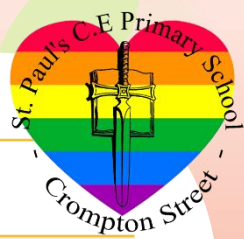


History Year 1 Autumn 1 Why are my toys different to my Grandma and Grandad's old toys?



What do I need to know from previous topics?

Toys we played with when we were babies are different to toys we play with now.	How to play with modern toys we have in our toy box.
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What will I need to know for future learning?

Toys have existed for thousands of years. They were made out of the materials that were available at the time.	Many modern toys use electricity to work. Computers and consoles were invented in the 20 th Century.
Modern toys are usually made of plastic. This is because it is usually safer and easier to make things.	Children from poor Victorian families played with home-made toys such as peg dolls and wooden boats.
During the Victorian age, toys were mainly made of wood, paper and metal.	

How does this topic impact our lives today?

Children from rich Victorian families played with toys such as clockwork train sets, toy soldiers, tea sets, rocking horses, dolls and dolls houses, which we still have today.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Old	Having existed for many years.
New	Something that has been bought or produced recently.
Past	Time that has gone by.
Present	Time that is happening now.
Favourite	Preferred to all others of the same kind.
Different	Not the same as another or each other.

Key Texts:



Important people:

- Our Grandparents



What do I need to know from previous topics?

We are all special and precious.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

We all belong to different people, places and groups. Some people belong to a religious group.

The bible story of 'The Lost Coin' tells us how much God loves every person.

Christian people welcome people through **baptism**. Muslim people welcome people through **Aqiqah**.

People can show that they belong to each other through **marriage**. Religious groups celebrate in different ways.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Belonging

Being an important part of something bigger than just you.

Baptism

The way that Christian people welcome a new baby.

Aqiqah

The way that Muslim people welcome a new baby.

marriage

Two people make promises to be joined to each other.

chuppah

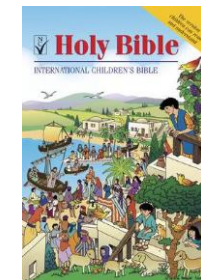
A canopy that Jewish people stand under during a wedding ceremony.

Key images

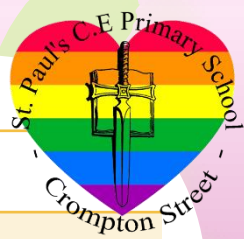


Key texts

Luke 15:8-10
John 13:34-35
Mark 12:30-31



Art Year 1 Autumn 1 Making An Impression - Van Gogh



What do I need to know from previous topics?

Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.

Share their creations, explaining the process they have used.

What will I need to know for future learning?



Hatching – Dashed lines or short strokes with a brush.



Perspective – A way of painting or drawing which creates the illusion of depth on a two dimensional surface.



Swirls and short sharp brushstrokes – The use of spiraling and curving lines together with the short sharp brush strokes gives the effect of constant movement.

Vincent Van Gogh was born in the Netherlands in 1853. He died in 1890.

He is most famous for paintings such as Starry Night and Sunflowers.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Vincent Van Gogh

He is a world famous painter.

Artist

A person who creates art. For example drawing, painting, sculpture, acting, dancing, writing, filmmaking, photography and music.

Bold

A bold colour is very bright and noticeable.

Landscape

A landscape painting or drawing refers to an artwork whose primary focus is natural scenery, such as mountains, forests, cliffs, trees, rivers, valleys, etc.

Brushstrokes

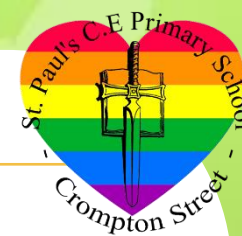
Brushstrokes are the marks made on a surface by a painter's brush.

Silhouette

A silhouette is an image in outline only, usually filled in as black on a white background.



P.S.H.E. Year 1 Autumn 1 Me and My Relationships



What do I need to know from previous topics?

I can talk about similarities and differences in what I like.	I can identify who can help me if I am sad, worried or scared.
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What will I need to know for future learning?

Class rules help everyone to learn and be safe.	Body language and facial expressions can tell us how somebody might be feeling.
Our bodies will feel different emotions in different situations.	Rest, time spent with friends/family and time spent enjoying hobbies/interests are all ways of staying healthy.
Families in school or the wider world can look different to our own families.	Most friendships have ups and downs, and these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right.

Online Safety: How It Can Be Used and Shared - Being Careful Online

- Explain what being careful means
- Identify different ways to stay safe in real life and online
- Know what to do if I don't feel safe online

Key Vocabulary Definition

Kindness	The quality of being friendly, generous and considerate.
Loyalty	When we do what we say we'll do for the people we care about.
Respect	A way of treating and thinking about something or someone. You can show respect by being polite and kind.
Emotions	Emotions are also called feelings. Examples being happy, sad or scared. You feel them because of what you see, hear, remember, and do.
Truthfulness	Saying how something really is or how it really happened.

Mini Minds

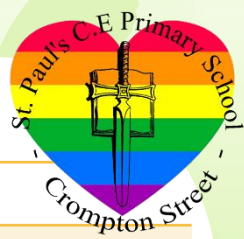
September  Activeasaurus

October  Uniqueasaurus

- Key Dates**
- September**
- 4th -World First Aid Day
 - 21st -International Day of Peace
- October**
- Black History Month
 - 10th October-World Mental Health day
 - 15th October-Global washing hand day



Science Year 1 Autumn What Questions Would You Ask A Zoo Keeper?



What will I know by the end of the unit?	
The human body has five senses. They are touch, smell, sight, taste and hearing.	Five Senses - We use our ears to hear. We use our eyes to see. We use our nose to smell. We use our hands to touch. We use our tongue to taste.
Omnivores eat a mixed diet that contains food from plants and animals.	Carnivores only eat meat.
Animals can be grouped into the following groups - fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.	Herbivores only eat plants.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Fish	A fish is a scaly skinned creature with a spine that swims in water and breathes using gills.
Amphibians	All amphibians begin their life in water with gills and tails. Examples are frogs and newts.
Reptiles	Animals that are cold blooded. Most lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales.
Birds	Birds have feathers and wings. They lay eggs and are warm blooded animals.
Carnivores	A carnivore is a meat eating animal that gets its food from killing other animals.
Herbivores	A herbivore does not eat food and they eat plants.
Omnivores	An omnivore eats plants and meat.

Key diagrams:

AMPHIBIANS

- live on land & in water
- wetted feet
- breathe with lungs & skin
- cold-blooded
- moist smooth skin (no hair or fur)
- 4 legs (sometimes more)
- lay many eggs

REPTILES

- have scales, not fur
- have dry skin
- usually lay eggs
- Sometimes live young
- ear holes instead of ears
- 4 legs or no legs
- Cold-blooded

FISH

- breathe underwater using gills not lungs
- live in water
- have scales and fins (no hair or fur)
- Cold-blooded
- lay MANY eggs

BIRDS

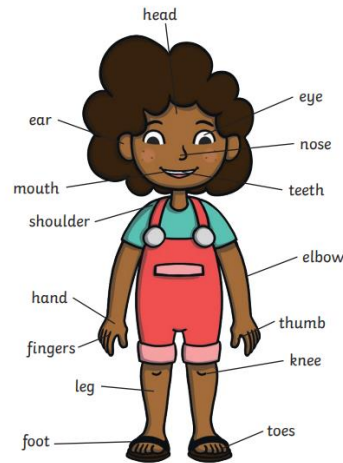
- have feathers & wings
- lay eggs
- have 2 legs
- ear holes instead of ears
- warm-blooded

MAMMALS

- have hair or fur
- give milk to the young
- mammal mothers nurse their young with milk
- have lungs and need air to breathe
- mammals that live on land have 4 legs, and ones that stick out
- warm-blooded

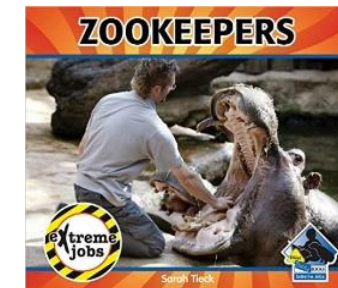
Insects

- Invertebrates (No Backbone)
- Have eggs/skeleton
- Segmented body
- Lay eggs
- Antennae on head



Key Texts

The Tiger Who Came to Tea



DT Year 1 Autumn Food – Fruit Kebabs

What will I know by the end of the unit?

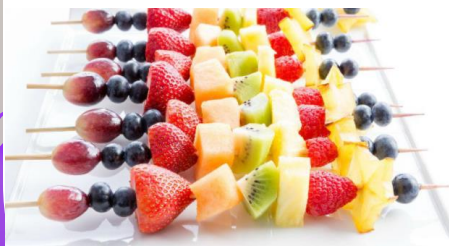
All food comes from plants or animals.	Food can be farmed, grown elsewhere or caught.
We should always wash all utensils, fruit and hands before preparing and eating.	We should eat at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables per day.
Fruits can be eaten raw when washed.	I will follow the process below to make my own fruit kebab:



Key Vocabulary Definition

Fruit Kebab	A selection of fruit pushed onto a stick (skewer).
Skewer	A long piece of wood or metal used for holding pieces of food together during cooking.
Fruit	The sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seed and can be eaten as food.
Utensils	A tool with a particular use usually found in the kitchen.
Vegetables	Parts of the plants that can be eaten by people as food. The parts may be leaves, roots or stem. They do not contain seeds.

Key diagrams:



Six Steps to Washing Your Hands



Key Texts:



Computing Year 1 – Autumn 1: Online Safety; Grouping and Sorting

What will I know by the end of the unit?

It is important to log in to a site safely and keep passwords safe.	An avatar is a virtual representation of them suitable for use online.
Many online sites, including Purple Mash, have an area for their work that is accessible only to the user.	It is important to log out when they have finished working as a way of securing personal accounts.
Online platforms, such as Purple Mash, have search functionality which allows users to efficiently find resources and tools.	Work can be loaded and saved in an online area in platforms children have access to, including Purple Mash, can be accessed by teachers.
Items can be sorted using a range of criteria. When sorting items, a logical process should be used.	Computers can be used as a way of sorting on screen objects.
An algorithm is a precise, step-by-step set of instructions used to solve a problem or achieve an objective. Computer programs need clear instructions, in steps, to follow. Humans can follow algorithms to sort items such as shapes, like programs.	

Key Vocabulary

Definition

username	A sequence of characters that identifies a user when logging onto a computer or website.
password	A series of letters, numbers and special characters that is entered after the username to access an online site.
notification	A message telling you about something.
save	Store your work as you create something so it can be accessed later.
sort	Put things together by features they have in common.
criteria	A way in which something is judged.
group	Objects arranged and put together because they have features in common.

Key Dates

26th and 27th September
Junior STEM workshop



purple mash

Tools

2Do It Yourself

Log in Screen

Avatar

Save your work

Paint Projects

2Connect

2Count

2Explore

Tools section of Purple Mash

Subjects & Topics

This picture shows you if you have any notifications

The area of Purple Mash where your work is stored