

Year 1

Curriculum Newsletter



BRINGING YOU THE LATEST NEWS STRAIGHT FROM THE CLASSROOM



KEY DATES

End of Term 5 –
Friday 27th May

Start of Term 6 –
Monday 6th June

Parent-Teacher Conferences –
Thursday 30th June and
Tuesday 5th July

National Phonics Screening
Check – w/c 6th June 2022

Ancient History

In history, we learn about real people and real events from the past. This summer, we will be continuing to study 'Ancient Greece'.

Key Learning

- The market was the busiest part of every ancient Greek town.
- There were lots of stalls selling fresh food. People stood and chatted with their friends or had meetings.
- The Greeks paid for their shopping with silver coins.
- Slaves stood on a round platform, waiting to be sold.
- Craftsmen sold all kinds of pots from their workshops.
- The Greeks loved to have big feasts.
- Parties were usually just for men.
- As visitors arrived at parties, slaves washed their hands and feet.
- Everyone ate plenty of meat, fish, cheese and vegetables, then fruit and cakes.
- The guests stayed for hours, drinking wine and talking.
- Men played a game where they threw wine at a target. If they missed, they had to have another drink and try again.
- Some feasts had music too, such as musicians playing flutes.
- The Greeks believed in many gods and goddesses, and told hundreds of stories about them.
- Artemis was the Greek goddess of hunting who lived in the forest and hunted animals with arrows.
- Zeus was the king of the gods.
- Zeus was married to Hera, a beautiful goddess.
- Zeus' brother, Poseidon, ruled the sea and lived in an underwater palace.
- Athene was Zeus' daughter, and the strict, wise goddess of war.
- Hades was king of the Underworld, where all dead people were taken.
- If Zeus was angry with someone, he hurled lightning down at them.
- In temples, people prayed to statues of gods for help and they also brought presents to make the gods happy.
- There were festivals for gods, with music, dancing and sports.
- Priestesses gave people messages from the gods.
- There are many myths about brave Greek heroes and the terrible beasts they fought.
- The monster Medusa turned men to stone if they looked at her.
- A clever young man named Perseus set out to kill Medusa. He used his shield as a mirror, so he never looked at her. Perseus cut off the monster's head and came home a hero.

- A hero called Heracles, who was half-man and half-god (which made him very strong) killed a terrifying monster.
- The Olympic Games began in Olympia, in ancient Greece, and still exist today. They were made up of many sports.
- The modern Olympics are held all over the world and only the best athletes take part.
- At the ancient Olympics there were wrestling matches and men raced around a track in chariots pulled by horses.
- Many Greeks enjoyed going to see plays, which were shown outside.
- People sat in rows on stone seats.
- Greek actors wore masks to show what their characters were like.
- Some plays were tragedies with sad endings. Other plays were comedies, which made people laugh.
- Only men were allowed to act in plays.
- Some Greek men trained to be soldiers who rode on horse or marched on foot.
- A Greek soldier wore metal plates to protect his body.
- Metal plates called greaves were strapped to his legs.
- A large helmet covered his head and neck.
- He carried a sharp spear and a flat metal shield.
- Soldiers had swords too.
- The Greeks had wars with other countries, and sometimes with each other too.
- Most of the fighting was done on foot. Groups of soldiers charged at each other.
- Soldiers often attacked enemy cities, breaking down the walls and storming in.
- There were many sea battles.
- Ships called triremes, in which people sat inside and rowed with long oars, tried to ram each other.
- One part of Greece, called Sparta, was famous for its strong, fearless fighters.
- Hippocrates was a doctor who learned how bodies worked.
- Aristotle studied science and wrote many books.
- Sappho was a rich woman who wrote beautiful poems.
- Pericles was a wise leader who ruled the city of Athens.
- Alexander the Great was a brave soldier who ruled all of Greece.

Key Words: Market, stalls, chatted, friends, meetings, shopping, silver coins, platform, craftsmen, workshops, feasts, parties, visitors, meat, cheese, cakes, guests, wine, music, musicians, flute, gods, goddesses, statue, Artemis, hunting, forest, arrows, Zeus, king of the gods, married, Hera, Poseidon, underwater, palace, Athene, strict, wise, war, Hades, Underworld, hurled, lightning, important, prayed, presents, happy, festivals, music, dancing, sports, priestesses, messages, Athens, myths, brave, heroes, terrible, fought, beasts, monster,

Medusa, stone, clever, Perseus, kill, shield, mirror, Heracles, terrifying, half-man, half-god, strong, Olympic Games, Olympia, exist, runners, taking part, modern, world, athletes, wrestling matches, hurled, discus, popular, long jump, raced around, track, chariots, horses, plays, outside, rows, stone seats, actors, space, perform, ancient times, stage, masks, characters, tragedies, comedies, warrior, trained, soldiers, marched, on foot, foot soldiers, spears, metal plates, protect, body, greaves, strapped, helmet, shield, sword, modern copy, holder, battle, wars, countries, groups, charged, enemy, stormed in, sea battles, ships, triremes, ram, row, oars, Sparta, fearless, Hippocrates, doctor, bodies, Aristotle, studied, science, Sappho, poems, Pericles, leader, Alexander the Great, ruled, inventors, machines.

Geography

Geography is the study of people and places.

In summer, Year One will be learning about 'Weather and Seasons' and 'Mountains, Hills and Valleys'.

Key Learning (Weather and Seasons)

- Types of weather include rain, snow, wind and sun.
- The weather around the world varies.
- The weather changes with the seasons of the year.
- There are four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Key Words: Weather, rain, snow, wind, sun, hot, cold, wet, dry, season, spring, summer, autumn, winter.

Key Learning (Mountains, Hills and Valleys)

- The world's surface is not flat.
- There are mountains, hills and valleys.
- What do mountains, hills and valleys look like?
- A mountain is a giant rock.
- A mountain sticks out above the earth's surface, rising high above the surrounding land.
- Mountains are higher and steeper than a hill.
- A hill is land that raises higher than everything surrounding it.
- It has sloping sides. Hills come in many sizes and is usually in a round shape.
- Hills are lower than mountains.
- A valley is a low area of land between hills and mountains.
- A valley typically has a river or stream flowing through it.
- Mountains of the world include The Himalayas, Rockies, Andes and Alps.

Key Words: Mountain, hill, valley, river, stream, land, Earth, surface, rock, steep, sloping, higher, lower.

English & Grammar

In summer, the Year Ones will continue to build on their previous non-fiction work and will explore information texts, before moving onto poetry and instruction-writing.

Spellings will further consolidate phonics learning and concentrate on the high frequency 'red' words for Year One. Additional practice of the spelling rules which teach the use of 's' or 'es' for plural nouns, as well as the prefix '-un' will take place.

Grammar revisited and covered will include the following:
Noun—the name of a person (e.g. boy, Lucy, doctor), place (e.g. beach, Liverpool) or thing (e.g. paper clip, love, Heinz Baked Beans). Some nouns are 'proper' (i.e. special names) which must start with capital letters. Others are 'common' and are used more generally.

Adjective—a word that describes a noun. It provides more information about the noun. We regularly find them preceding nouns (e.g. I lounged on the **comfortable, relaxing** chair.)

Verb—a 'doing', 'being' or 'having' word (e.g. runs, jumped, made, is). Every sentence includes a verb.

Coordinating Conjunctions - words that join clauses of equal importance together. A clause has to have a **noun** (the subject) and a **verb** in it. E.g. The **girls played**. At this point, the children are only exposed to 'and'. However, there are six more: for, nor, but, or, yet, so.

Maths

In summer, Year One will be learning the following:

Numbers 50 to 100 and Beyond

- count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number; count on and back in two, five and ten.
- count, read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words; read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals.
- given a number, identify one more and one 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.
- recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) (Y2).

Addition and Subtraction (Applying strategies and structures)

- represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20.
- add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers, including zero.
- add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and ones; a two-digit number and tens; two two-digit numbers; adding three one-digit numbers (Y2).
- read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (−) and equals (=) signs.
- solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7 = \square - 9$.
- estimate to check answers.

Money

- recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes.
- solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7 = \square - 9$.

Multiplication and Division

- solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.
- recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of a quantity.
- recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of a quantity.

Measures (2): Capacity and Volume

- compare, describe and solve practical problems for: lengths and heights; mass/weight; capacity and volume.
- measure and begin to record the following: lengths and heights; mass/weight; capacity and volume.

Key Words: Numerals, count forwards/backwards, equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least, number bonds, place value, estimate, coins, note, denominations, pence, pound, change, cost, price, multiplication, division, equal parts, quantity, compare, length, height, long, short, longer, shorter, tall, double, half, mass, weight, heavy, light, heavier than, lighter than, full, empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter, measure, capacity, volume.

Science

Science is the study of the natural world through observation and experiment.

In summer, Year One will be learning about 'Senses' and 'Living and Non-living Organisms'.

Key Learning (Senses)

- Humans have 5 senses.
- Senses are how our body helps us understand the world around us.
- We use our ears to hear.
- Vibrations travel as soundwaves through the air and through our ears. They hit our eardrum which then vibrates. This causes three little bones to also vibrate and send the sounds as messages to our brain.
- We use our eyes to hear.
- We use our nose to smell.
- We use our mouth (tongue) to taste.
- The tongue and the roof of the mouth are covered with around 10,000 tiny taste buds, which allow us to taste food.
- When food enters the mouth, saliva is produced to help to start to break down the food.
- Taste buds recognise five basic kinds of taste: sweet, salty, sour, bitter and umami.
- Our entire body is covered in skin and this is what we use to touch.

Key Words: Senses, hearing, sight, smell, taste, touch, sound, soundwaves, vibration, ear drum, message, eyelid, iris, pupil, sclera, retina, optic nerve, lens, taste buds, sweet, salty, sour, bitter, umami, skin, rough, smooth, cold.

Key Learning (Living and Non-living Organisms)

- All living things, move, make more of their own type, respond to the place they are in, feed, grow, get rid of waste and need oxygen.
- We can categorise things into alive, no longer alive and never been alive.
- There are five main types of vertebrates: amphibians, mammals, reptiles, birds and fish.
- Other types of animals are known as invertebrates.
- Mammals usually have hair or fur.
- Mammal babies are born alive.
- The mothers feed their babies milk.
- Humans are mammals.

- A more scientific name for a minibeast is an invertebrate.
- Invertebrates can have 6, 8, 10 or more legs.
- The bodies of some invertebrates are made up of 3 parts.
- Some invertebrates have wings.
- Invertebrates lay eggs.
- Reptiles live in water and on land.
- Reptiles have scales and are cold-blooded, which means that they cannot keep warm by themselves and need to be in a warm place.
- Reptiles lay their eggs on land.
- Amphibians live on land and in water.
- Amphibians lay their eggs in water.
- Fish live in water, and have fins instead of legs, as well as gills instead of lungs.
- Fish lay their eggs in water.
- Birds live on land but some can swim.
- Birds have a beak and two wings, but not all birds can fly.
- There are two types of tree: deciduous and evergreen.
- Herbivores are animals that only eat plants, such as flowers, fruit, nuts, grass or even wood.
- Carnivores are animals that only eat meat.
- Omnivores are animals that eat meat and plants.

Key Words: Oxygen, vertebrates, amphibians, mammals, reptiles, birds, fish, fur, minibeast, invertebrate, wings, eggs, scales, cold-blooded, land, water, beak, gills, lungs, fins, trunk, bark, leaves, branch, root, deciduous, evergreen, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore.

Religious Education

Our religious education curriculum is designed to promote understanding and tolerance of others' beliefs. Years One and Two will simultaneously learn about Islam in Summer One and Sikhism in Summer Two.

Key Learning (Islam)

- The religion of Islam started 1400 years ago in the city of Makkah (Mecca) in Saudi Arabia.
- Islam means submission to God.
- People who belong to the Islamic religion are called Muslims.
- Muslims believe there is only one God, known as Allah.
- Allah has sent messengers or prophets to the world and the final and most important messenger was called Muhammad. Muhammad was an ordinary man who lived in Saudi Arabia.
- When Muslims say Muhammad's name they often add "peace be upon him".
- Muslims believe God revealed his message to Muhammad and it is recorded in their holy book, called the Qur'an.

- The city of Makkah is very important to Muslims. It is where Muhammad was born and Muslims should visit the city if they can.
- While they are there they visit the Ka'bah. Muslims believe that this is where the Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) built the first place of worship to just one God.
- The Qu'ran is the Islamic holy book and is treated with great respect.
- When Muslims pray they start with the Arabic words, Allahu Akbar, meaning God is the greatest.
- Muslims are expected to pray five times a day. This can be done at home, at school, at work or in the mosque.
- Muslims should kneel to pray on a clean space, such as on a prayer mat and they should wash beforehand.
- When Muslims pray they face in the direction of Makkah, the city where Muhammad was born.
- Islam is based on the Five Pillars of Islam which Muslims must follow. These are:
 - o Reciting the Muslim profession of faith in one God, Allah and in the Prophet. (Shahadah)
 - o Prayer five times a day (Salah)
 - o Giving to charity (Zakah)
 - o Fasting during the month of Ramadan (Sawm)
 - o Pilgrimage to Makkah (Hajj)
- There are no pictures of Muhammad or Allah and nothing should be drawn or made which could be worshipped instead of Allah. Instead, images of flowers and patterns from nature are often drawn and used to decorate religious places.
- Ramadan (a period of thirty days) is a very important time when Muslims remember how the Qur'an was first revealed to Muhammad.
- A special effort is made to focus on Allah rather than on one's self. To do this, Muslims fast during the hours of daylight.
- Muslims believe that fasting teaches them self-control and obedience to Allah.
- During Ramadan, Muslims spend a lot of time in prayer, reading the Qur'an and doing good deeds. It is seen as a happy time.
- At sundown the fast is often broken by eating some dates, a kind of dried fruit.
- At the end of the fasting period there is a festival, Id-ul-Fitr (The Feast of Fast Breaking)
- During Id-ul-Fitr, Muslims swap gifts and have large family gatherings. They also decorate their homes and have celebratory meals together. Some girls and women will decorate their hands with henna.

Key Learning (Sikhism)

- Sikhism began 500 years ago in the Punjab area of India and Pakistan.
- The religion is based on the teachings of Guru Nanak and nine other Sikh gurus who came after him. 'Guru' means 'wise teacher'.
- The final guru is the Sikh holy book; the Guru Granth Sahib, which is seen as a living guru.
- Sikhs believe in one God and that everyone is equal before God.
- Their holy book, Sri Guru Granth Sahib, is a book of hymns written by the gurus.
- Sikhs use it as their spiritual guide and it is treated with a lot of respect.
- Sri Guru Granth Sahib also contains passages written by Hindus and Muslims, to show respect for other religions.
- A Sikh temple is called a gurdwara. It is a place where Sikhs come to be together and to worship God.
- A gurdwara always has a prayer hall for worship, with a special place for the Guru Granth Sahib.
- It also has a langar or 'free kitchen', where anyone can come for a free meal, whatever their beliefs. There are no tables or chairs in the langar; people sit together on the floor, as they do in the prayer hall, to show that everyone is equal in the eyes of God.
- The orange Sikh flag, which carries a symbol called the Khanda, always flies outside a gurdwara.
- The Khalsa are a special group of Sikh people who have dedicated themselves to following the teachings of the Gurus and have been baptised during the sacred Amrit ceremony.
- The men and women are expected to be examples of all that is pure and good and to follow all the duties of their religion, including wearing The Five Ks, which are a sign of belonging.
- The Five Ks are:
 - o Kesh (or kes) which is uncut hair. Hair is a sign of holiness and strength. Not cutting hair shows that a Sikh accepts God's gift without trying to change it. Sometimes Sikh's keep their hair tidy by wearing a turban.
 - o A kangha (or kanga) which is a wooden comb. It keeps the uncut hair clean and tidy. It also shows the importance of looking after the mind and body.
 - o A kara which is a steel bracelet in the shape of a circle. It's a reminder that, like a circle, God has no beginning and no end.
 - o A kirpan which is a ceremonial sword. It reminds Sikhs to look after and defend people who are weak. Many people have a tiny version instead of having a full-sized sword with them all the time.
 - o Kachera (also kacchera or kaccha) which is special underwear made of cotton. It is comfortable and allows the wearer to move freely, and to be ready to fight for what is right.

PSHCE

The Year Ones will be covering 'Staying Healthy' and 'Staying Safe'.

Key Learning (Staying Healthy)

- What health is and that there are things that can be done to help people stay physically and mentally healthy.
- The importance of sleep, including a good sleeping routine.
- The importance of exercise and how to ensure that enough exercise is taken.
- The importance of good hygiene.
- The importance of oral hygiene.
- The importance of a healthy diet and appreciate what it consists of.
- The importance of gratitude, 'awe moments' and family and friends.

Key Learning (Staying Safe)

- The sun can be dangerous and how to keep safe in the sun.
- The risks caused by fire and what can be done to prevent a fire.
- What can be done to keep safe in the event of a fire, both at home and at school.
- What a stranger is and what to do if approached by a stranger.
- How to keep safe when walking along pavements and when crossing roads.
- The risks that computers, the internet and mobile devices bring. The importance of using them under parental supervision and how to keep themselves safe online.
- Identifying risks at home and school, including electricity.

Art

This term, we are continuing to explore the painting "Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose" by John Singer Sargent, 1885, and will be going on an art trip to Tate Britain to see this as well as other related works. We will also be using clay this term.

Vocabulary: Lantern, dusk, blend, colour, abstract, light, dark, art gallery, artist, 3D form, sculpture.

Next term, we will be thinking about the genre of Still Life in art across lots of different art works including paint, photography and film. We will also work with textiles, and will be preparing for our Summer exhibition!

Vocabulary: Still Life, film, photography, textiles, composition, observation.

Music

During the summer terms we will be studying Peter and the Wolf and musical instruments.

Key vocabulary: strings, brass, woodwind, percussion.

PE

This term, we will be focussing on Athletics. This combines a number of fine and gross motor skills including jumping, running and exploring throwing a variety of objects. We will also be concentrating on the concept of individual competition as well as sportsmanship.

Our KS1 sports day will be held at Pimlico Academy on Friday 8th July.

