



Birchfield PRIMARY SCHOOL

Year 1 Curriculum Overview
Term 3.1

Teaching Team:

Miss Rock, Miss Ilyas and Miss Hussain

Mrs Kauser, Mrs Cheema

SLT: Miss Fox

PE Days: Tuesday and Thursday

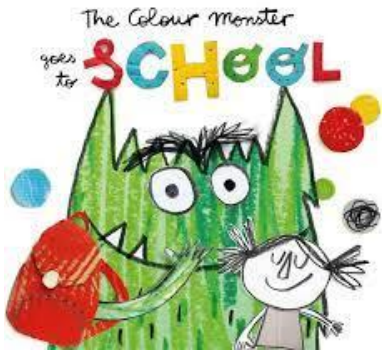
On these days, children must be wearing their PE kits. This includes a white t-shirt, black tracksuit bottoms and trainers. No jewellery is to be worn, parents must remove this before bringing their child to school on these days.

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.

<p>Enquiry Question</p>	<p><u>“What do we know about Birchfield Primary School?”</u></p>
<p>Significant People</p>	<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>
<p>Class Texts</p>	<p><u>Title: The Colour Monster Goes to School</u> <u>Author: Anna Lenas</u> Fiction text. The Colour Monster navigates his way through his first day of school!</p> 
<p>Reading</p>	<p>Domain: 1b – Identify/ explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, title and information.</p> <p>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.</p>

Writing	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'.
Maths	In maths the children will be exploring multiplication and division. They 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.
Science	This half term, the children will conclude their learning on 'Plants' and focus on labelling the parts of a plant and exploring seeds and bulbs. After this, in our 'Animal Parts' project, the children will explore how pets should be cared for, including what they eat and where they live. Children will learn how to identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores, and omnivores. They will group and sort a variety of common animals based on the foods they eat.
History	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 firsthand accounts and will be encouraged to use common words and phrases related to the passage of time.
Design and Technology	This half term, the children will continue their learning about wheels, axles and chassis and how they work together to make a moving vehicle. They will design and make their own London taxi.
Art and Design	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.
PE	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

	<p>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>
RE	<p>In R.E, 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. Children will also explore the disposition 'Remembering Roots' and learn about the origins of the celebration of Eid ul Fitr.</p>
PSHE	<p>In PSHE, the children will continue their learning about money. They will identify how money is obtained and how people make choices about what to do with their money. Children will explore the difference between needs and wants. After this, 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>
Computing	<p>During this half term, the children will continue their learning on early programming concepts. They will then 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>
Music	<p>In music, the children will be learning to sing and preform the song: 'Your Imagination' by Joanna Mangona and Pete Readman. They will listen and appraise different songs in other styles and will learn to</p>

	<p>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>
--	---

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.

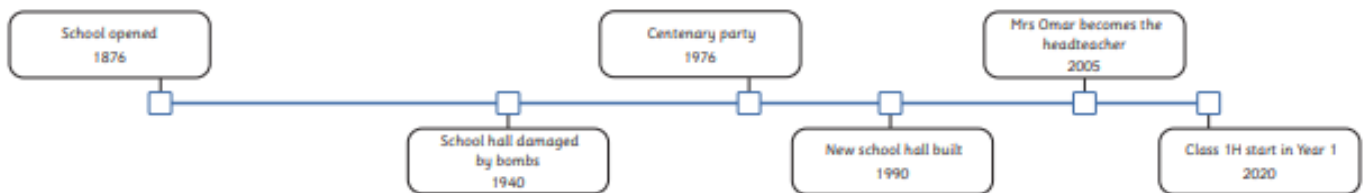
The **present** describes the time now.

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

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



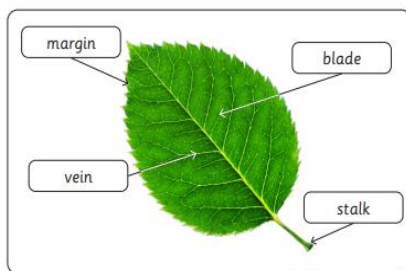
hedgerow



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.



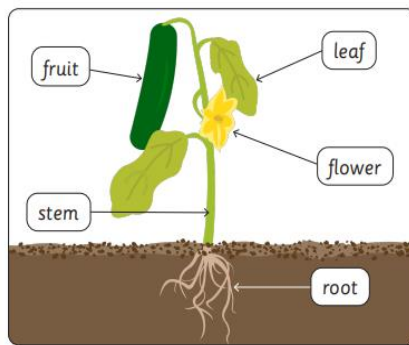
winter



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 – Multiplication and Division

Topic Coverage

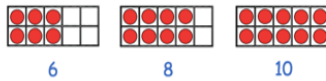
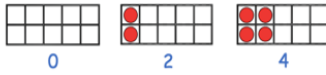
Multiplication and Division

- 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

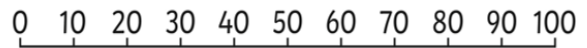
Tens	10 ones.
Ones	Value of 1.
Digit	A number.
Altogether	The total amount.
Array	Arranging things in rows and columns.
Double	A number that is twice as large as the given number.
Equal groups	Each group has the same number of objects.
Sharing	Splitting into equal parts or groups.

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

There are 3 equal groups of 6.

Making doubles

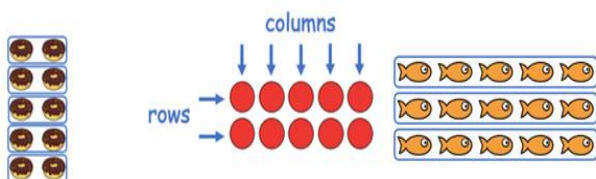
Double 1 is 2
Double 2 is 4
Double 3 is 6
Double 4 is 8
Double 5 is 10
Double 6 is 12
Double 7 is 14
Double 8 is 16
Double 9 is 18
Double 10 is 20

Adding equal groups



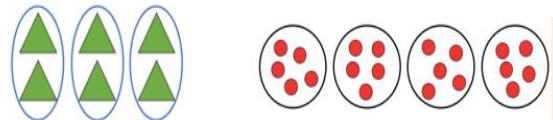
There are 3 equal groups.
There are 2 in each group.
 $10 + 10 + 10 = 30$
There are 30 fish altogether.

Making arrays



There are 5 rows of 2.
There are 10 altogether.
There are 3 rows of 5.
There are 15 altogether.

Making 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.
There are 4 muffins on each plate.
This array has 3 rows.
Each bag has 5 sweets.
Have a think

Home Learning

This half term, our school value is '**Resilience**'. 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>