

Year 1 - Term 1 Topic Web

How can I support my child at home?

- Home learning will be handed out weekly on a Wednesday - please can this be returned to school on the following Tuesday.
- Continue to listen to your child read 3 times a week.



Things to remember:

- Please can all school uniform be labelled to support us in identifying shoes and clothing.
- PE kits should be brought in at the start of each term.



English



Our core text this term will be 'Meesha makes Friends' by Tom Percival. We will be writing a diary entry based on events within the story.

SPaG

(Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar)

Capital letters and full stops Use capital letters for names of people and the pronoun 'I'.



Maths

We will be focusing on numbers to 10 and representing these numbers in different ways. We will also be focusing on addition and subtraction within 10.

1	nine
2	one
3	seven
4	two
5	four
6	ten
7	six
8	eight
9	three
10	five

I have 8. <table><tr><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td></tr><tr><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> How many more to 10?	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			I have 3. <table><tr><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> How many more to 10?	●	●	●							
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Greater Than

$$8 > 5$$

Less Than

$$5 < 8$$

Equal To

$$7 = 7$$

Science

Materials are what objects are made from. Examples of materials include glass, wood, fabric, plastic, stone and metal.

Materials are all around us, such as in the home, garden, school and park. They are important because we use materials to make the objects we use every day.



This vase is made from glass.



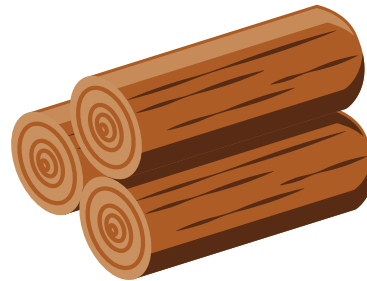
This table is made from wood.



This T-shirt is made from fabric.



This cutlery is made from metal.



key vocabulary

absorbent	paper
bendy	plastic
brick	property
ceramic	rough
clay	rubber
concrete	sand
cotton	shiny
fabric	silk
glass	smooth
hard	soft
human-made	stone
leather	stretchy
material	synthetic fabric
metal	transparent
metal alloy	water
natural	waterproof
oil	wood
opaque	wool

This project teaches children that objects are made from materials. They identify a range of everyday materials and their sources. Children investigate the properties of materials and begin to recognise that a material's properties define its use.

Properties of materials

A property is a quality that a material has. Materials can be described by their properties, such as hard, soft, stretchy, bendy, transparent and waterproof. Materials have different properties, which make them suitable for making different objects.



A paper kitchen towel is soft and absorbent.



A plastic toy is hard and smooth.



Rubber wellies are waterproof and bendy.



A ceramic mug is hard and waterproof.



A metal pan is smooth and shiny.



A cotton T-shirt is soft and stretchy.



A glass window is hard and transparent.

History

This project teaches children about everyday life and families today, including comparisons with childhood in the 1950s, using artefacts and a range of different sources.

Artefacts

An artefact is an object from the past. Museums often display historical artefacts. Artefacts can tell us about how people used to live. Everyday objects like baby bottles, clothing, toys and books can tell us about childhood in the past.



Victorian baby bottle



wood and metal pram



wooden rocking horse



child's storybook



teddy bear



glass marbles



The 1950s

The 1950s were different from today.



There were few supermarkets in the 1950s, so shoppers had to visit many different small shops to get their shopping.



Most people listened to the radio because television was very new and there were only a few programmes.

key vocabulary

adult	family tree
artefact	old
baby	past
birthday	present
child	teenager
childhood	today
coronation	toddler
decade	wedding
elderly	young

Coronation of Elizabeth II

A coronation is a ceremony where the crown is placed on the head of the new king or queen. Elizabeth II was the Queen of the United Kingdom for 70 years until she died in 2022. The coronation ceremony of Elizabeth II took place on 2nd June 1953 at Westminster Abbey, London. Many people celebrated the coronation by holding street parties.



Queen Elizabeth II on her coronation.



Street party to celebrate the coronation.

DT

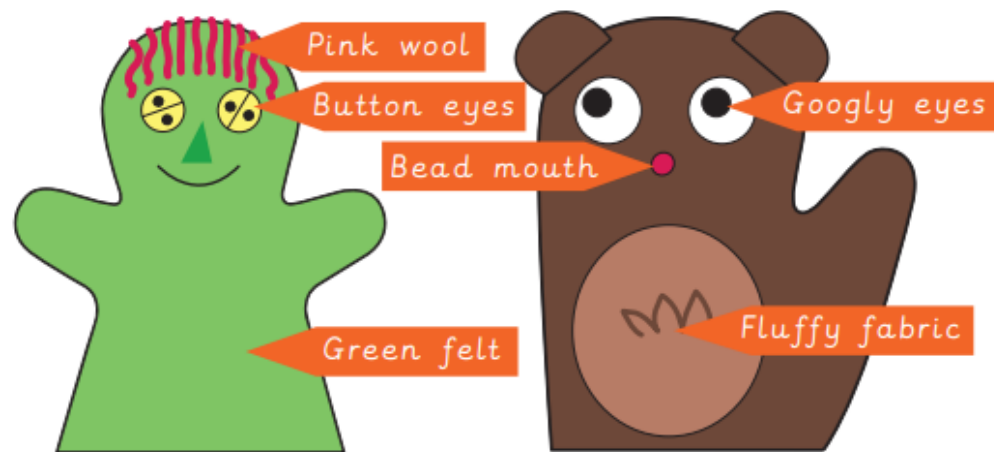
In this topic we will be learning how to join fabrics together using pins, staples or glue. We will be designing a puppet inspired by the story - the colour monster!

You will use a variety of techniques to create your puppet including cutting, gluing, stapling and pinning.

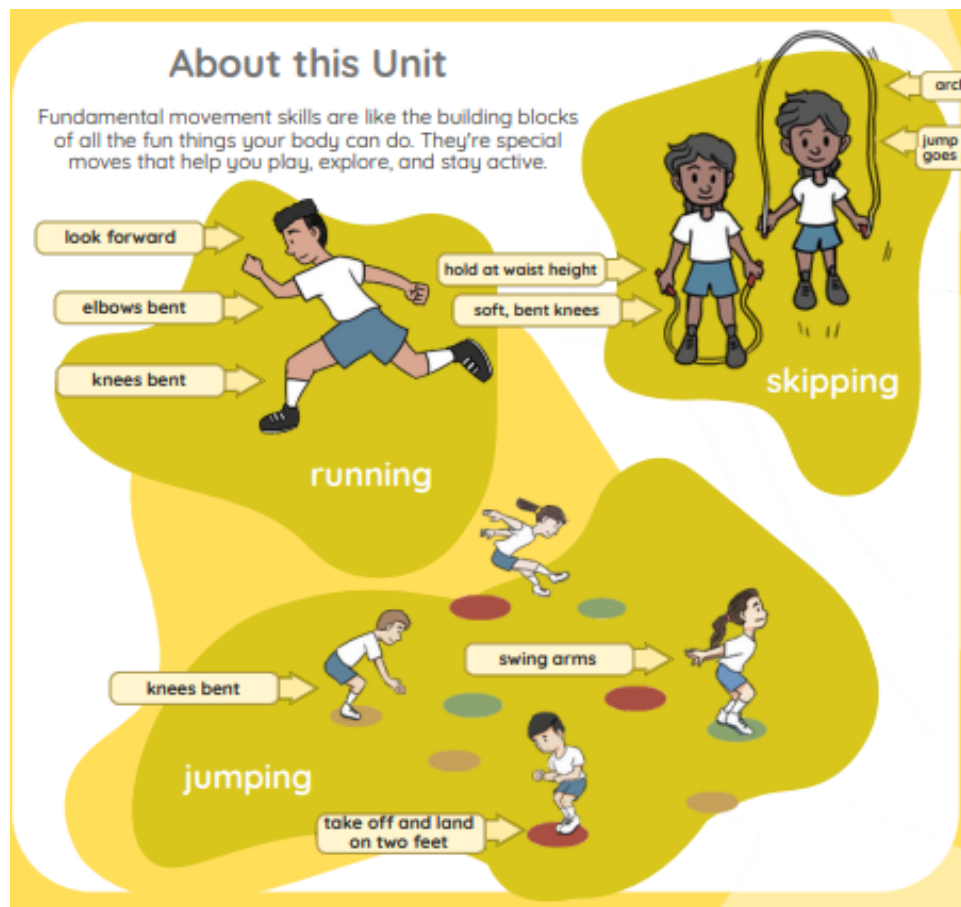


key vocabulary

Decorate	To add details to a design to improve its appearance.
Design	To make, draw or write plans for something.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Glue	A sticky liquid that can join two things together.
Model	A practise version, often on a smaller scale, that lets you test out your idea and see how it will look and work.
Hand puppet	A toy that you can make move by putting your hand inside it
Safety pin	A 'U' shaped pin with a cap where the needle slots in securely after fastening.
Stencil	A shape that you can draw around.
Technique	A way of doing something to complete a task.
Template	A stencil which you use to help you draw a shape more easily on to different materials.



PE



Key Vocabulary



bend	jog	skip
direction	jump	challenge
dodge	land	swing
fast	ready position	
hop		

In PE we will be focusing on fundamental skills. (the building blocks of how our bodies move) to support us to develop further within future topics!

Ladder Knowledge



Running:

Bending your knees will help you to change direction. If you swing your arms it will help you to run faster.

Balancing:

Looking ahead will help you to balance. Landing on your feet helps you to balance.

Jumping:

Landing on the balls of your feet helps you to land with control.

Hopping:

Hop with a soft bent knee.

Skipping:

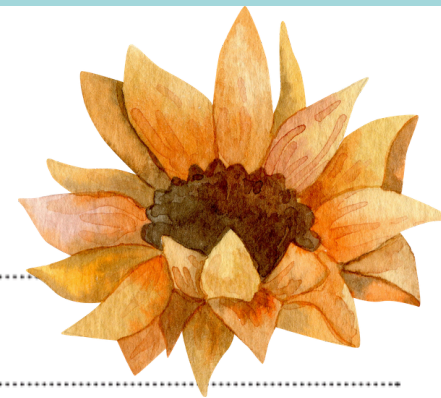
Use the opposite arm to leg when you skip. Jumping on the balls of your feet helps you to keep a rhythm.

RE

We will be investigating different harvest festivals that happen all over the world, what harvest celebrations might include and how Christians celebrate this festival. We will even have a go at making our own crumble from the years harvest!



Glossary



Bible

The Christian holy book.

charity

Giving to people in need.

Christian

A follower of Jesus Christ.

creation

The making of the world by God.

grateful

Feeling thankful for something.

harvest

The time of year when crops are brought from the fields.

hymns

Songs that are sung during worship.

miracle

An amazing event that cannot be explained.

share

To give part of something you have to other people.

thankful

To be happy and grateful for something.

worship

To show feelings for God by prayer or other activities.

PSHE

Our first puzzle is called 'Being Me in My World', where we will learn: to feel special and safe, about our class, our rights and responsibilities, rewards and feeling proud, consequences and owning our learning charter.

I will explore...

What makes me feel special and safe?

How I feel special and safe in my class

- Ways that I belong to my class
- How to make my class a safe place for everybody to learn
- How it feels to be proud of an achievement
- The range of feelings when I face certain consequences

Can you name something that you are proud of?

My choices in following the Learning Charter

I wonder, can you think of a way to help someone today?

I will learn about...

- How to use my Jigsaw Journal
- The rights and responsibilities as a member of my class
- How my views are valued and to contribute our school Learning Charter
- The choices that I make and their consequences
- My rights and responsibilities within our Learning Charter

Art

This project teaches children about basic colour theory by studying the colour wheel and colour mixing. It includes an exploration of primary and secondary colours and how artists use colour in their artwork.

Colour in art

In this painting by Edwin Lord Weeks, the limited use of the primary colour red makes the elephant stand out against the dull colours of the setting.



An Indian Hunting Party
by Edwin Lord Weeks, 1849

In this painting by Faith Ringgold, the primary and secondary colours give the painting a vibrant and lively effect.



The Sunflower Quilting Bee at Arles by Faith Ringgold, 1996

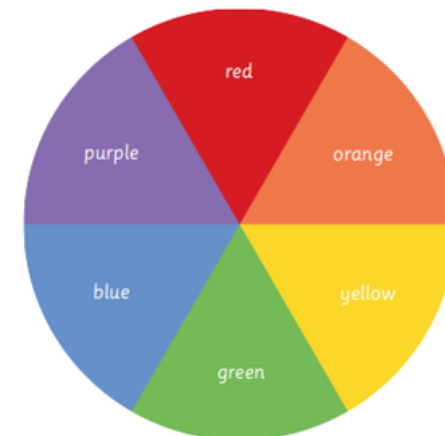


key vocabulary

blue	palette
Clementine Hunter	Piet Mondrian
colour wheel	primary colour
Edwin Lord Weeks	print
Faith Ringgold	purple
Félix Vallotton	red
George Inness	secondary colour
green	vibrant
Guy Rose	Vincent van Gogh
orange	Wassily Kandinsky
Pablo Picasso	yellow

Colour wheel

The colour wheel is a diagram that shows how colours are organised. The secondary colours sit between the primary colours from which they are made.



Computer Science

In our first topic of computer science, we will be looking at developing their understanding of technology and how it can help them in everyday lives. We will develop our mouse and keyboard skills and they will continue to use technology responsibly.



Smartphones



Laptops



Smartwatches



Drones



Tablets



Electric Vehicles



Key Vocabulary:

- computer
- technology
- keyboard
- mouse
- drag
- click
- safe
- organise
- create

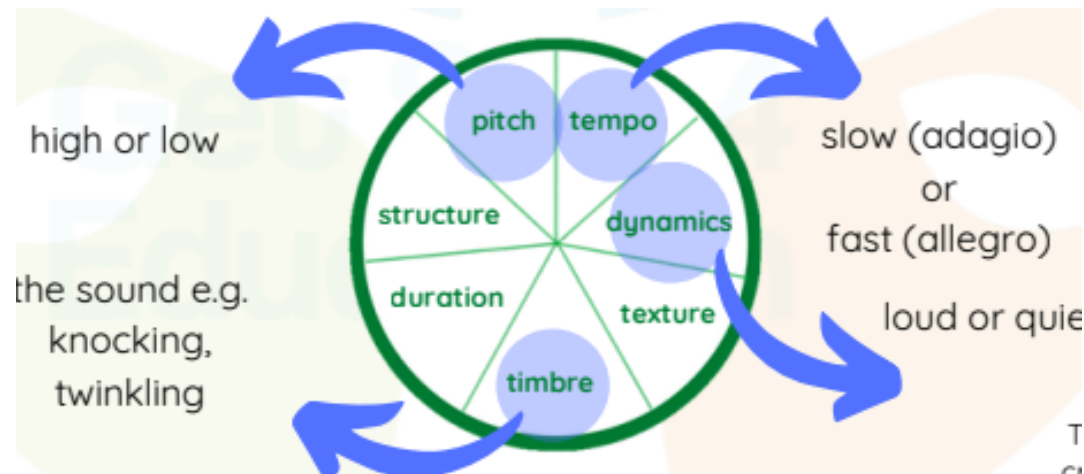
Music

Our focus will be musical vocabulary and our theme is 'Fantasy and Adventure'. We will be exploring 'The Magic Flute' by Mozart. We will be composing our own music to create an atmosphere and tell a story with a developing understanding of pitch, dynamics, tempo and rhythm.

Musical Knowledge

So and mi are the names given to the notes G and E respectively.

So - mi is the first interval that children can pitch and sing easily and most simple nursery rhymes are based upon it. In this unit, children also learn to sing and play 'la', the note A.



Key Vocabulary

composer: someone who writes/creates music

duet: when two musicians perform together

dynamics: how loud or quiet a sound is

melody: the tune of the music made up of high and low pitches

notes: a symbol used to write down a musical sound

opera: a dramatic piece of music with singers and instrumentalists

perform: to show others your music

pitch: how high or low a sound is

pulse: the heartbeat of the music

rhythm: patterns of sound consisting of shorter and longer notes

sound: what an instrument, voice or found sound sounds like e.g. twinkly, crunching

tempo: how fast or slow the music is



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