

English, inc. phonics

As with the Foundation Stage, we will continue with our daily phonics lessons, learning new sounds and applying them to our reading and writing. Children will bring reading books home which match to their phonic lesson, just as last year.

In Year 1, we retell lots of stories. During these lessons, we will focus on the children's use of capital letters, finger spaces and full stops. We also encourage them to use their phonic knowledge to decode their own words. We will work on our letter formation and ensure our letters sit on the line. The stories we will be retelling this term are: The Three Little Pigs, Stick Man and The Nativity.

Maths

- * Number and place value—numbers to 10.
- * Addition and subtraction—using various methods.
- * 2D shapes—naming, grouping and making patterns
- * Number and place value—numbers to 20.

RSHE

In RSHE, we will start by focusing on our Religious Understanding, learning about the Gospel of Matthew, when Jesus welcomed all of the children to come to Him. Children will then complete the unit Me, My Body, My Health, which encourages children to celebrate similarities and differences between people. We will also learn about hygiene and the physical differences between boys and girls.
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Year 1 Curriculum Advent Term

Science

Everyday Materials—we will learn that objects are made from materials, identify materials and their sources and investigate the properties of materials.

Human Senses—we will learn that humans are a type of animal, known as a mammal. We will name body parts, learn about our senses and understand their role in keeping us safe.

History- Childhood

We will learn about everyday life and families today, including comparisons with childhood in the 1950s, using artefacts and a range of different sources. We will use vocabulary to describe the passing of time and sequence events chronologically. We will look at a family tree for a child named William, and we will make a basic family tree—a great starting point for their homework project!

Homework Project

To be completed and in school by Thursday 16th November.

Make a family tree! It would be great to see your origins! Can you place your parents and grandparents? What about your great-grandparents? What about your great-great-great-great grandparents? Can you include information about when they were born, where they were born, when they died? Be as creative as you like!

Childhood

We can learn a lot about the past by finding out what it was like to be a child years ago and comparing that with what it is like today.

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

Stages of human life

There are six stages of human life.



baby



toddler



child



teenager



adult



elderly

At each stage, people have different needs, responsibilities and lifestyles.

Family tree

A family tree is a diagram that shows someone's family. The oldest family members are at the top of the tree and the youngest are at the bottom. Every family tree looks different because no two families are the same.



Important life events

Important life events include birthdays, religious festivals or family celebrations. Some life events happen every year and some happen at certain stages of human life.



Birthdays happen every year.



Weddings happen when two adults get married.



Retirement happens when an elderly person leaves work.



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.



Children played out in the street. The roads were very quiet as there were not many cars.



Many men worked in coal mines, factories and shipyards. Some women worked in the 1950s but many became housewives when they got married.

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.

Changes over time

The way people use land changes over time. For example, in the 1950s there were fewer cars, so fewer roads were needed. Today lots of people have cars, so there are many more roads for people to drive on and driveways for parking.



A street in the 1950s.



A street today.

Glossary

artefact An object from the past that tells us something about how people used to live.

childhood Time in a person's life when they are a child.

housewife An old-fashioned name for a married woman who stays at home and looks after the house and children.

museum A place that people can visit that contains important objects linked to history, science or art.

past Something that has already happened.

present Something that is happening now.

today On this day.

Victorian Victorian times were the years between 1837 and 1901 when Queen Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom.



Everyday Materials

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.



This toy is made from plastic.



This statue is made from stone.

Natural materials

Natural materials come from the world around us, such as the ground, plants and animals.



wood



metal



cotton



wool



leather



stone



rubber



clay



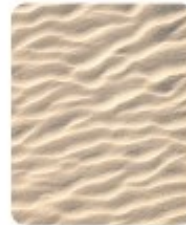
silk



oil



water



sand

Human-made materials

Human-made materials are new materials people make from natural materials. Examples of human-made materials include glass, paper, plastic, brick, metal alloys, synthetic fabric, ceramic and concrete. Human-made materials look and feel different to the natural materials they are made from and can be used to make a range of objects.

Glass is made from sand.



sand



glass

Paper is made from wood.



wood



paper

Concrete is made from sand and stone.



sand

+



stone



concrete

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.

Comparing and grouping materials

Objects and materials can be compared and put into groups according to their similarities, differences or properties.

These objects have been put into a group. They are all similar because they are made from metal and are hard and shiny.



These objects have been put into a group. They are all similar because they are made from fabric and are soft and bendy.



Venn diagrams

A Venn diagram is a way of grouping information or objects using overlapping circles. It can be used to group objects according to their properties to find their similarities and differences.



This Venn diagram shows that the ceramic mug is waterproof but not bendy. The fabric towel is bendy but not waterproof. The plastic raincoat is waterproof and bendy.

Glossary

absorbent	A property of some materials. An absorbent material easily soaks up liquid.
ceramic	A human-made material made from clay. It is used to make cups and plates.
concrete	A human-made material made from sand and stone. It is used to make buildings and pavements.
human-made	Made by people.
natural	Found in nature.
synthetic fabric	A human-made fabric, sometimes made from oil.
transparent	A property of some materials. A transparent material can be seen through.



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:

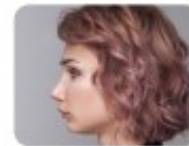
hair type and hair colour



eye colour



nose shape

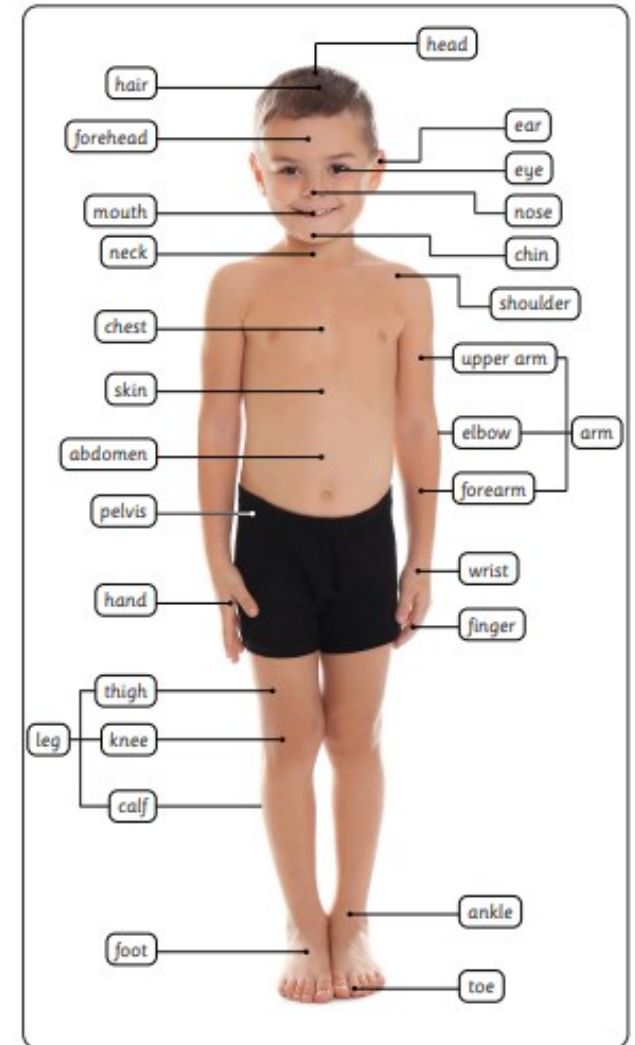


ear shape



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.



Five senses

Humans have five senses. They are sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. We have body parts to allow us to sense our surroundings.



Eyes are used for sight. Our eyes see the things in our surroundings that are close to us and far away.



Ears are used for hearing. Our ears collect sounds around us so that we can hear. Humans can hear sounds that are quiet, loud, high and low.



The nose is used to smell. Smells enter our noses through our nostrils as we breathe.



The tongue is used to taste. Our tongues can taste different flavours.



The skin gives us our sense of touch. We can feel if something is soft or hard, smooth or rough, hot or cold.

Senses and danger

Our senses keep us safe. They can warn us if something is wrong and help identify dangers.



Seeing a fire warns us to move away to safety.



Hearing a fire engine siren warns us to move out of the way.



Smelling rotten food warns us not to eat it so that it does not make us ill.



Tasting sour milk warns us to stop drinking it so that it does not make us ill.



Feeling the heat from a campfire warns us not to get too close.

Sensory loss

Sensory loss is when one of the five senses does not work as it should. Tools and technology can help people with sensory loss.



Sign language can help people with hearing loss communicate face to face or on a computer.



Braille keyboards can help people with sight loss to type words and read them back.

Glossary

braille	A type of writing that uses bumps to feel with the fingers.
function	The purpose of something.
limb	An arm, leg, wing or flipper of an animal.
sign language	A type of communication using body movements.
siren	A device that makes a loud warning noise.

