



Birchfield PRIMARY SCHOOL

Year 1 Curriculum Overview Term 1.1

Teaching Team:

Miss Rock, Miss Ilyas and Miss Hussain

SLT: Miss Fox

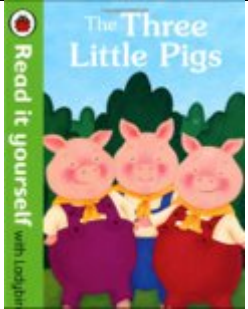
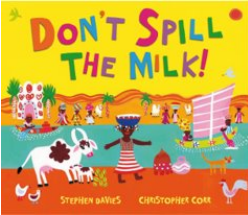
PE Days: Tuesday and Thursday

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 and reading books will be given out every Friday and 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>“How does life change over time?”</u>
Significant People	<p>Captain Sir Tom Moore was a British Army officer and fundraiser. He showed great determination by completing laps around his estate to raise money for the NHS. Due to his determination to achieve his goal, he raised £38 million.</p>
Class Texts	<p><u>Title: The Three Little Pigs</u> <u>Author: Lady Bird</u> Book themes: Teamwork, bravery, determination and resilience.</p>  <p><u>Title: Don't Spill The Milk</u> <u>Author: Stephen Davies</u> Book themes: Love, determination, perseverance and relationships.</p> 
Reading	<p>Domain: 1c - Identify and explain the sequence of events in texts. Test technique: ranking/ordering (1-5) In Reading, the children will be reading the following texts: 'The Three Little Pigs' and 'Don't Spill The Milk'. They will be focusing on the sequence of both texts and ranking and ordering different parts of the stories.</p>
Writing	<p>This half term, children will be learning to write character descriptions and narratives linked to their whole class text: The Three Little Pigs. The children will continue to work on punctuating their sentences correctly using capital letters, full stops and finger spaces. They will also be exploring the language and</p>

	organisational features of instructions and writing their own set of instructions.
Maths	<p>In Maths, the children will focus on place value and addition and subtraction within 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read and write numerals from 0-10. - Number bonds to 10. - Counting forwards and backwards. - Finding one more and one less than a given number. - Adding two amounts together. - Subtracting one amount from another.
Science	<p>This half term, the children will be learning about 'Everyday Materials' and 'Human Senses' through an interleaved approach.</p> <p>Children will begin by learning about natural and human-made materials and what objects can be made using these materials. They will also explore the different properties of materials and begin grouping them. They will move onto the five senses and labelling the different parts of the body.</p>
History	<p>In History, the children will be exploring the different stages of life. They will be applying their knowledge to create timelines and family trees. They will look at the term 'chronology' and what this means in relation to timelines. They will begin to compare life today to life in the 1950s and focus on the similarities and differences.</p>
Art and Design	<p>This half term, the children will focus on the artist 'Frida Khalo' and her love for photography and self-portraits. They will be developing a wide range of art and design techniques using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.</p>
PE	<p>The children have 2 PE sessions a week. These are on Tuesday and Thursday. This half term, the children will be focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundamentals - Teambuilding
RE	<p>In RE, we will be learning about belonging. We will discuss how we can belong to different communities, religions, clubs and families. We will look at how belonging makes us feel and why it is so important to feel like you belong.</p>

PSHE	In PSHE, we will be exploring ' What makes a good friend? '. The children will be learning about the characteristics of a good friend and applying their learning by responding to scenarios.
Computing	During this half term, the children will develop their understanding of technology and how it can help them in their everyday lives. They will start to become familiar with the different components of an iPad. Children will also consider how to use technology responsibly.
Music	In Music this half term, the children will be focusing on the genre 'Old school Hip Hop'. They will be introduced to a range of songs within this genre and will appraise the songs by answering questions linked to what type of musical instruments they can hear and provide their own opinions of the music.

Knowledge Organisers:

History

"How does life change over time?"

Childhood

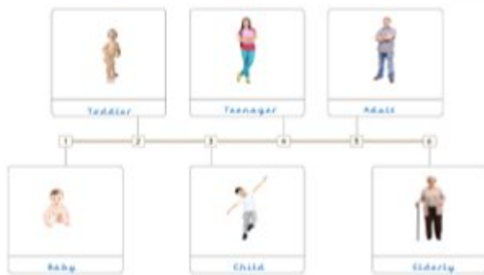
The childhood project teaches children about the everyday lives of children in the past to the present..



Family tree

A family tree helps us understand the people in a family over many generations. It also helps us understand people's relationships to one another.

Timeline of the human life



The timeline of the human life is made up of six stages. At each stage we have different responsibilities.

Historical pictures



This family is listening to a radio. Children were able to listen to programs such as Children's Hour and Listen with Mother.



This is a picture of a family watching television. In the 1950s the screen used to be in black and white.



A lot of people travelled by trains in the 1950s because cars were expensive. The trains were powered by steam.

Knowledge Organisers: Science

<u>Everyday Materials</u>	
Key Vocabulary	Definition
<i>object</i>	A thing that can be used. For <u>example</u> a door, chair, car, table are all objects.
<i>material</i>	Material are what an object is made from.
<i>hard</i>	Not easily broken or bent.
<i>soft</i>	If something is soft, it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.
<i>stretchy</i>	Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.
<i>shiny</i>	Reflects light easily.
<i>dull</i>	Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or shiny.
<i>rough</i>	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

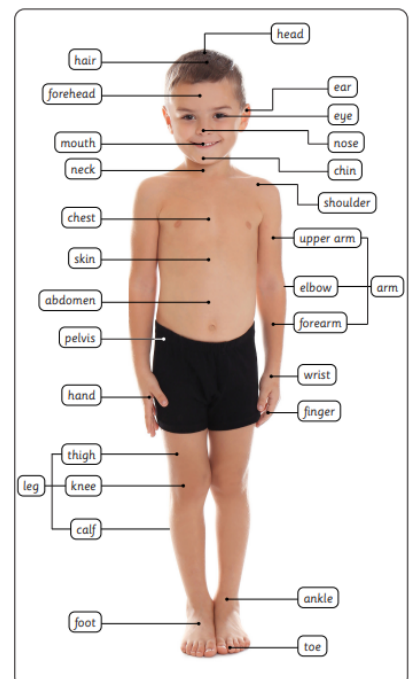


ear shape



Body parts


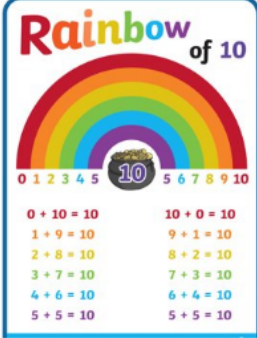
There are many different parts of the human body. Each body part has a function. For example, our head allows us to sense what is happening around us. Our neck supports and turns the head.



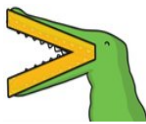
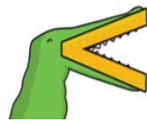

Knowledge Organisers:

Maths

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser – Addition & Subtraction

Topic Coverage		Key Vocabulary																													
<p>Addition & Subtraction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 $7 = ? - 9$ 		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Add</td> <td>To bring 2 or more numbers together to make a new total.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plus</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sum</td> <td>The calculation/number sentence of 2 or more numbers.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solve</td> <td>To find a solution (to work out something)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Altogether</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>The answer of adding numbers.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subtract</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minus</td> <td rowspan="3">Finding the difference between numbers. (What is left)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Take away</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Difference between</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inverse operation</td> <td>The opposite operation (inverse of + is - and inverse of - is +).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column addition</td> <td>Writing one number below another and then adding one column at a time.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column subtraction</td> <td>Writing one number below another and then subtracting one column at a time.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number facts</td> <td>Simple calculations with 2 numbers (number bonds/fact families)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commutative</td> <td>Solving a number sentence in any order (only with addition e.g. $3+7 = 10$ and $7+3=10$).</td> </tr> </table>		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	Finding the difference between numbers. (What is left)	Take away	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 $7+3=10$).
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<p>Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">  <p>Related facts</p> <p>If $2 + 7 = 9$ Then $20 + 70 = 90$</p> <p>If $4 + 6 = 10$ Then $40 + 60 = 100$</p> <p>If $1 + 5 = 6$ Then $10 + 50 = 60$</p> <p>If $3 + 5 = 8$ Then $30 + 50 = 80$</p> <p>If $2 + 1 = 3$ Then $20 + 10 = 30$</p> <p>If $2 + 2 = 4$ Then $20 + 20 = 40$</p> <p>If $3 + 2 = 5$ Then $30 + 20 = 50$</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Number bonds to 10</p>  <p>Related facts</p> <p>If $1 + 9 = 10$ Then $1 + 19 = 20$</p> <p>If $2 + 8 = 10$ Then $1 + 18 = 20$</p> </div> </div>		<p>Commutative Law</p> <p>Addition can be solved in ANY order. You are able to swap the numbers around.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>$5 + 9 = 14$ $9 + 5 = 14$</p> <p>$7 + 8 = 15$ $8 + 7 = 15$</p> <p>$2 + 7 = 9$ $7 + 2 = 9$</p> <p>$9 + 1 = 10$ $1 + 9 = 10$</p> <p>$4 + 3 = 7$ $3 + 4 = 7$</p>																													

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser – Number and place value

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<p>Place Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number -count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of 2s, 5s and 10s -given a number, identify 1 more and 1 less -identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least -read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words 		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Place value</td> <td>The value represented by a digit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tens</td> <td>10 ones.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ones</td> <td>Value of 1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Digit</td> <td>A number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inequality symbol</td> <td>Symbols used when comparing numbers ($<$ $>$ $=$).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greater than</td> <td>A number that is bigger than another.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less than</td> <td>A number that is smaller than another.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equal</td> <td>When two numbers are the same value.</td> </tr> </table>		Place value	The value represented by a digit.	Tens	10 ones.	Ones	Value of 1.	Digit	A number	Inequality symbol	Symbols used when comparing numbers ($<$ $>$ $=$).	Greater than	A number that is bigger than another.	Less than	A number that is smaller than another.	Equal	When two numbers are the same value.																																																																																																																																																																																								
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<p>5 < 10</p> <p>5 is less than 10</p> <p>27 > 16</p> <p>27 is more than 16</p> <p>50 = 50</p> <p>50 is equal to 50</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																											

Home Learning

This half term, our school value is '**Determination**'. Please discuss what this means with your child and how they can show determination 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 Sir Captain Tom Moore.

Who is he?

What did he do?

Why is he well known?

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>

Phonics interactive games –

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

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