



Holy Trinity Church of England Primary School

Year 1

Term: Autumn One

Topic: Memory Box



Class Read: Owl Babies and Ruby's Worry – Tom Percival

Hook: Teddy Bears Picnic

	History	Science	PSHE & No Outsiders	Art	RE	Games	PE	Computing/ Online Safety	Music
This term, we are learning:	Recognise the difference between past and present in their own lives Toys now and then	Seasonal changes – Autumn & winter	Me and My Relationships Kapow unit Elmer	Exploring line and shape (KAPOW) Drawing	Why do Christians call God 'Creator'	Foundation Ball Skills	Fundamental movement	Technology around us Online Relationships	Samba

Key Knowledge:

- ❖ Chronology is a way of sequencing past events in the order they happened
- ❖ A memory is something remembered from the past
- ❖ Many things change over time particularly in transport and technology and toys.
- ❖ Toys and their materials have changed over time.
- ❖ Friends are people who we share a special bond with and we know how to treat each with kindness and respect.
- ❖ We treat friends with kindness, care and respect
- ❖ I know the difference between old and new things and understand that things were different when my Grandparents were children.
- ❖ Toys have changed over time, in the material they are made from and the kinds of toys that are more popular.
- ❖ The four seasons are Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer.
- ❖ I understand the weather changes in the seasons and know how to measure the weather and can observe and record using apparatus such as weather gauges, wind flags and thermometers,
- ❖ Seasonal change looking at what happens in each season.
- ❖ Observing the weather and looking at how we measure it.

Key vocabulary:

- Past:** An event that has already happened.
Present: Something that is happening now.
Baby: A very young child who has not yet begun to walk or talk.
Toddler: A young child who is beginning to learn to walk and talk.
Child: A young person below the age of 18
Memories: Remembering an event that has happened in the past. **Childhood:** The time in your life when you are a child
- Weather: The conditions that include the heat, cloudiness, sunshine, wind, rain.**
Thermometer: An instrument for measuring the weather.
Wind flag/sock: An instrument for measuring wind strength and direction.
Weather gauge: An instrument that measures the amount of rainfall.

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'Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength.' ³¹ The second is this: 'Love your neighbour as yourself.'

Mark 12 30-31



Holy Trinity Church of England Primary School

Year 1

Term: Autumn Two

Topic: Rio De Vida / Celebrations



Class Read: Jolly Christmas Postman – Allan & Janet Ahlberg & From My Window by Otavio Junior

Hook: Carnival Day

This term, we are	History	Geography	Science	PSHE No Outsiders	RE	DT	Games	PE	Computing Online Safety	Music
	Past Celebrations - Guy Fawkes and the gun powder plot	Human and physical Geography of Brazil Compare West End to Rio De Janeiro	Everyday Materials	Valuing Difference Families and relationships	What is the 'Nativity' and why is it so important to Christians?	Textiles: Puppets	Foundation Ball Skills and fundamental movements	DANCE expression and formation	Digital Painting Self-Image and Identity	Christmas Production

Key Knowledge:

- ❖ The 7 continents are Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.
- ❖ Brazil is the largest country in the continent of South America
- ❖ They speak Portuguese
- ❖ Brasilia is the capital city of Brazil
- ❖ It has coastline, rainforests, dry grasslands and towering mountains
- ❖ Rio De Janeiro is one of the most visited cities in the Brazil – it has cable cars, enormous statue called Christ Redeemer and Ipanema Beach
- ❖ Most popular sport is football – they have won the World Cup 5 times
- ❖ The Amazon Rainforest is the rainforest and the Amazon River runs through it
- ❖ The weather is mostly hot and dry. In the rainforest it can be hot and humid
- ❖ Brazil is famous for colourful carnivals. The Rio carnival is held every year before Lent and is the biggest in the world.
- ❖ Samba is a popular dance in Brazil and is performed at the carnivals with the dancers wearing very colourful costumes with sequins and feathers.
- ❖ Sounds can be made by playing tuned or untuned instruments, using the voice, hitting, shaking or scraping objects, or using the body to make percussive sounds.
- ❖ A rhythm is a pattern or grouping of long and short sounds and is one of the basic elements of music.
- ❖ Responses to music include playing or clapping along to the pulse and rhythms, humming or singing melodies, creating actions and dance movements, and using adjectives, such as lively or cheerful, to describe the music
- ❖ Basic, easily identifiable features of music are the tempo (quick or slow), the dynamics (loud or quiet), instruments used and the feelings that the music engenders, such as happiness, anger or fear.
- ❖ A piece of music played by a group of musicians should be played at the same time. Musicians should finish together to make the piece of music sound pleasing and ensure that the audience can hear the tune. Listening to others, watching a conductor and counting beats accurately can help musicians to play or sing at the same time as each other.
- ❖ Traditional songs, nursery rhymes and chants have been passed down to different generations using the oral tradition. They usually contain repeated rhythms or melodies, a strong pulse and rhyming words
- ❖ Celebrations are special events and can be for religious reasons. People may go to parties and give gifts or have time off work.
- ❖ Examples of celebrations: birthdays, weddings, Diwali, Christenings, Hanukah and Christmas
- ❖ All objects are made of one or more material.
- ❖ Some objects can be made from different materials, e.g. plastic, metal, wooden spoons.
- ❖ Materials can be described by their properties shiny, stretchy, rough.

Key Vocabulary

- Capital city:** The place where a country's parliament is held. Carnival A special event that lasts for four days in Rio de Janeiro.
- Country:** An area which has a defined border.
- Human Feature:** Are things that are built by humans.
- Mountain:** An area of high ground that has steep sloping sides. The highest point is called the summit.
- Oceans and Rivers:** A river is a large, flowing water body that merges into a sea or an ocean.
- Percussion Instruments:** that make a sound when they are hit, scraped or rattled. Drums are percussion instruments.
- Physical Feature:** Are natural features e.g. hills, rivers and seas.
- Portuguese:** The language spoken in Brazil which originates in Portugal.
- Samba:** A Brazilian music and dance style that started in Africa
- Hard:** not easily broken, bent or pierced
- Soft:** easy to mould, cut, compress or fold
- Bendy:** soft and flexible
- Rough:** uneven surface
- Smooth:** having an even and regular surface
- Material:** what something is made out of
- Stiff:** not easily bent or moved

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Year 1

Term: Spring One

Topic: Enchanted Woodland



Class Reads:

Where the wild things are by Maurice Sendak, How to grow a Unicorn by Steven Lenton

Hook: Enchanted dress up day

This term, we are learning:	Science	PSHE & No Outsiders	Art	RE	Games	PE	Computing/ Online Safety	Music
	Plants	Health and Well being	Sculpture and 3D: Paper Play (KAPOW)	What is important to Muslim families?	Team invasion games	DANCE – beat, speed and performance	Digital Painting Online Reputation	Percussion Raps Rhythm, dynamics, pitch and pulse

Key Knowledge:

- ❖ A woodland is a large area of land covered in trees.
- ❖ Woodlands are habitats for a wide range of animals and plants
- ❖ A woodland habitat provides animals and plants with all they need to survive including air, food, water and shelter
- ❖ Woodlands are very important as they provide clean air, building materials and a place to spend leisure time
- ❖ Trees that lose their leaves in the autumn are called deciduous. Some examples include oak, beech and rowan. They usually have wide, flat leaves.
- ❖ Trees that keep their leaves all year round are called evergreen. Some examples include holly and pine. They usually have thin, needle like leaves.
- ❖ The main parts of a plant are the roots, stem, flower, fruit and leaves.
- ❖ A plant grows from a bulb or seed.
- ❖ In the spring the weather becomes warmer, day light becomes longer and many plants start to grow.
- ❖ The differences between fruit and vegetable. Fruits hold the seeds.

Key Vocabulary

- Woodland:** A woodland is a large area of land covered in trees. There are many woodlands all over the UK.
- Evergreen:** Plants that keep their leaves all year round.
- Deciduous:** Plants that lose their leaves in Autumn
- Stem:** The part the plant holds it up and bears the shoots and leaves.
- Bulb:** Part of the plant that lays underground and provides food for the plant, laying dormant for part of the year.
- Seed:** part of a flowering plant which develops into another plant.
- Root:** Part of the plant that attaches to the ground.
- Leaf:** Part of the plant attaches to the stem, catches the sunlight to create food for the plant.
- Shoot:** A young sprout that comes from the roots or branches.
- Fruit:** The part of a flowering plant that holds the seeds.
- Flower:** The part that is surrounded by brightly coloured petals.

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Year 1

Term: Spring Two

Topic: Moon Zoom



Class Read:

Man on the Moon by Simon Bartram; A way back home by Oliver Jeffers

Hook: Trip – Winchester Science Centre

This term, we are learning:	History	Science	PSHE & No Outsiders	Art	RE	Games	PE	Computing/ Online Safety	Music
	History of Space travel	Revise Everyday Materials Space	Rights and Respect Safety and changing body	Colour Splash! Painting and Mixed Media	What do Christians learn from stories of Jesus?	Athletics, running, throwing, jumping	DANCE – sequences, expression and shape	Programming BeeBots Privacy and Security	Boom Whackers Holst – The Planets

Key Knowledge:

- ❖ Our Solar System is made up of the sun and everything orbits around it
- ❖ There are 8 planets in our solar system: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune
- ❖ Mercury is closest to the Sun and Neptune is the furthest away
- ❖ There are also asteroids, moons and dwarf planets in Solar System
- ❖ Pluto is a dwarf planet
- ❖ We live on Earth
- ❖ Earth is the 3rd planet from the Sun – it is the only planet in our Solar System where life is currently found.
- ❖ An Astronaut is a person who has trained to travel into space – you have to train for a very long time
- ❖ Astronauts travel into space in a rocket
- ❖ Some astronauts have landed on the moon, others have orbited the Earth or visited the International Space Station
- ❖ Famous Astronauts: Yuri Gagarin; Neil Armstrong; Helen Sharman; Tim Peake
- ❖ Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the Moon on the 20th July 1969
- ❖ The mission to space was called Apollo 11.
- ❖ The Apollo 11 rocket was called Saturn V
- ❖ Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins were also part of the Apollo 11 mission
- ❖ The moon is a natural object that orbits a planet.
- ❖ The moon has many craters which have been made by meteors
- ❖ Earth has one moon; Mars has 2 moons; and Jupiter has over 60 moons
- ❖ Earth's moon is made of rock and does not give off light. It reflects light like a mirror.

Key Vocabulary

- ❖ Astronaut: An astronaut or cosmonaut is a person that travels into space. Moon: The Moon orbits (goes around) the Earth.
- ❖ Solar System: Our solar system consists of the sun and the 8 planets that orbit it.
- ❖ NASA: The group of people in America in charge of flights into space.
- ❖ Space: The area that contains everything outside of the earth.
- ❖ Planet: A large natural object that orbits a star.
- ❖ The Earth is a planet.
- ❖ Mission: An important job to be completed.

Science Knowledge

- ❖ All objects are made of one or more materials
- ❖ Some objects can be made from different materials e.g. plastic, metal or wooden spoons
- ❖ Some materials e.g. plastic can be in different forms with very different properties
- ❖ Materials can be described by their properties e.g. shiny, stretchy, rough etc

Science Vocabulary

- Hard:** not easily broken, bent or pierced
- Soft:** easy to mould, cut, compress or fold
- Bendy:** soft and flexible
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Year 1 Term: Summer One Topic: Paws, Claws and Whiskers				Class Read: Dear Zoo by Rod Campbell; Arrrrgggh Spider; Brown Bear, Brown Bear by Eric Carle; Tiger who came to tea by Judith Kerr, Katie Morag stories by Mairi Hedderwick					
Hook: School Experience- Educational animal visit									
This term, we are learning:	Geography	Science	PSHE & No Outsiders	RE	DT	Games	PE	Computing & Online Safety	Music
	Maps	Animal classification	Being my Best <i>My world your world</i> Citizenship	Who is Allah and how do Muslims worship him?	Structures: Constructing a windmill for a mouse to live in	Net and wall games fundamental movements with bats and rackets	GYM – jumps rolls and linking	Digital Writing Microsoft Word Online Bullying	The Orchestra Prokofiev - Peter and the Wolf
Key Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Living things need food, water, air and shelter to survive ❖ Some animals have others features to help them survive such as the kangaroo rats – they have adapted to survive in the desert without needing water. They get the water they need from seed ❖ Black Rhinos have thick layered skin to protect them from sharp grasses and thorns ❖ Humans are animals. ❖ Humans learn about the world through their senses. These are hearing, sight, smell, taste and touch ❖ Some human features are common but some features vary. Eye and hair colour can vary ❖ Animals can be sorted into food types – carnivores who eat meat and herbivores who eat plants ❖ Animals can be sorted into wild or domestic ❖ A domestic animal is trained, tame animal that is cared for by humans ❖ A wild animal is an animal that lives naturally without help from people ❖ Animals can be sorted by appearance through size, colour, patterns ❖ Camouflage can help an animal survive by hiding from its predators or prey ❖ A continent is a large area of land. ❖ There are 7 continents in the world: Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica and Australasia ❖ Animals adapt to survive in the habitat they live ❖ Fish – goldfish, cod, shark ❖ Amphibians – frog, toad, newt ❖ Reptiles – snake, crocodile, lizard ❖ Birds – sparrow, chicken, owl ❖ Mammals – human, dog, owl 					Key Vocabulary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A habitat is a place which an animal or plants lives ❖ Bird are different from mammals because they lay hard-shelled eggs and have feathers ❖ Animals have different types of diets – plants, animals or both ❖ Animals have different parts such as wings, tails, ears, claws and find etc ❖ Animals have different skin coverings such as scales, feathers, hair ❖ Fish: combination of gill, fins and the facts that they live only in the water, make fish different from all other animals ❖ Reptile: a cold-blooded animal (as a snake, lizard, turtle, or alligator) that breathes air and usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates ❖ Bird: Warm-blooded, egg-laying animals that have vertebrae, or a backbone ❖ Amphibian: a group of cold-blooded vertebrate animals (such as frogs and toads) that have gill and live in water before adulthood but breather air as adults ❖ Camouflage is a special adaptation that allows animals to blend in with their environment. ❖ herbivore: something which feed on plants ❖ omnivore: something that eats plants and animals ❖ carnivore: something that is a meat-eater ❖ Mammal: a mammal is an animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. All female mammals can make milk 				

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Holy Trinity Church of England Primary School

Year 1

Term: Summer Two

Topic: Bright Lights, Big City



Class Read: Queen's Hat by Steve Antony; Katie goes to London by James Mayhew

Hook: Royal Tea Party / Great Fire of London burning box houses

	History	Geography	PSHE No Outsiders	DT	RE	Games	PE	Computing	Music
This term, we are learning:	The Great Fire of London	The UK	Growing and Changing Erol's garden Economic wellbeing	Pull along toy (Year 2 topic)	Thematic: What makes a good leader?	Striking and fielding – fundamental striking and fielding	GYM – balance, flow and breathing	Programming SCRATCH Managing information online	African Drums

Key Knowledge:

- ❖ Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments
- ❖ A key is used to show features on a map.
- ❖ A map has symbols to show where things are located.
- ❖ There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter.
- ❖ Each season has its own typical weather pattern
- ❖ A city is the largest type of settlement with the most houses, people, shops and other buildings.
- ❖ London is a city, the capital of England and the largest settlement in the United Kingdom.
- ❖ Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia. Similarities between Kuala Lumpur and London are that both cities have a river and a zoo.
- ❖ Differences between Kuala Lumpur and London include Kuala Lumpur having a monorail while London has overground and underground trains.
- ❖ A landmark can be made by humans or nature. They mark important places and can often be seen from far away.
- ❖ A landmark can help you find your location.
- ❖ Some landmarks, such as places of worship, provide a service for the community. Some landmarks tell us something about the past such as statues and monuments.
- ❖ Buckingham Palace, London Eye and Big Ben are examples of significant landmarks in London
- ❖ The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
- ❖ A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.
- ❖ The **capital city** of England is **London**.
- ❖ The **capital city** of **Northern Ireland** is **Belfast**.
- ❖ The **capital city** of Scotland is **Edinburgh**.
- ❖ The **capital city** of Wales is **Cardiff**.
- ❖ Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries.
- ❖ Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past
- ❖ Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans.

Key Vocabulary

Map: is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features

Aerial photograph: shows an area of land from above.

Location: place or the position of something.

Direction: the way you travel to get somewhere.

The Events of the Great Fire of London

- ❖ **The Great Fire of London:** The bakery fire in Pudding Lane started the Great Fire of London in 1666. A monument commemorates the event
- ❖ The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 at 1amin Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane
- ❖ The fires used for baking were not put out properly.
- ❖ **In 1666**, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.
- ❖ People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.
- ❖ **Monday 3rd September 1666:** The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.
- ❖ **Tuesday 4th September 1666:** St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.
- ❖ **Wednesday 5th September 1666:** The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.
- ❖ **Thursday 6th September 1666:** The fire is finally put out. Thousands of people are left homeless

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