

Y1 Curriculum Overview

Summer 1

Reading

To access our curriculum, it is essential children can read. Please ensure your child reads daily and complete their reading record. Thank you for your support.

Writing

This term we will be learning to write **Stories**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for English.

Maths

This term we will be learning about **Multiplication, Division and Fractions**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for these units.

Science

This term we will be learning about **Biology: Plants**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

History

This term we will be learning about **Famous people**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

Art

This term we will be learning about **Printing**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

PSHCE

This term we will be learning about **Aiming High**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

Computing

This term we will be learning about **Information Technology**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

RE

This term we will be learning about **What do Christians believe God is like?** To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

Thank you for your continued support. More information can be found on the school website.

If you would like any extra support, please speak to your child's teacher.

Believe – Achieve - Succeed

PUNCTUATION, VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

YEAR 1 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year 1 Overview



- By the end of Year 1, you should be able to use finger spacing, capital letters, and basic punctuation (full stops, question marks and exclamation marks) to help make your writing clear.
- You should be able to use the prefix 'un' and some basic suffixes to change the meaning of words.
- To connect your ideas, you should use the word 'and', and maybe even 'but.'
- Finally, you should know the meaning of the words in the 'key terminology' section at the bottom.

Punctuation

What is Punctuation?

- Punctuation is the marks (not the words) that help readers to understand sentences. It helps to make your writing clear.
- You can also make your writing clear by using finger spaces between words.



Full stops

- Full stops go at the end of a sentence.
- They help the reader to know when to pause. This makes writing easier to read.



Question Marks

- Question marks show the reader that a sentence is a question.
- They go at the end of the question. They are used in the place of a full stop.



Capital Letters

- Capital letters should be used for the first letter in a new sentence.
- They are also used for the first letters of names of places, people, days and months.

A B C

capital letters

Exclamation Marks

- Exclamation marks show strong emotions, such as shock, excitement, or anger. They can also show shouting.
- They are used in the place of a full stop.



Vocabulary and Grammar

- Plural Noun Suffixes:** A suffix is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning.
- When added to a noun (thing), the suffixes -s and -es can let show when it is plural (there are more than one).
- If a word ends with ch, sh, s, x, or z, use -es to make it plural (e.g. wishes). For all, other words, use -s (e.g. dogs).



- Simple Verb Suffixes:** Suffixes can also be added to verbs (doing words) to create new words.



Word Level

- The suffix -ed can change an action to the past, for example in 'walk - walked' and 'jump - jumped.'
- The suffix -er can show who is doing an action, for example in 'run - runner' and 'help - helper.'
- The suffix -ing can show us that an action is still happening, for example 'sit - sitting' and 'read - reading.'



- The Prefix un-:** A prefix is a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.
- The prefix un- means not. For example 'unhappy' means 'not happy' and 'unfair' means 'not fair.'



Sentence Level

- 'and' & 'but':** The word 'and' helps us to add to what we have already written, e.g. 'I like cheese and ham.'
- The word 'but' helps us to write something against what we have already written, e.g. 'I like cheese but not jam.'



Text Level

- Joining Sentences Together:** You can join sentences together to make short stories. Try to make sure that you put them in the correct order (beginning, middle and end) and that your sentences follow on from one another.

Key Terminology

Letter	Capital Letter	Word	Singular	Plural	Sentence	Prefix/Suffix	Punctuation	Full stop	Question Mark	Exclamation Mark
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Count in 2s

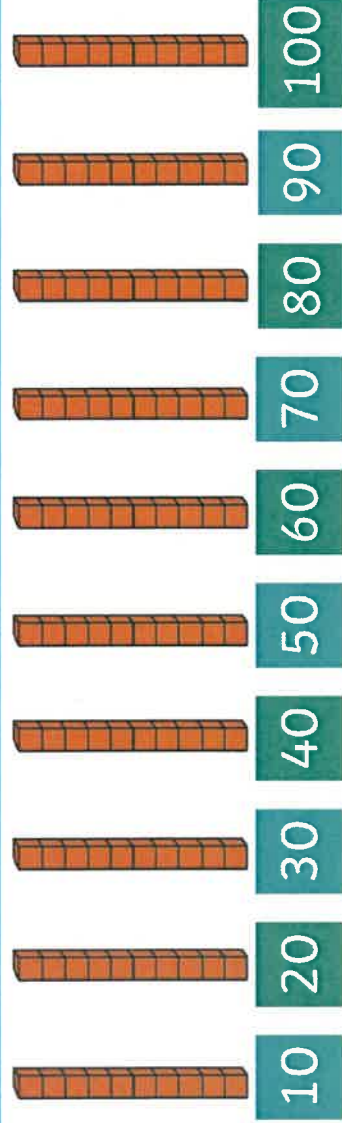


2 4 6 8 10

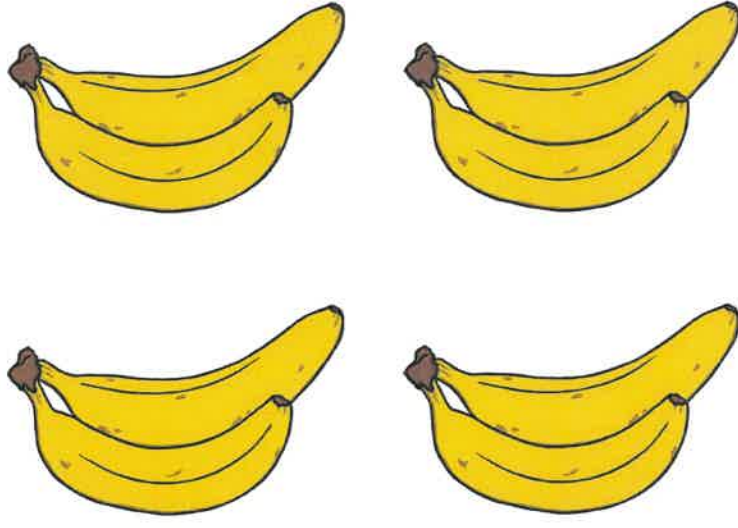
Counting in 5s



Count in 10s

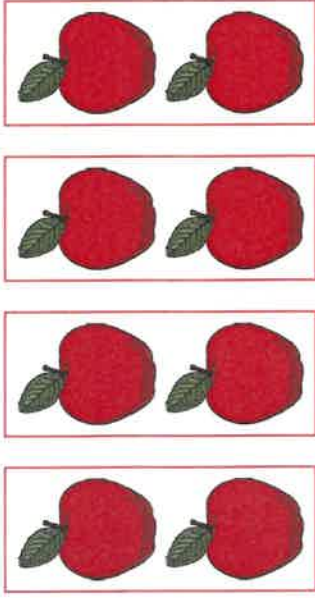


Make Equal Groups



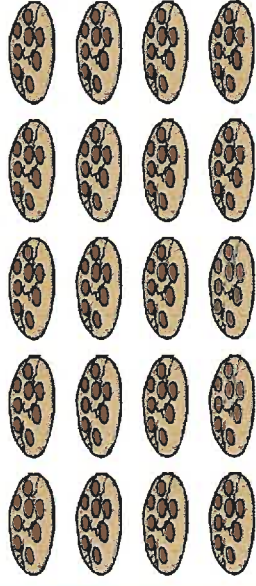
There are 4 equal groups of
2 bananas.

Add Equal Groups



$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$ apples

Make Arrays



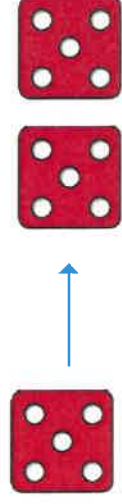
4 rows of 5 = 20 cookies

5 columns of 4 = 20 cookies

Make Doubles



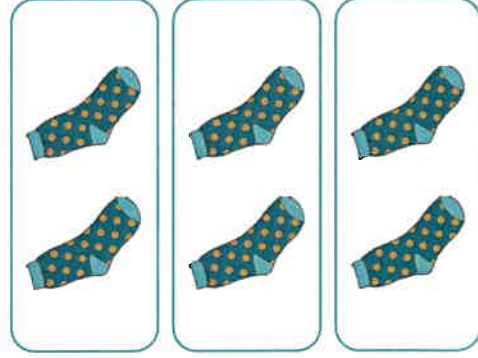
double 1 is 2 $1 + 1 = 2$



double 5 is 10 $5 + 5 = 10$

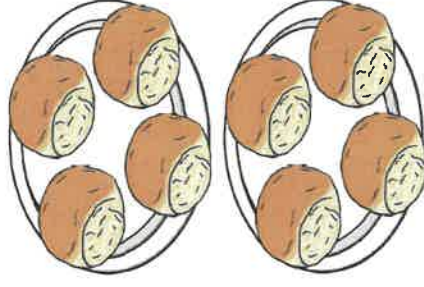
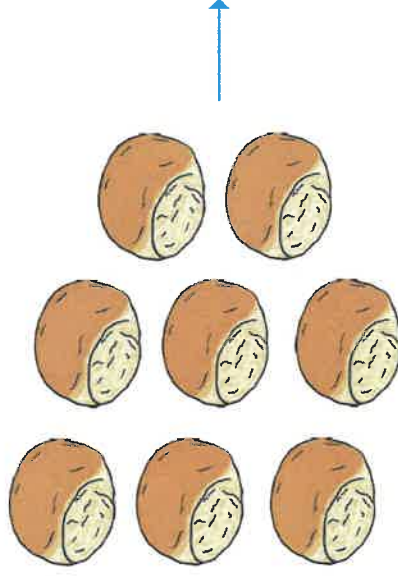
Group Equally

Put the socks into groups of 2.



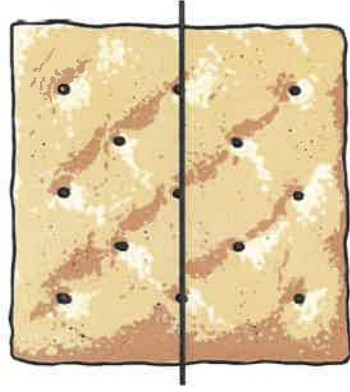
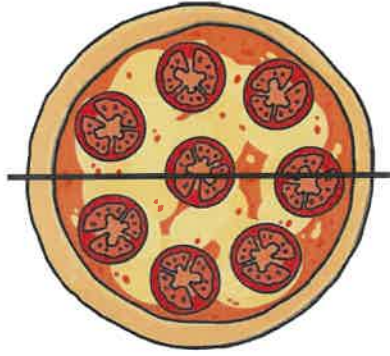
Share Equally

Share the buns equally between the 2 plates.

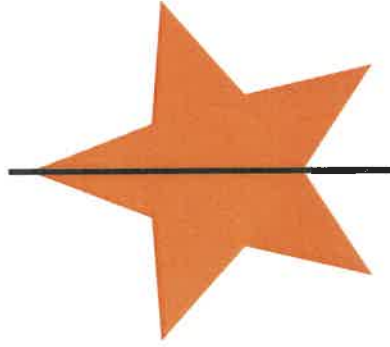
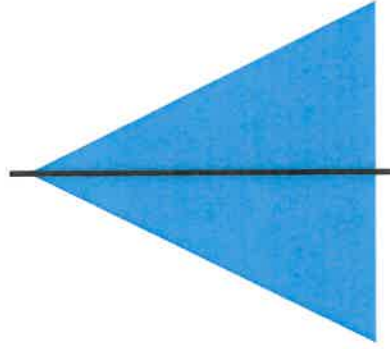


Half of a Shape

These objects and shapes are split in **half**.

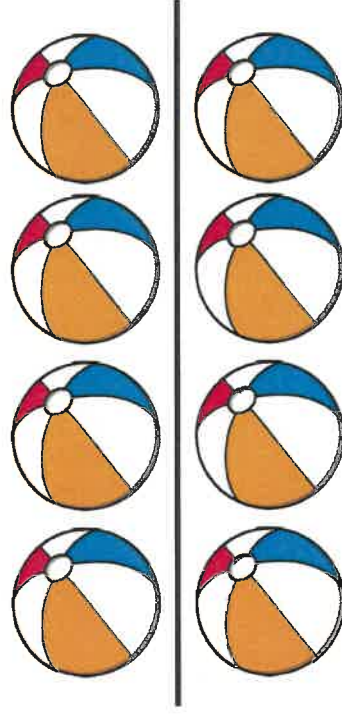


Each whole has **2 equal parts**.

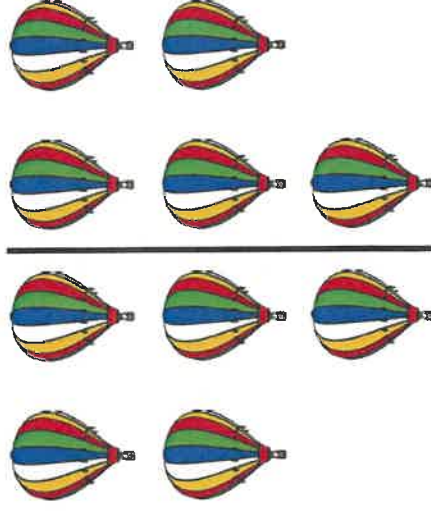


Half of a Group

There are 8 balls. Half of 8 is 4.

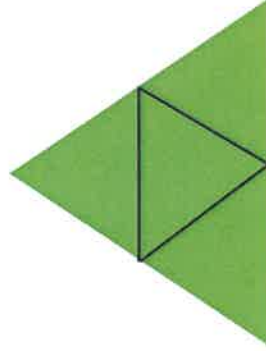
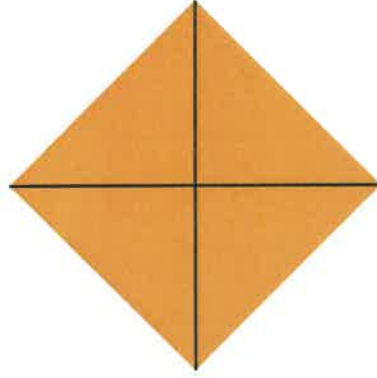
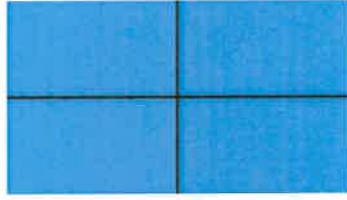
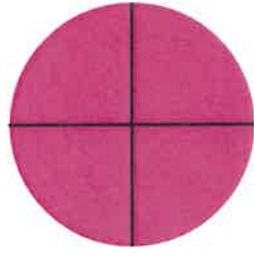


There are 10 balloons. Half of 10 is 5.



Quarter of a Shape

These shapes are split into quarters.



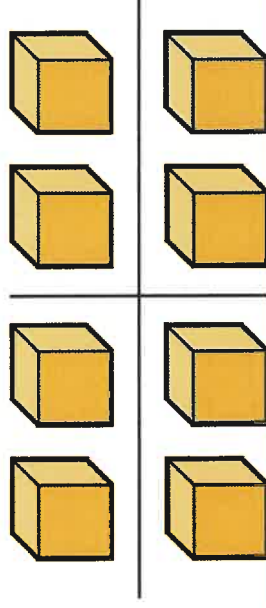
Each whole has 4 equal parts.

Quarter of a Group

There are 8 blocks.

There are 2 in each quarter.

A quarter of 8 is 2.



Capacity and Fractions

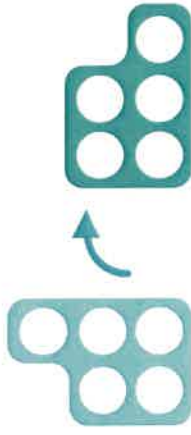


The bottle is a quarter full.

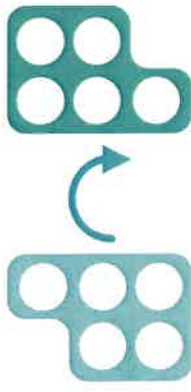


The jar is half full.

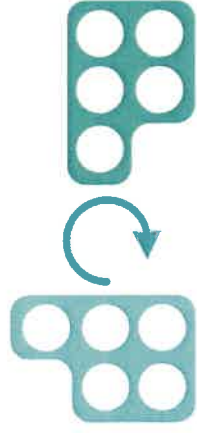
Describing Movement



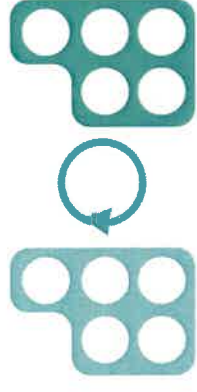
quarter turn



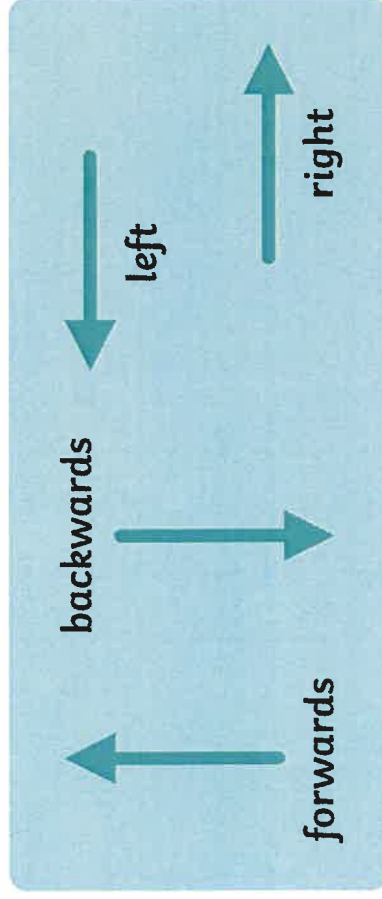
half turn



three-quarter turn



full turn



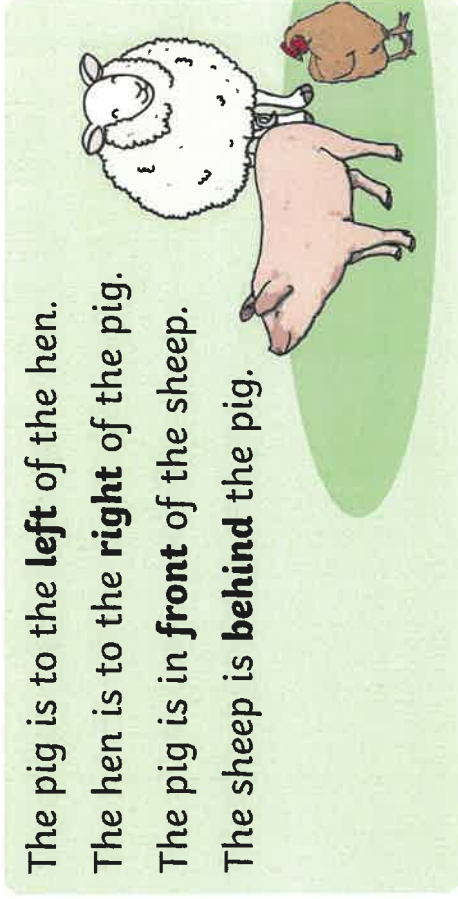
Describing Position

The pig is to the **left** of the hen.

The hen is to the **right** of the pig.

The pig is in **front** of the sheep.

The sheep is **behind** the pig.



The duck is **below** the doll.

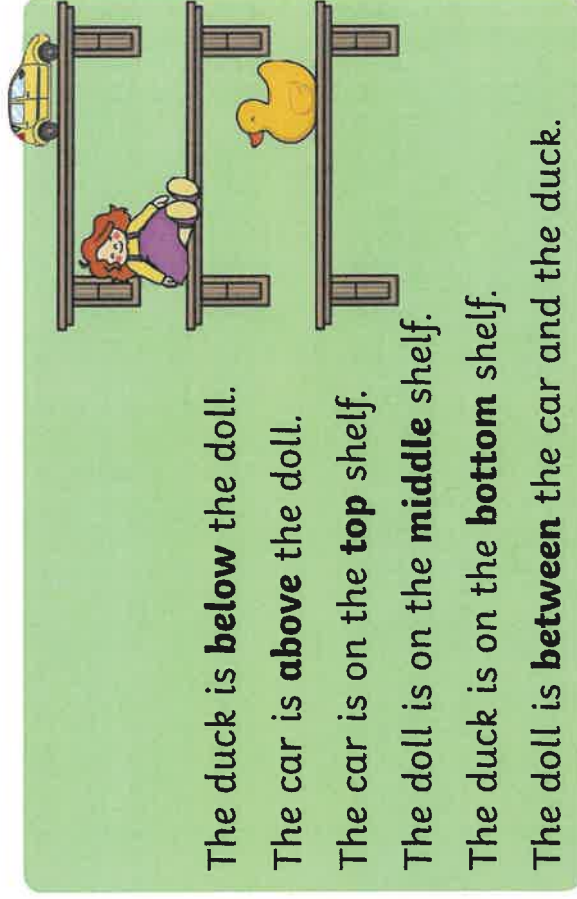
The car is **above** the doll.

The car is on the **top** shelf.

The doll is on the **middle** shelf.

The duck is on the **bottom** shelf.

The doll is **between** the car and the duck.



Year 1: Science Knowledge Organiser - Plants (Biology)

Sticky Knowledge:

- ✓ Not all plants have flowers. Example: ferns.
- ✓ Fruits grow from flowers and contain the plant's seeds.
- ✓ Vegetables usually grow from the roots of plants.
- ✓ A weed is just a plant growing in the wrong place.
- ✓ **Deciduous** trees lose their leaves every Autumn so that they are not damaged by cold weather.
- ✓ **Evergreen** trees keep their leaves throughout the year.

part	function
leaves	collect energy from the sun to help the plant grow
flower	creates seeds
stem	holds the flower and leaves up high and transports water
root	collects nutrients and water from the soil to help the plant grow
petals	the coloured part of a flower that attracts insects

Learning Components:

- Know the names of common garden plants.
- Know the names of and identify common trees and identify them by using their leaf shapes and seeds.
- Know the names of and identify wild plants.
- Label the main parts of a flowering plant and explain what they do.

Big Idea:

Plants are living things which need sunlight, water and air in order to grow. They usually have green leaves, roots, stems and often flowers. Trees are large plants, some of which lose their leaves in autumn. Plants grow from seeds and bulbs.

Types of Plants and Trees:



Wild Plants



Vocabulary:

Plant: A living thing which uses leaves to capture sunlight. Example: trees, grass, daisy.

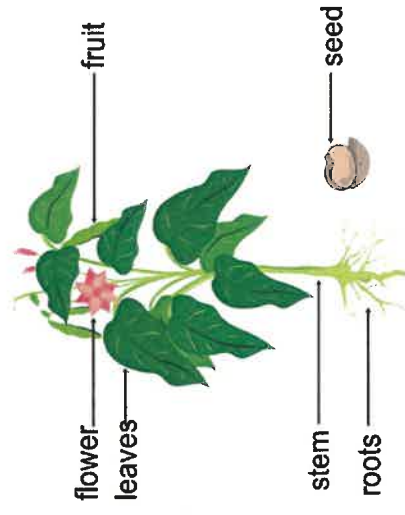
Root: Part of the plant which takes in water and nutrients from the soil.

Stem: These hold the plant up and join all parts of the plant together.

Flowers: Used to attract insects using brightly coloured petals. Fruits grow from flowers.

Bulb: Bulbs are short, fat stems which grow into new plants.

Leaf: The part of a plant which captures sunlight.



Significant People – Queen Elizabeth II Knowledge Organiser – Year 1

Key Knowledge

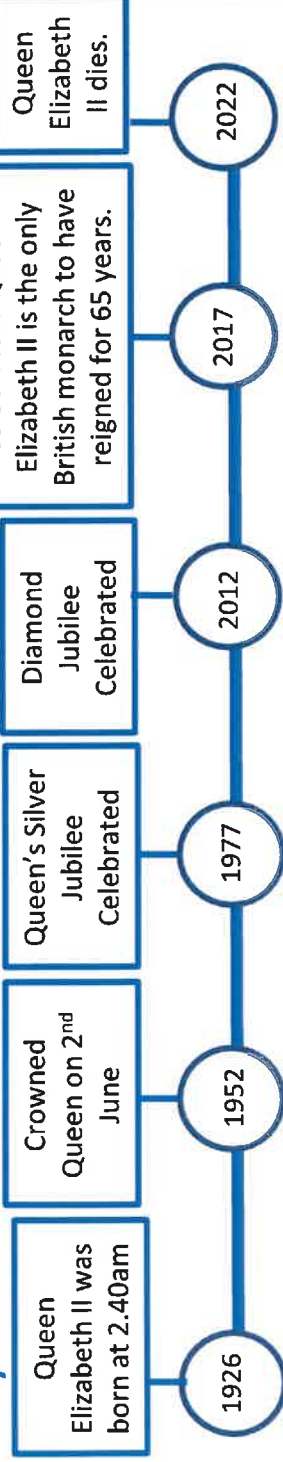
- ✓ Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II was on the throne for more than 60 years.
- ✓ The King or Queen of England lives in Buckingham Palace.
- ✓ The Royal flag flies from the top of Buckingham Palace when the King or Queen is at home.
- ✓ The British throne is passed down through the family.
- ✓ Elizabeth II was called the Head of State. This is the highest representative of a country.
- ✓ The laws of Great Britain are made by Parliament.
- ✓ The Crown Jewels EW collection of royal objects like crown, sceptres and orbs.
- ✓ The Crown Jewels are kept in the Tower of London and are guarded by Beefeaters.

Prime Minister



- In England, we have a Prime Minister who is voted for by the people.
- Our current Prime Minister is Rishi Sunak.
- He is a member of the Conservative political party.
- The Prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street in London.
- Every person who is 18 or over gets to vote to choose the Prime Minister.

Key Events

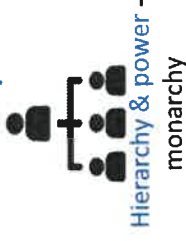


Big Idea

Elizabeth II was Queen of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth realms from 6th February 1952 until her death in 2022. She was the longest serving monarch ever.



Concepts



Disciplinary Concepts



Significance



Evidence & interpretation

Vocabulary

Monarch: The King or Queen of a country.

Reign: The time during which a monarch is on the throne.

Landmark: An important and well-known building.

Coronation: The ceremony at which the King or Queen is crowned.

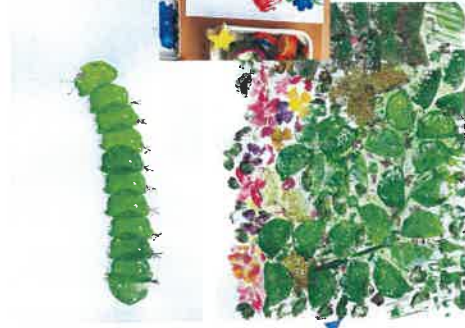
Artefact: An object to help you learn about the past.

Archbishop: An important person in the Christian Church.

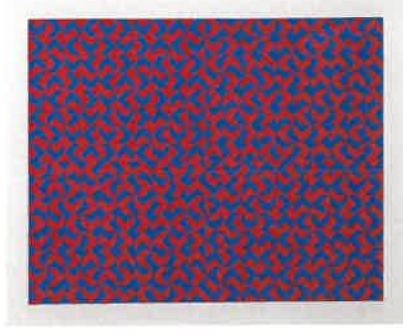
'A people without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without roots' Marcus Garvey,

Printing

Printing with fruit and vegetables is a perfect introduction to printmaking. You need hardly any equipment, yet you can produce some amazing results and it's such a simple process.



Red, green, and blue are the **primary colours**



Artist Study

Anni Albers – Textiles and Printmaking

- ✓ Anni Albers was a German artist. She was born in Berlin in 1899 and came from a Jewish family.
- ✓ At school, Anni decided to study weaving and became one of the greatest print artists of our time.
- ✓ She liked to make artworks that tickle our sense of touch and make us want to feel them.

Vocabulary

primary colours:
red, yellow and blue

soft: easy to shape

hard: not easy to shape

accurate: to be careful

smudge: a mark or stain

Year 1 – Information Technology

Sticky Knowledge:

- ✓ I can give simple examples of how to find information.
- ✓ I know how to get help from a trusted adult if I see content that makes me feel uncomfortable.
- ✓ I can explain how passwords can be used to protect information and devices.
- ✓ I can recognise more detailed examples of information that is personal to someone.
- ✓ I can explain why it is important to always ask a trusted adult before sharing any personal information.
- ✓ I can explain why work I create using technology belongs to me.
- ✓ I can save my work under a suitable name so that others know it belongs to me.

Computing Pioneers



Jack Kilby
1923 - 2005



Robert Noyce
1927 - 1990

Jack Kilby and Robert Noyce created the integrated circuit together. This invention allowed for home computers to be created in 1977. They became very popular in the 1980s.

Big Idea:

I can use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private. I can identify where to go for help and support when I have the butterfly feeling.

The Butterfly Feeling



What is the butterfly feeling?

- When I get the butterfly feeling, I will...
 - **SAVE** the evidence of what is making me uncomfortable.
 - **REPORT** and **BLOCK** using the game/website tools.
 - **TELL** a trusted adult.

Vocabulary

Information Technology:

The use of computers to save, store and communicate information.

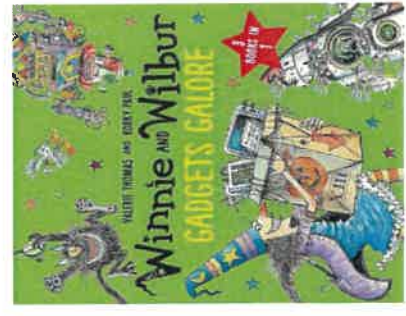
Personal information:

Information about me, such as my name, birthday, home address and passwords.

Ownership:

Something that belongs to you.

Our linked text



Winnie and Wilbur: Gadgets Galore
Valerie Thomas and Korky Paul

Year 1: What do Christians believe God is like?

Key Knowledge

Jesus told his followers many stories that helped them understand God. A story such as this is known as a **parable**.

An important story Jesus told was the Parable of the Lost Son, in this story a man has a son who leaves home and spends all of his money, he is often known as the **prodigal son**. When he goes home his father welcomes him home and is loving and forgiving to him.

This shows that God will forgive people who come back to him because he is loving and caring as he is The Father who created the world and everyone in it.

Anyone can ask God for **forgiveness**, and they will be welcomed back into God's family.

These stories tell Christians that if they ask God to forgive them when they worship him through prayer and when they go to church he will.

They can ask him for help when they are **sad or worried** or they can tell him when they are happy.

Big Idea

If you believe in God, what do you think he is like? How does he treat others?



Vocabulary

Holy: something that is considered to be good because it relates to religion

Forgiving: stopping blaming or punishing someone for that they have done

Prodigal: spending lots of money in a way that is not very good

Worship: to praise and follow God

Nineveh: an ancient city where people went against what God wanted.

Loving: the act of taking care of something or someone because of a strong attachment

Father: the first person of the Trinity, who created everything

Parable: a story Jesus told that has a special meaning

Jonah: a messenger sent from God to the people of Nineveh.

God: the all loving and all powerful being that Christians believe created the world and everything in it

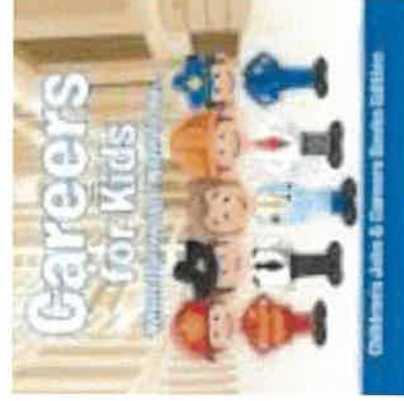
Sticky Knowledge

- ✓ Having a positive attitude can help me tackle and achieve new learning challenges.
- ✓ You need different qualities to do different job roles.
- ✓ If I work hard in school, learn from my mistakes, and have a positive attitude, I can build on my talents to have a bright future and achieve my ambitions when I am older.



Key Questions

- What are your star qualities?
- What job do you want to do when you grow up?
- How can a positive attitude help you to aim high?



Exciting Books

Vocabulary

- Star Quality** A special ability that makes someone seem very successful or better than other people
- Positive attitude** A mind set that focuses on the bright side of life. You use "I can" and "It is possible!"
- Skills** A talent in order to do a job or task
- Interest** A feeling of wanting to know more about someone or something
- Stereotype** An idea or belief based on what someone looks like on the outside which may be untrue
- Ambition** - Something a person hopes to do or achieve
- Job** What someone does for work.
- Future** Something that is going to happen