

Year 1 Curriculum HT6



Online Safety

Adults should be aware of what are doing online.

Commando Joe

When sorry seems to be the hardest word. Always do your best. When you plant now, you will harvest later.

Personal Development

Wider Curriculum Clubs Available
Sports club, Football, Music, Judo, Cookery, Computing, Art, Dodgeball and Yoga

Trips and Visits

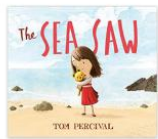
Road Safety Workshop

PSHE

Changing Me

English

Inspirational Texts



We will be using our inspirational texts to complete: narratives, non-chronological reports, letters, recounts and instructions.

We will continue to develop our independence in writing accurate sentences using noun phrases and joining words and clauses with and.

We will endeavour to use question marks and exclamation marks accurately too.

Poetry

We will study the poem, Over My Toes by Michael Rosen.

Maths

Week 2 & 3

Position and Direction- describing position, direction and movement including whole, half, quarter and three quarter turns

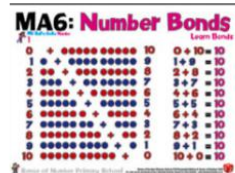
Week 3 & 4

Money- recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes.

Weeks 5, 6 & 7

Retrieval of the year's learning: numbers to 100, addition and subtraction, multiplication, division, 2d and 3d shapes, length, height, weight, volume, halves, quarters, position and direction, time and money.

Mental Maths



Science

We will continue to look at plants with a particular focus on trees - evergreen and deciduous. We will also continue our studies on seasons with a focus on summer.

Computing

We will be looking at data and information grouping through the use of powerpoint.

Phonics

Phonics Screening Check Revision.

Alternate spelling rules.

RE

What did Jesus teach about being kind?

PE

We will focus on athletics this half term including; running, jumping and throwing.

Art

We will complete a seaside themed art project.

Geography

We will be looking at seashores. We will investigate the human and physical geography of seashores.

Music

We will continue to learn the Penny Whistle.

DT

We will design, make and evaluate a sandwich to be enjoyed at a seaside picnic.

Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 1 Computing HT6



What we already know

You press the left side of the mouse button to click on the different tools on the screen.



To add letters to the page on a computer you press the letter buttons on the keyboard.

To leave a space between words you press the space bar.

To move to a new line you press enter.

To delete a letter you press backspace.

To open a program on a computer you double click on the program's icon using the left side of the mouse.

To exit a program on a computer you press the X in the top right hand corner.

Objects are given names to make it easier for people to know what is being talked about.

Objects can be grouped with other items that are similar.

E safety - Online Relationships

Online safety protects people from online harms when using devices and networks.

Asking permission for online activities can be important to keep you safe. If you do not ask permission you may get into trouble.

A **property** is used to describe an object. People can use properties to tell computers what objects are and how to sort them.

Humans tell computers how to arrange objects.

Online safety - Online Relationships

Online safety protects people from online harms when using devices and networks.

Communicate means to share information. Technology can be used to communicate. A video button, camera button and voice call are functions of online communication.

When grouping objects, they must all share a common property.

Online safety - Online Relationships

Online safety protects people from online harms when using devices and networks.

Considerate means being careful not to upset or harm others. It is important to be considerate and kind to people online and to respect their choices.

Comparing is when you look at what is similar and what is different.

You can compare objects or groups of objects.

You can compare using words such as:

more than	less than	
same as	most	least

To log onto a laptop press the on switch. Then type your username and password. Then press the enter button.

To open a file, open the program and then click on the 'open' button. You can find this under the 'file' menu at the top of the screen.

To save your work you press this button.



To log off the laptop you need to:

Press the cross in the top right corner of the screen to close the programme.

Click on the windows button in the bottom left corner.

Click on the picture of a person.

Then select log off.

Online safety - Online Relationships

Online safety protects people from online harms when using devices and networks.

People like to do different things online. What one person enjoys online, another might not.

Groups make it easier to answer questions about objects.

To drag an object across the screen you need to:
Put the cursor over the object > click and hold the left mouse button > use the mouse pad to drag the object to the new location > release the left mouse button.





Our Discovery Question

What did Jesus teach about being kind?

Knowledge

Christians believe that Jesus wanted them to show love and kindness towards each other.

Christians believe that the story of Zacchaeus shows them that they should also show love to people that might be difficult to love.

In the Bible Jesus told many stories called parables.

Parables have characters or items that represent other things.

Parables have a moral message to help Christians live their lives the correct way.

The story of the lost sheep shows Christian love.

The sheep represents people who have made bad choices.

Jesus is the shepherd who is willing to help somebody who has done the wrong thing

Christians believe God loves everyone and will help them do the right thing.

Personal Reflection

I can reflect on how it feels to show kindness and love to someone who can sometimes be mean, selfish or dishonest.

I can express my feelings about how stories can help teach me about staying on the right path and making the right choices.

I can discuss the question: Is the right choice always the easy choice?

Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 1 PSHE HT6



What we already know

A body is **the physical structure, including the bones, flesh, and organs, of a person or an animal**

Know some body parts and what they are used for

Physical activity means **moving your body**

Being healthy means **taking care of your body by exercising or eating a balanced diet**

Growing up means **changes to our body that make us go from, babies, toddler, child, adolescence, adult and elderly**

Changes means **a process when something becomes different**

Know how people will be feeling moving into Year 1
Memories means something remembered by the past

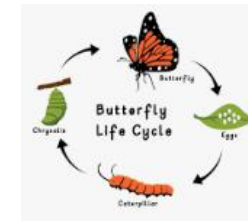
Life Cycles

- A life cycle means growing from birth to adulthood.
- Every living thing has a life cycle and grows from young/baby to fully grown/ adult.



Changing me

- Not everybody grows at the same rate because our bodies are unique.
- As you get older, you can do things that you couldn't when you were a baby or toddler.



My changing body

- We are all changing all the time.
- Even though we are changing, we are still 'us'
- We are still ourselves even though our bodies change and grow every day.
- We go through body changes and changes in our personality.



Boys' and girls' bodies

- Boys and girls look different. One way we can tell the difference is by their private parts.
- Private parts are parts under our swimsuits or underwear. They are special and important.
- Males and females have some body parts that are the same such as: fingers, belly button, anus.
- Boys and men have a penis and testicles.
- Girls and women have a vagina.

Learning and growing

- As we physically grow, we also learn to do more things.
- Every time we learn something new, we add a little bit to ourselves.

Rights of a child



Knowledge Jigsaw Year 1 Music HT6 – Tin Whistle



What we already know

We can recognise and understand the difference between loud and quiet in music.

We can recognise fast and slow tempo and high and low-pitched sounds.

We can perform in time to a beat and follow crotchet and quaver rhythm patterns on notes B and A.

We can listen and respond to different moods in music.

We can use our voices expressively when performing songs, rhymes and chants.

We understand that symbols can represent different sounds in music.

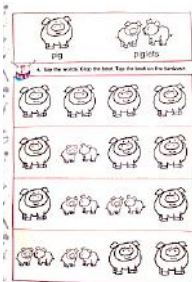
We can follow and perform from pictorial symbols.

Performing and Composing

Play a game performing rhythm patterns by clapping, tapping and stepping in time.

Recognise and perform simple rhythm patterns from pictorial symbols.

Compose simple crotchet and quaver rhythm patterns then perform them on instruments.



Performing, Listening and Appraising

Perform *Hot Cross Buns* on B, A and G combining crotchet and quaver rhythms.

Listen and copy short phrases by ear clapping or playing notes B and A on the tin whistle.

Listen and appraise *Flight of the Bumblebee* and *Tortoises* from *Carnival of the Animals* differentiating between music that is fast or slow.



Performing, Listening and Appraising

Learn the song *Marvellous Things* adding actions and a percussion accompaniment.

Perform *Practice Patterns* on the tin whistle reading crotchets, quavers and minims and tonguing every note.

PRACTICE PATTERNS

Practise these note patterns (play each one several times)



Performing, Listening and Appraising

Learn the song *Katie Beardie's Circus* adding actions.

Tap the pulse in each chorus on percussion instruments.

Perform pieces on the tin whistle on notes B, A and G.

Listen and appraise an Irish reel commenting on tempo, mood, instrumentation and structure.

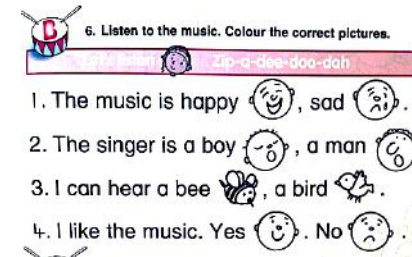


Performing, Listening and Appraising

Listen and appraise *Zip-A-Dee-Doo-Dah* from *Song of the South* commenting on the mood, tempo, lyrics and structure.

Learn the song and perform it with actions and expression.

Perform *How About This?* on the tin whistle then listen and appraise a class performance.



Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 1 Art HT6

What we already know

We know that there are different types of line; vertical, horizontal, diagonal, curved, etc.

We know that we can apply more pressure, when drawing, to build up tone.

We know that a pattern is a repeated shape.

We know that texture is the way something feels to the touch.

We know that a collage can be made by using pieces of paper, pictures, fabric and other materials. These can be arranged carefully and stuck down onto a surface.

The Seaside

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5qJAEudN-Yk>



To learn about the seaside.

To be able to identify key features such as cliffs, waves, beaches, rock pools, sand, shingle, dunes, grasses, etc.

To learn that the seaside has been, and is, a source of relaxation and enjoyment for people in Britain.

Artists

<https://marion.scot/the-layers-of-mark-making-thought-in-a-painting>



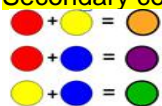
To learn that familiar places can feature in works of art.

To understand that the seaside, including the British coast, has always been a source of inspiration for artists.

Colour Theory

Primary Colours	Secondary Colours
Red	Orange
Yellow	Purple
Blue	Green

Know that primary colours cannot be made.
Know that Primary colours are mixed to create Secondary colours.



Red and Yellow = Orange

Red and Blue = Purple

Yellow and Blue = Green

Know that yellow, red and blue = brown.

Know that white and black = grey.

Know that yellow, orange and red are hot colours and that blue, green and purple are cold colours.

Mark-making

Know that different brush strokes can be created using a paintbrush.

Know that the size of the brush affects the brushstroke.

Know that the direction of the brush stroke has an effect on the paint



Know how to create different marks, working with various tools e.g. paint brushes, cotton buds, corrugated card, straws, etc.

Composition

Know that 'composition' in any piece of artwork is the way it has been put together.

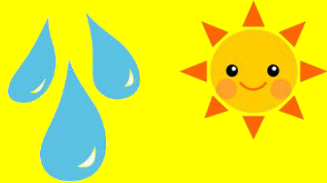
Know how to draw out a seaside composition using different types of line; horizontal, vertical, diagonal, wavy, curved, etc.



What we already know

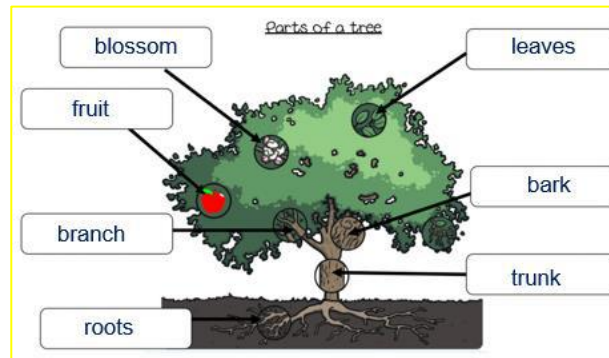
Plants need water and sun to grow.

The names of the four seasons and what happens to trees and plants during these times of the year.



We know the main parts of the plants.
We can identify some garden plants, wild plants.

The main parts of a tree



Types of Tree

There are two types of tree: **Deciduous** and **Evergreen**.

Deciduous – a tree that sheds its leaves during autumn.
During autumn they change colour before falling off.



Evergreen – a tree that keeps its leaves all year round even in winter.



Types of Tree

I can identify the following Deciduous and Evergreen trees.

Deciduous



Evergreen

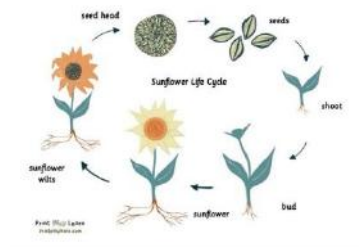


Plants change as they grow

Plants change as they grow.

Know how a sunflower seed grows into a sunflower plant.

A seed is planted in soil.
It takes 1-2 weeks for shoots to start to grow.
A few leaves appear.
The plant grows and a bud forms.
The head of the flower opens.



Summer

- The hottest time of the year.
- There is usually sunshine, generally dry weather but there may be thunderstorms too.
- Flowers and trees are in bloom.
- In the summer the sun rises earlier and sets later, and our days are long.



Knowledge Jigsaw

Y1 Geography HT6 - Seaside



What we already know

The seaside has water and sand.

There might be rock pools.

Beaches may be sandy or have pebbles.

Seagulls, crabs and shells can be found at the seaside.

The United Kingdom is surrounded by water.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork – Locational and Directional Language



Near, far, left and right are words to describe direction and navigate a map.

A map is a two dimensional drawing of any area and shows us the barriers between land and sea.

On a map, land is green and sea is blue. A map can help us find countries and cities.

Locational Knowledge

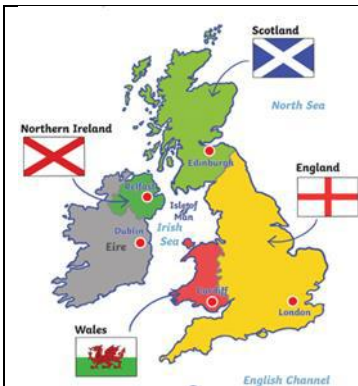


Wales is near England, Wales is next to England, Wales is to the left of England. Scotland is at the top of the UK. Northern Ireland is the furthest left of the UK. England is bigger than Wales etc.



England – Formby Beach
Wales – Whitesands Bay
Northern Ireland – Portstewart Strand
Scotland - Sandwood Bay Beach

Locational Knowledge - The United Kingdom and the corresponding capital cities.



The UK is made up of 4 countries and they each have a capital city:

- England - London
- Scotland - Edinburgh
- Wales - Cardiff
- Northern Ireland - Belfast

There are three seas that surround the UK:

- Irish Sea
- English Channel
- North Sea
- Atlantic Ocean

Human and Physical Geography



Coastal features are:

Coasts – a part of land near the sea

Beach – a strip of land that lies along an ocean or a lake and on the coast.

Sea – salt water that covers most of the earth's surface.

Ocean – large area of sea.

Port – a town or city with access to water for ships/boats.

Harbor – a place on the coast where ships moor.

Village – a group of houses in a rural area.

A **physical feature** is something that is created naturally.

A **human feature** is something that is manmade.

Physical features of a beach	Human features of a beach
Sea	Fences
Sand	Carpark
Beach	Cabins
Trees	Huts
Grass	Picnic areas
Sand dunes	Piers
Shells	Shops
	Harbor

Place Knowledge



An **aerial photograph** is a photograph taken from above. You can identify human and physical features of a place on an aerial photograph.

Observing is when you use your eyes to look at your surroundings. You can observe human and physical features of a beach.

Children make comparisons between the physical and human features of Formby Beach and Portstewart Strand.

Is the beach pebbly or sandy?

Does it have a fairground?

Does it have a pier?

Does it have a port or a harbor?

Are there shops?

Is there an arcade?





Design brief

To **design**, **make** and **evaluate** a **sandwich** for a **year 1 child** to **eat when enjoying a seaside picnic**.

What I already know


Design means to draw and talk about my ideas. It is my planning time.

To evaluate means to talk about what was easy, challenging and enjoyable.

When working with or eating food, you must always have clean hands.

You must always tie back hair when preparing meals.

Key vocabulary, tools and equipment

Butter knife (noun)	
Spread (verb form)	To apply a thin, even layer.
healthy	To be or do good for your body
grate (verb)	To shred food by rubbing on a bladed surface.
blade (noun form)	A sharp surface which is used to cut or spread.
blunt (adjective)	A word to describe the blade of a knife. If it is blunt it is not sharp.
soft foods	Food types that can be cut easily using a blunt knife (butter, soft cheese, sliced ham).

Design

Food comes from plants or animals.

Lettuce, tomatoes, sweetcorn and cucumber are all grown from plants.



Wheat is grown from a plant and used to make flour, which is used to make bread.



Ham comes from cows and eggs are laid by chickens.



To make sure you are healthy, you should eat five portions of fruit and/or vegetables each day. You should think about this when designing a meal.

Make

The 'Design Brief' is what you are going to make, who it is for and what its purpose is.

When preparing food you need to be aware of good hygiene: hair tied back, sleeves rolled up, hands washed and clean work surfaces.



You must always ensure that you are careful around sharper knives, which are used to cut and slice harder foods.



A butter knife is used to spread.



Soft foods (ham, bread, soft cheese) can be cut using a blunt knife.

Evaluate

Fresh products must be used within the date specified on their packaging.



Tasting ingredients is necessary to evaluate a dish.



Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 1 PE HT6 Athletics



What we already know

Use big steps to run and small steps to stop. Bend your knees to help you to stop. Move your arms backwards and forwards to help you run faster.

When jumping, it is important to be aware of who is around you. You need to use your arms to balance and to bend your knees while keeping your body and neck straight.

Bend your knees to jump and land.

- Look straight ahead, keeping your chest up.
- Squeeze your muscles to help you to balance when landing.

A successful hop requires you to bend your knee, use your arms to balance and to keep your body straight.

Agility is important as it allows you to move quickly, have good reflexes and develops coordination.

Games that require quick reactions such as getting to/from cones, picking up cones, tagging require agility and quick movements.

Agility is important in athletics as it allows quick movement and a helps the athlete change direction quickly.

When moving, you can use a variety of speeds.

When running, look up swing arms to maintain momentum.

When running swing the opposite arm to the leg you are leading with.

Races can vary in distance so the speed you need to run at changes.

To run faster take bigger strides.

Use a slower pace for longer distances.

Leaping involves jumping from one foot to the other (like skipping).

Hopping involves jumping and landing on the same foot.

When jumping/leaping/hopping bend your knees and land with control.

Look forwards as you jump/leap/hop.

Swing your arms forward when jumping.

A jump involves jumping off on two feet and landing on two feet

When jumping, jump and land with soft knees. Keep head up, looking forward.

Keep your chest up whilst moving.

Having a strong core, legs and arms is important in athletics as this can help with jumping and balancing.

Underarm throws can be used for shorter distances.

An overarm throw is used for longer distances.

Step forward with opposite foot to throwing arm.

Throw with a balanced stance.

Accuracy as well as distance is important when throwing an object

