



Birchfield PRIMARY SCHOOL

Year 1 Curriculum Overview Term 2.2

Teaching Team:

Miss Rock, Miss Ilyas, Miss Hussain, Mrs Kauser and Mrs
Cheema

SLT: Miss Fox

PE Days: Tuesday and Thursday


On these days, children should wear 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 to the children, 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>“Where will Paddington visit in London?”</u>
Significant People	<p>Princess Diana was a member of the British royal family. She was married to Prince Charles, the eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II, and she was the mother of Princes William and Harry. Princess Diana was a very caring and ambitious person. The princess was well known for her charity work. She helped children, the sick, the homeless, and disabled people. She also called for a worldwide ban on landmines (bombs buried on purpose in the ground), which kill and injure innocent people.</p>
Class Texts	<p>Title: Look inside London Author: Usborne Non-fiction text: A lift-the-flap information book which explores the UK capital's most famous sites, including Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square and the Tower of London.</p> 
Reading	<p>Domain: 1b – Identify/ explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, title and information.</p> <p>During reading sessions, the children will have a range of Hero Academy books to support with fluency. The children will also have a range of non-fiction books to support and expand their vocabulary. 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. Children will complete comprehension tasks related to the book they have been reading for the week. Questioning will focus on using the features of fiction and non-fiction texts to locate information.</p>

Writing	This half term, the children will complete their fact files on the United Kingdom and King Charles. They will then revisit their previous learning on postcards. They will be writing a postcard based on Paddington's trip to London, linking to our enquiry. Towards the end of the half term, they will learn how to write a sequel, based on the text 'Paddington and the Grand Tour'.
Maths	In maths, pupils will be building on their place value knowledge within 50. They will be using a range of concrete materials to partition numbers to 50 into tens and ones, identifying one more and one less and using a number line to 50 to estimate. They will then move onto length and height. In this unit, the children will compare the length and height of objects using standard and non-standard units of measure. In our mass and volume unit, the children will be exploring mass, volume and capacity. They will be experimenting with water and different size containers to determine the mass, volume and capacity.
Science	This half term, the children will continue interleaving their 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, the children will build upon their learning on the city of London. They will describe famous London landmarks and explain its purpose. Later on, the children will use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features in London. Children will then learn to use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other. Children will identify the similarities and differences between two capital cities, London and Islamabad.
Design and Technology	This half term, the children will be exploring wheels, axles and chassis and how they work together to make a moving vehicle. They will design and make their own London taxi.

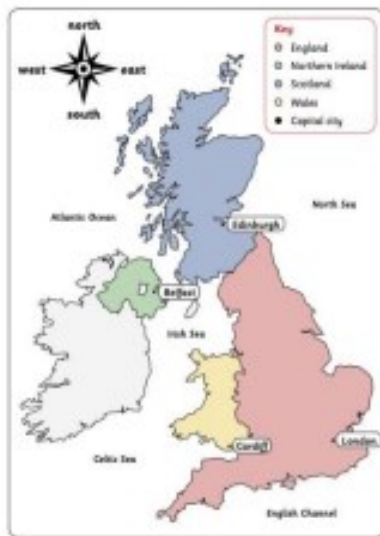
PE	<p><u>PE Days: Tuesday and Thursday</u></p> <p>On these days, children must be wearing their PE kits. This includes a white t-shirt, black tracksuit bottoms and trainers. No jewellery is to be worn, parents must remove this before bringing their child to school on these days.</p>
RE	<p>In R.E, pupils will conclude their learning on 'Being Fair and Just' and 'Being Accountable and Living with Integrity'. They will explore repentance and accountability through the story of Jonah, Zacchaeus and Yunus. They will then 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 discussion and stories such as David and Goliath and The story of Hamza. Children will explore loyalty and being steadfast through the Christian festival, Easter.</p>
PSHE	<p>In PSHE, the children will be exploring the question 'What can we do with money?'. They will explore what money is and that it comes in different forms. Children will also identify how money is obtained and people make choices about what to do with their money. Children will explore the difference between needs and wants.</p>
Computing	<p>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.</p>
Music	<p>In Music, the children will be learning to sing and preform the song: 'Round and Round', a Bossa Nova Latin style. They will listen to the main unit song and learn to find the pulse. Children will understand that the pulse is the heartbeat of the music and will recognise and name different instruments in 'Round and Round'. They will also listen to an additional four songs/pieces in this unit which will support and enrich the children's understanding of its theme, while deepening their musical knowledge and experience.</p>

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



flatlands



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

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

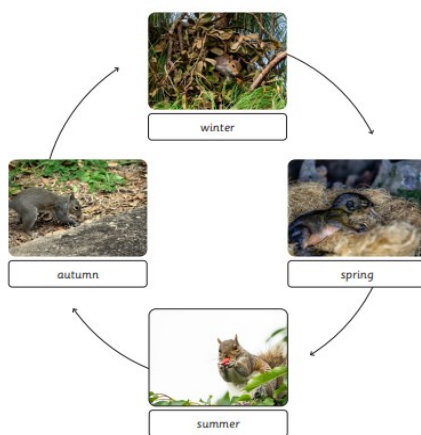
The temperature and the hours of daylight in each season affect how animals behave.

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.

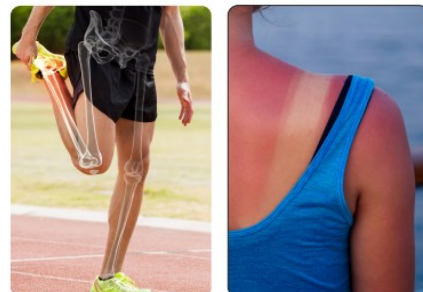
In **winter**, some animals spend more time in their nests or hibernate until spring. Then the cycle begins again.



Grey squirrels behave differently in different seasons.

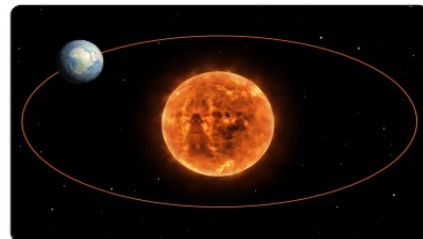
The Sun

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.



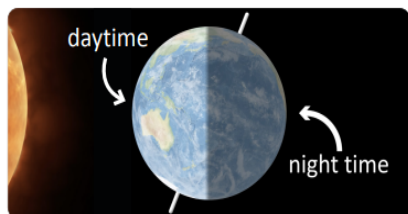
The Sun and the seasons

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

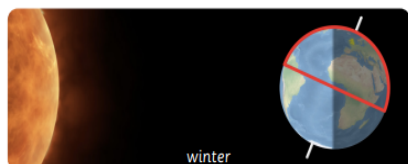


Daytime and night time

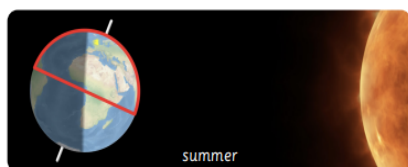
The Earth spins. It takes one day for it to complete one full turn. When places on Earth face the Sun, it is daytime. When places on Earth face away from the Sun, it is night time.



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.

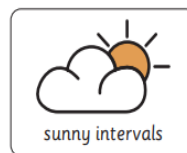


Wind speed

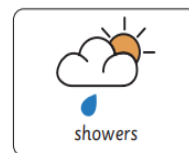
The Beaufort Scale was invented in 1805 by Commander Francis Beaufort of the British navy. He watched the effects of the wind at sea and gave names to 13 wind speeds from calm to hurricane force. We use a windsock or anemometer to observe or measure the wind.

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.



sunny intervals



showers

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



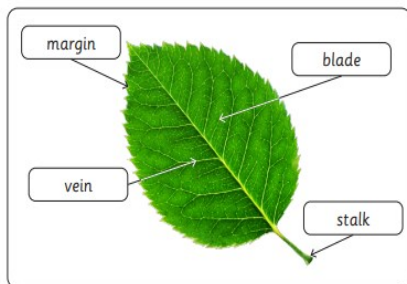
hedgerow



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.



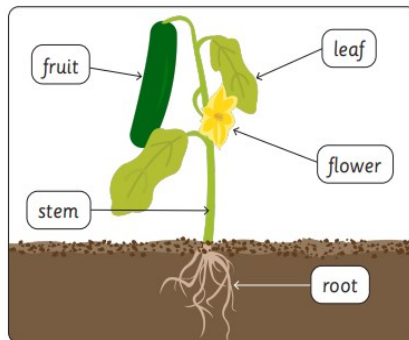
winter



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

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser – Number and place value

Topic Coverage

Place Value

- count to and across 50, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number
- count, read and write numbers to 50 in numerals
- making groups of ten to count the total
- identifying one more and one less
- identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, tens frame, cubes and dimes and the part-whole model.
- estimating on a number line

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

Identifying numbers one more than and one less than

Using one more than and one less than helps you compare how big or small the numbers may be.

One more than 46 is 47.

One less than 36 is 35.

One more than 43 is 44

49 is one less than 50

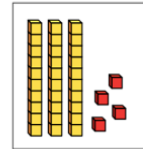
10, 20, 21, 22, 23

10, 20, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34

Key Vocabulary	
Place value	The value represented by a digit.
Tens	10 ones.
Ones	Value of 1.
Digit	A number.
2-digit	A number that has a tens and ones.
Partition	Splitting numbers into smaller parts to make them easier to work with.
More than	A number that is bigger than another.
Less than	A number that is smaller than another.
Difference	Comparing two amounts of numbers.

1 less

33

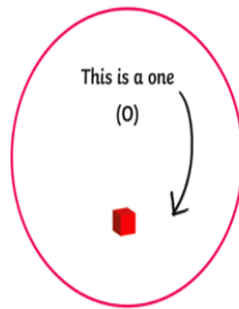
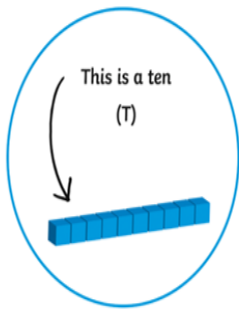


1 more

35

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 25, 34 and 47. 2-digit numbers contain tens and ones.



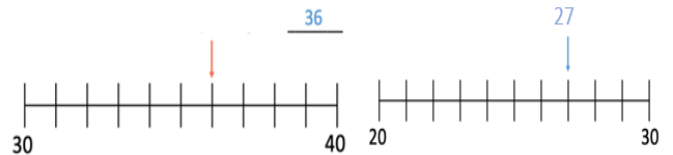
34- 3 ten and 4 ones

47- 2 tens and 6 ones

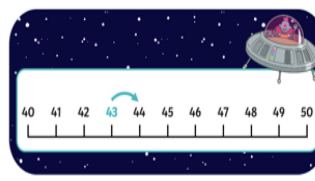
Tens	Ones
3	4

Tens	Ones
4	7

Estimating on a number line



One more than and one less than

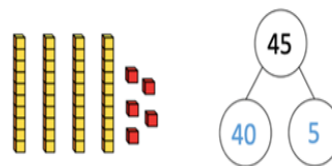


One more than 43 is 44.



One less than 28 is 27.

Partitioning tens and ones



There are 4 tens.

There are 5 ones.

The number is 45

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Length and Height

Topic Coverage

Length and Height

- compare lengths and heights
- measure length using objects
- measure length in centimetres

Key vocabulary

Length	How long something is.
Height	How tall something is.
Compare	Comparing the size of a quantity
Measure	Measuring the length and height
Centimetres (cm)	A unit of measurement.

Height

The dog is taller than the cat.

The cat is shorter than the dog.

tallest ————— shortest

Length

The car is shorter than the train.

The train is longer than the car.

shortest ————— longest

Length and Height

The same length.

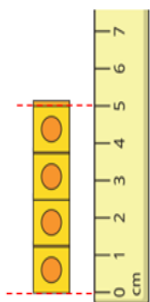
The same height.

This pen is 6 cubes long.

This ruler is to scale.

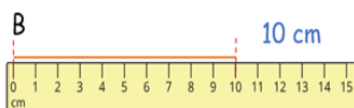
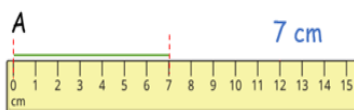
Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Length and Height

Measuring using centimetres (cm)



The start is lined up with 0 cm.
 The end is lined up with 5 cm.
 The tower is **5** cm tall.

Comparing measurements



10 cm is longer than 7cm.

Length and Height



The train is 5 paper clips long.

The giraffe is 6 cubes tall.



The pink ribbon is longer than the spotty ribbon.



Home Learning

This half term, our school value is '**Ambition**'. Please discuss what this means with your child and how they can show ambition at school and at home. The knowledge organisers have key information and vocabulary linked to 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 Princess Diana.

Who is she?

What did she do?

How will 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>

<https://trockstars.com/>

Phonics interactive games –

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

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