

Year 1 Curriculum

Lent Term

English, inc. phonics

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.

During our English lessons, we will continue to learn different traditional tales. We will sequence and retell stories, focusing on the children's use of capital letters, finger spaces and full stops. We will also learn to use 'and' to join two phrases/sentences together. We will also be encouraging the children to use their phonic knowledge to decode their own words. We will work on our letter formation and size and ensure our letters sit on the line. This term, we will also begin to write with more independence.

Science—Seasonal Changes

In this topic, we will learn about the four seasons, seasonal changes and typical seasonal weather and events. We will measure the weather, using different scientific equipment. We will learn about day and night and recognise that seasons have varying day lengths in the UK.

Maths

- * Addition and subtraction within 20
- * Number and place value—numbers to 40
- * Introduction to multiplication
- * Length and height

Geography – Bright Lights, Big City

We will learn about the United Kingdom—the four countries and their capital cities. We will learn about physical and human characteristics of the UK, whilst doing an in-depth study into London, which we will later compare to Kuala Lumpur. We will use locational (next to, behind) and directions (forwards, left) language to move between London landmarks.

RSHE

This term, we will be learning about life online and how to stay safe. We will then be learning about keeping safe—knowing the difference between good and bad secrets. We will learn about harmful substances (including alcohol and tobacco), some basic First Aid and what you should do in an emergency.

Homework Project

To be completed and in school by Thursday 7th March.

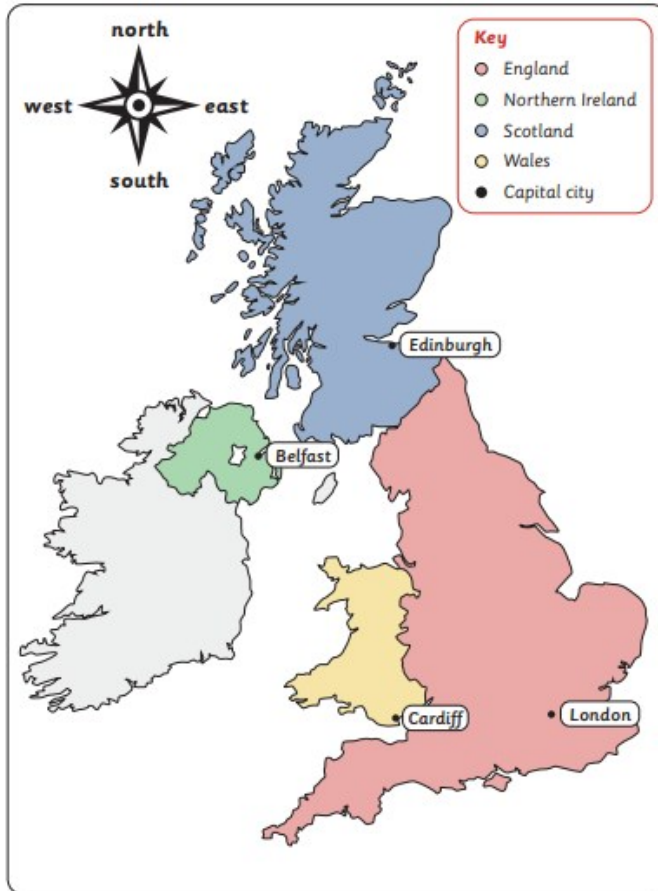
Create something about London!

Our topic focuses heavily on London being the capital city of England. For homework, please may children produce a piece of work all about London. It could be; a fact file, a model of a London landmark, a map, locating London and different Landmark, a poster—anything! We will discuss different ideas in class—be as creative as you like!

Bright Lights, Big City

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is in Europe. It is made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The capital city of England and the United Kingdom is London.



Physical features

The landscape of the United Kingdom has many different physical features.



river



flatlands



mountain



forest

Human features

The cities, towns and villages of the United Kingdom have many different human features.



bridge



café



house



library

Landmarks

A landmark is a feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen from far away. A landmark can help you describe your location. Landmarks can be human or physical features.



bridge



castle



cathedral



limestone arch



monument



stadium



statue



war memorial

Weather

The United Kingdom has four seasons. These are spring, summer, autumn and winter. The weather can be very warm and sunny in the summer. In the winter, the weather can be cold and snowy. There can also be lots of rain all year round.



spring



summer



autumn



winter

Life in a city

A city is a large, busy settlement where lots of people live and work. A city usually has a cathedral, a river, important buildings and offices where people work. There are lots of things to see and do in a city. There are many shops and restaurants to visit.



Aerial view of London

London

London is a city. It is the largest settlement in the United Kingdom. Over eight million people live there. The River Thames is the main river that runs through the city. Tourists visit London to shop and see its famous landmarks.



Houses of Parliament



St Paul's Cathedral



The Gherkin



The Shard



Tower of London



Buckingham Palace

Great Fire of London

Thomas Farriner was the baker of King Charles II. His bakery shop was on Pudding Lane in London. A spark from one of his ovens started a terrible fire on Sunday 2nd September 1666. The Great Fire of London burned for nearly five days. It destroyed thousands of wooden houses and many churches.

Glossary

bakery	A place where bread, cakes and pastries are made and sold.
capital city	A city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.
cathedral	A large, important church.
city	A settlement, often with a cathedral.
country	A large area of land that has its own government.
human feature	Human-made features, such as buildings, roads and bridges.
monument	A large structure built to remember a person or event.
physical feature	Naturally-formed features, such as cliffs, rivers and forests.
settlement	A place where people live and work.
stadium	A large sports ground with seats around it.

Seasonal Changes

Seasons

There are four seasons in the United Kingdom. These are winter, spring, summer and autumn.

Trees

There are two main types of trees. Deciduous trees have leaves that change colour and fall from the trees in autumn and winter. Evergreen trees shed old leaves and grow new leaves all year round. This means that they keep their leaves in winter.



deciduous trees



evergreen trees

Animals through the seasons

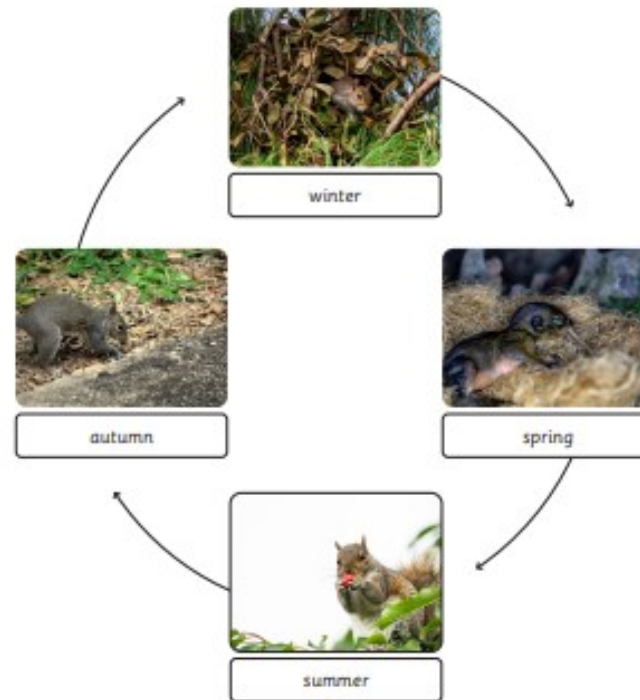
The temperature and the hours of daylight in each season affect how animals behave.

In **spring**, many animals give birth to young or lay eggs.

In **summer**, young animals grow and learn how to find food.

In **autumn**, animals prepare for winter or migrate.

In **winter**, some animals spend more time in their nests or hibernate until spring. Then the cycle begins again.



Grey squirrels behave differently in different seasons.

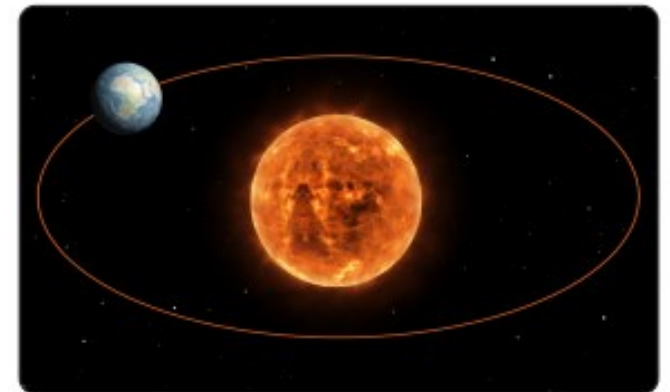
The Sun

The Sun gives Earth heat and light. People need sunlight to make vitamin D, which keeps our bones healthy. However, we must protect ourselves from too much sunlight because it can damage our skin.



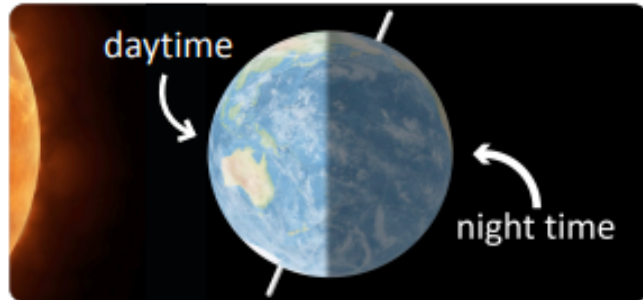
The Sun and the seasons

The Earth travels around the Sun once every year. This journey makes the seasons.



Daytime and night time

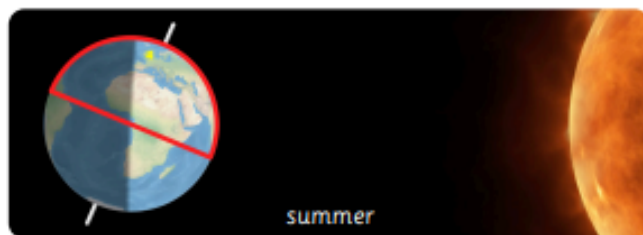
The Earth spins. It takes one day for it to complete one full turn. When places on Earth face the Sun, it is daytime. When places on Earth face away from the Sun, it is night time.



The length of daytime and night time changes every day in the United Kingdom. In winter, the daytime is short, and the night time is long because the Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the Sun and doesn't get as much light.



In summer, the daytime is long, and the night time is short because the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun and gets lots of light.



Weather

The weather is what the air outside is like in one place and at one time. The Sun makes the weather on Earth. The weather can be sunny, cloudy, foggy, rainy, snowy or windy.



Temperature

Temperature is a measurement of how hot or cold something is. The temperature on Earth changes during the day. We use a thermometer to measure the temperature.



Precipitation

Precipitation is water that falls from the clouds. Precipitation can fall as rain, sleet, snow or hail, depending on the temperature. We use a rain gauge to measure the volume of rainfall.

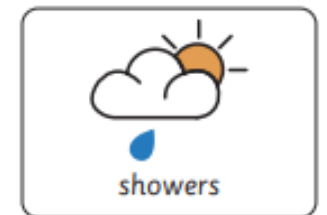
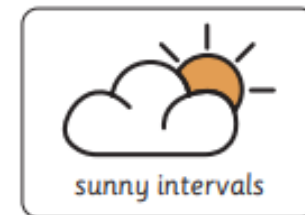


Wind speed

The Beaufort Scale was invented in 1805 by Commander Francis Beaufort of the British navy. He watched the effects of the wind at sea and gave names to 13 wind speeds from calm to hurricane force. We use a windsock or anemometer to observe or measure the wind.

Weather forecasting

Scientists measure the temperature, precipitation and wind speed to predict the weather. They also look at satellite images and information from supercomputers. Sometimes they use symbols to tell us what the weather will be like.



Glossary

hibernate	When animals become dormant, or inactive, during the winter months.
migrate	When animals travel to a different place when the season changes.
Northern Hemisphere	The half of the Earth that is north of the equator. The United Kingdom is in the Northern Hemisphere.
volume	The amount of space an object takes up.