

English, inc. phonics

During our daily phonics lessons, we will have a focus on reading nonsense/ alien words to embed learning. After the Phonics meeting on Wednesday 17th June, children will bring extra practise materials home.

We will be learning to add suffixes to a root word (e.g. adding -ing to sleep to become sleeping).

We will be reading *The Ugly Five* by Julia Donaldson. Capital letters and punctuation will remain a focus, especially question marks and exclamations. We will also be learning how to extend our sentences by using *and*, and learning how to improve our writing by including adjectives.

Science—Plant Parts and Animal Parts

Plant Parts. In this topic, children will learn about wild and garden plants; they will identify the basic parts of plants and observe how they change over time.

Animal Parts, children will learn about animals, including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals and invertebrates. We will identify and describe common structures, diets and how animals should be cared for.

Maths

- * Fractions—making halves and quarters, sharing equally
- * Place value to 100—counting in tens and ones, using number bonds to partition numbers
- * Addition & subtraction word problems
- * Money—identifying coins and notes
- * Volume, capacity and mass

History – School Days

During this topic, children will learn about St. Joseph's school and locality, both today and in the past. We will compare schooling in the Victorian era to our experiences today. We will also visit Beaumanor Hall for a Victorian School experience day—it would be great for children to dress up for this trip!

Year 1 Curriculum Pentecost Term

RSHE

We will learn about the Holy Trinity and consider who is our neighbour, through the story *The Good Samaritan*. We will discuss our community and who is part of that. We will learn the difference between wants and needs.

Homework Project - due Monday 17th June.

Two choices—Choose one!

Option one—Favourite Animals—Speak to family members/friends and ask them to choose their favourite animal. Which animal gets the most votes? Display your results on a colourful poster!

Option two—Care Sheet—Choose an animal and produce a care sheet for that animal. Your animal could be real or imaginary, e.g. a rabbit with a neck like a giraffe—a *rabaffe*!

School Days

Time words and phrases

The **past** describes a time before the present. The words 'last' and 'ago' are often used to explain when something happened in the past.

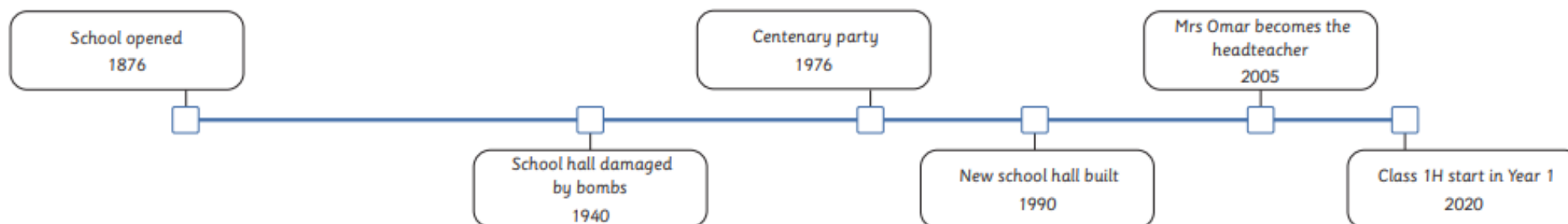
The **present** describes the time now.

The **future** describes a time that hasn't happened yet. The word 'next' is often used to describe when something will happen in the future.

past	present	future
yesterday	now	tomorrow
days ago	today	next week
weeks ago		next year
last month		
a long time ago		

Timelines

A timeline shows information in chronological order. This timeline shows important events in the history of a school. The opening of the school is on the left-hand side because it happened first. The present day is on the right-hand side because it shows the most recent events.



Victorian era

The Victorian era was the time from 1837 to 1901 when Queen Victoria was the monarch of the United Kingdom.

Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria was loved by her people. She ruled the United Kingdom and the people in other countries who were part of the British Empire.



Industrial Revolution

Victoria became queen during the start of the Industrial Revolution. At this time, new machines were invented and factories were built. The Industrial Revolution made the United Kingdom a very powerful and rich country.



New inventions

Electric light bulbs, telephones, motor cars, bicycles, postage stamps and Christmas cards were all invented during the Victorian era.



Rich people

Rich Victorian people lived in large houses and were looked after by servants. Rich children had beautiful clothes and many toys. They went to boarding school or were taught at home.



Poor people

Poor Victorian people lived in small houses and worked in factories, coal mines and mills. Poor children wore rags and had little food to eat. Many went to work instead of going to school.



Leisure time

Seaside holidays, visiting museums and art galleries and spending time in public parks became popular in the Victorian era.



Victorian schools

Lessons

Reading, writing and arithmetic were called the three Rs. They were the most important lessons in Victorian schools alongside religious education. Other lessons included needlework for girls and woodwork for boys.



Classrooms

Some classrooms held up to 70 or 80 children. Boys and girls sat separately. Children sat in rows and faced the front. The teacher used a blackboard and wrote with chalk. Children wrote on slates with slate pencils.



Teachers

Most teachers were very strict in Victorian times. They expected children to behave well and be clean and tidy. They punished children who misbehaved or didn't work hard enough.



Punishments

There were many punishments in Victorian classrooms. Teachers hit children with a cane if they misbehaved or made them wear a dunce's hat if they hadn't worked hard enough.



Samuel Wilderspin

Samuel Wilderspin was a teacher who is known as the founder of infant education. He had enjoyed learning at home and looked forward to going to school. When he started school he didn't like the strict teachers or the boring lessons. He believed that children should enjoy school and be happy. He invented the school playground so children could play outside.



Samuel Wilderspin (1791–1866)

Glossary

arithmetic	Adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing.
cane	A long piece of wood or bamboo that was used to punish children in the Victorian era.
centenary	The 100 year anniversary of a place or event.
chronological	The order in which events happened.
dunce's cap	A cone-shaped hat with a letter D on the front, which was worn by children in the Victorian era as a punishment.
invention	Something new that has never been made before.
monarch	A king or queen who rules a kingdom.
punishment	An unpleasant experience or task given to someone who has broken a rule.
strict	Following and enforcing rules exactly.

Plant Parts

Types of plants

Plants are living things. There are garden plants and wild plants. People look after garden plants but not wild plants.



garden plants



wild plants

Wild plants live in different places, like meadows, woodlands, hedgerows and roadsides.



meadow



woodland



hedgerow



roadside

Seasonal changes

Plants change with the seasons. In winter, many plants die or become dormant. In spring, buds open to become leaves or flowers and new plants grow from seeds and bulbs.



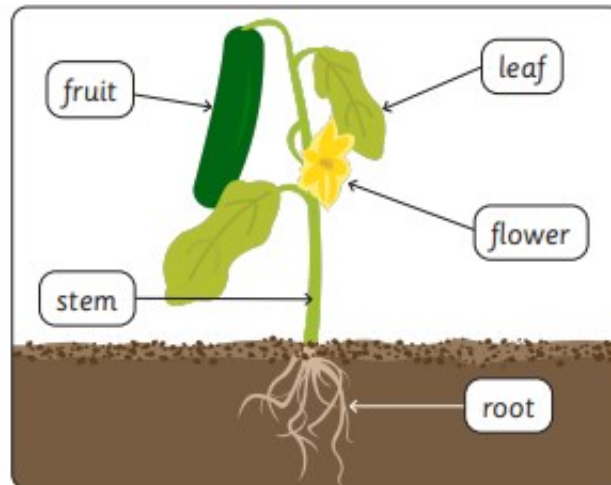
winter



spring

Plant parts

Plants have five main parts.



Trees

Trees are plants. A tree has a woody stem called a trunk, which is covered with bark. The trunk supports the branches of the tree.



Seeds and bulbs

Plants grow from seeds or bulbs. Inside seeds and bulbs are tiny plants waiting for the right conditions to start growing. Seeds are usually small and come in different shapes and sizes. Bulbs are bigger than seeds and have a rounded shape and papery coating.



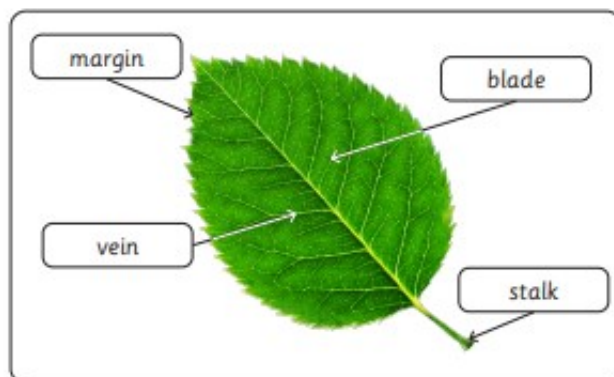
seeds



bulbs

Leaf parts

There are four main parts of a leaf. The blade is a leaf's large flat surface with thin lines called veins going across it. The margin is the leaf's edge and the stalk joins the leaf to the stem of the plant.



Types of leaf

There are five types of leaf.



simple



palmate



compound



lobed



needle-like

Common wild plants

There are many different types of wild plant. They differ in their parts and features.



bluebell



bramble



cleavers



creeping buttercup



daisy



dandelion



groundsel



stinging nettle

Importance of plants

Plants are important for many reasons.

Shelter

Many animals live on plants or use them to build their nests. The plant protects them from the weather and other dangers.



Food

Animals, including humans, eat plants. Some animals only eat plants. They are known as herbivores.



Materials

Many everyday materials are made from plants, such as paper, wood and natural fabrics.



Glossary

bark	The tough, woody outer covering of a tree's trunk, roots and branches.
dormant	Something that is not active or not growing but will become active or grow in the future.
herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.

Animal Parts

Animals

Animals are living things. They come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. All animals are born, then they grow and change over time.



Animals have senses.



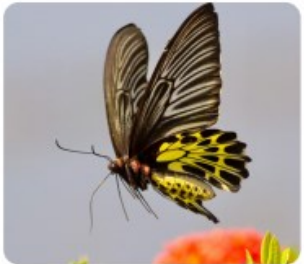
Animals breathe.



Animals eat.



Animals get rid of waste.



Animals move.



Animals have offspring.

Body parts

Humans have body parts. They have eyes for seeing. They have a mouth for eating, tasting, breathing and communicating. They have ears for hearing. They have a nose and nostrils for smelling and breathing. Other animals can have similar body parts to humans. Animals can also have different body parts, such as a tail, gills or antennae.



eyes



mouth



nose



tail



gills



antennae

Grouping animals



Amphibians

- Moist, slimy skin
- Adults have four legs



Birds

- Feathers
- Beak
- Two wings
- Two legs



Fish

- Skin covered in scales
- Gills
- No limbs
- Most have fins



Invertebrates

- Most are small
- Most have soft bodies
- Some have hard shells or hard body coverings
- No legs or many pairs of legs



Mammals

- Most are covered with hair or fur
- Most have four legs or two arms and two legs
- Some have flippers



Reptiles

- Dry, scaly skin
- Four legs or no legs

Pets

A pet is an animal that humans keep at home as a companion they spend a lot of time with. Pets come from different animal groups. For example, a rabbit is a mammal and a corn snake is a reptile.



rabbit



corn snake

Pets need different things to keep them healthy. For example, rabbits need plants to eat and water to drink. They need a cage or hutch and time to run around. Corn snakes need mice, rats and birds to eat and water to drink. They live in a tank called a vivarium.

What animals eat

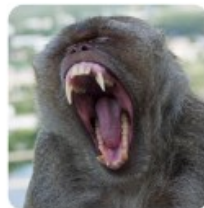
Animals can be sorted into three groups based on what they eat. Carnivores only eat meat. Herbivores only eat plants or parts of plants, such as seeds, fruit and vegetables. Omnivores eat meat and plants. Animals in different groups have different body parts to help them catch and eat food. Carnivores have eyes on the front of their heads to see the animals they are hunting. They have sharp claws and teeth to grab and eat animals. Herbivores have eyes on the sides of their heads to spot animals that might eat them. They have sharp, flat teeth to cut and grind plants. Omnivores have features of carnivores and herbivores.



carnivores



herbivores







omnivores

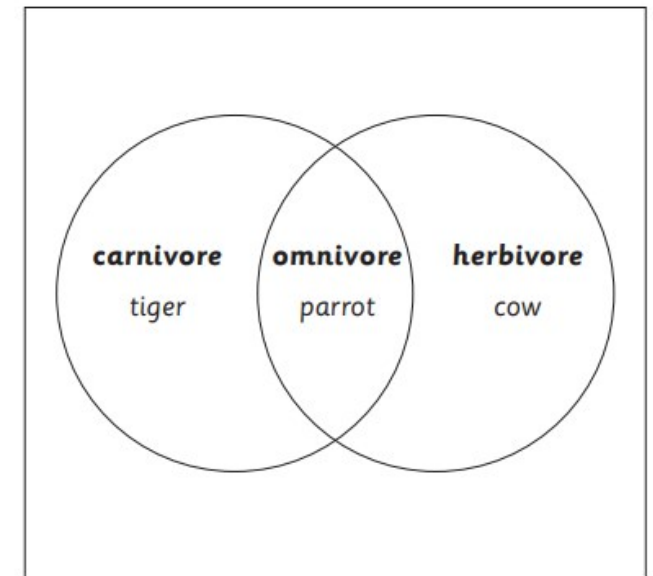


Sorting diagrams

A **Carroll diagram** sorts information into a table using 'yes or no' questions.

	scales	no scales
legs	 chameleon	 mouse
no legs	 snake	 earthworm

A **Venn diagram** shows the relationship between two groups of things using overlapping circles.



Glossary

antenna	A long, thin body part on an invertebrate's head that is used to sense the environment.
gill	A body part that fish and some amphibians use to breathe underwater.
sense	The ability to understand our environment, such as sight, smell, touch, taste and hearing.
tail	A body part that sticks out from the base of an animal's back.