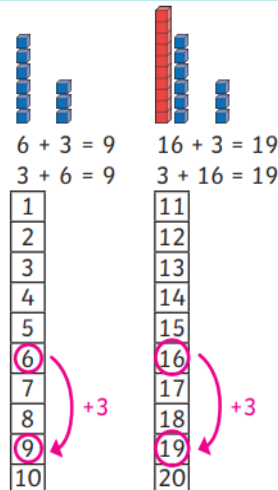


$12 + 8 = 20$        $11 + 9 = 20$



$10 + 10 = 20$

Addition within 20 Using Number Bonds within 10



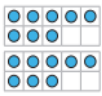


# Addition and Subtraction within 20

# Knowledge Organiser

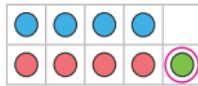
## Doubles

$8 + 8 = 16$      $9 + 9 = 18$      $10 + 10 = 20$



double 8 is 16    double 9 is 18    double 10 is 20

## Near Doubles

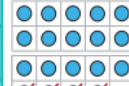
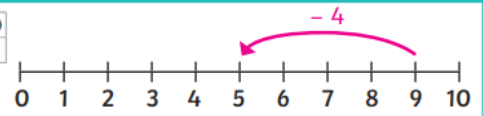


$4 + 5 =$   
double 4 plus 1

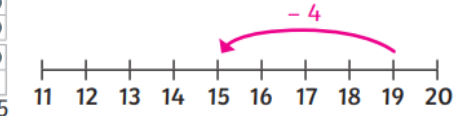
## Subtraction within 20 Using Number Facts within 10



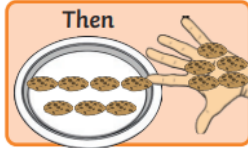
$9 - 4 = 5$



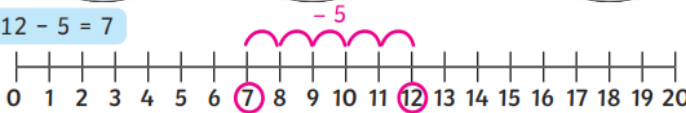
$19 - 4 = 15$



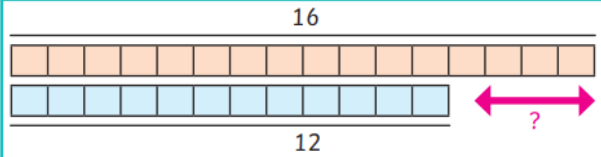
## Subtraction by Counting Back



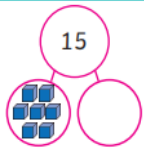
$12 - 5 = 7$



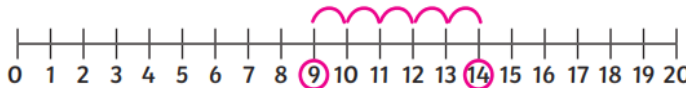
## Subtraction by Finding the Difference



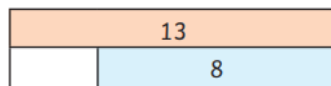
## Missing Numbers



$7 + \square = 15$



$14 - \square = 9$



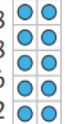
$13 - \square = 8$

## Related Number Facts

$6 + 2 = 8$   
 $2 + 6 = 8$   
 $8 - 2 = 6$   
 $8 - 6 = 2$



$16 + 2 = 18$   
 $2 + 16 = 18$   
 $18 - 2 = 16$   
 $18 - 6 = 12$



$16 + 2 = 18$   
 $2 + 16 = 18$   
 $18 - 2 = 16$   
 $18 - 6 = 12$

## **Home Learning**

This half term, our school value is '**Curiosity**'. 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 Stephen Wiltshire.

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>