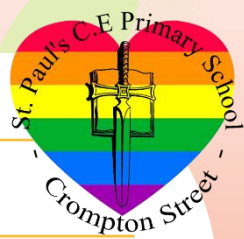


History Year 1 Autumn 1 Why are my toys different to my Grandma and Grandad's old toys?



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

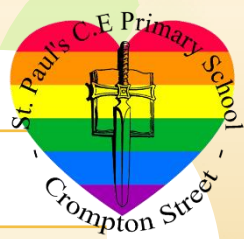
Key Texts:



Important people:

- Our Grandparents

RE Year 1 Autumn 1 Harvest (Christianity/Judaism)



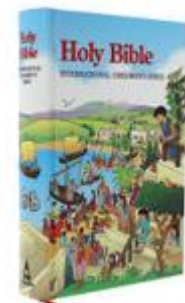
What do I need to know from previous topics?	
Jesus taught us to love one another.	Helping others is part of putting our Christian faith in action.

What will I need to know for future learning?	
The food we eat comes from all around the world.	Helping others is part of putting our Christian faith in action.
Not everyone in the world enjoys a good harvest.	There are Christian charities working worldwide to improve the living conditions of people in third world countries and other areas of poverty.
Sukkot is a Jewish harvest festival that lasts for one week in the Autumn.	Sukkah is a is a temporary hut built for use during the week-long Jewish festival of Sukkot.

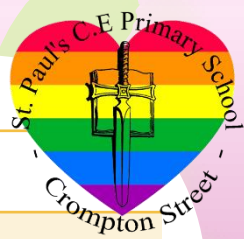


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Harvest	Harvest means to collect what has been planted and grown in the ground.
Christian Aid	A charity that helps people who are poor.
Harvest Festival	A celebration of the food grown on the land.

Key Texts:
 John 13:34-35
 Leviticus 23:42



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

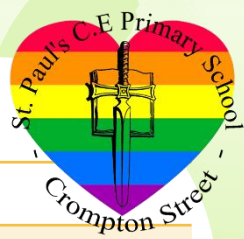
Brushstrokes are the marks made on a surface by a painter's brush.

Silhouette

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



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

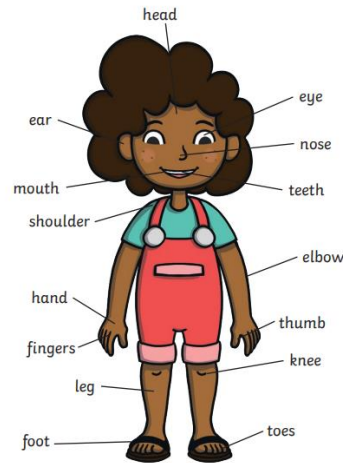
- have feathers & wings
- lay eggs
- have 2 legs
- ear holes instead of ears
- warm-blooded

MAMMALS

- have hair or fur
- give milk to their 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

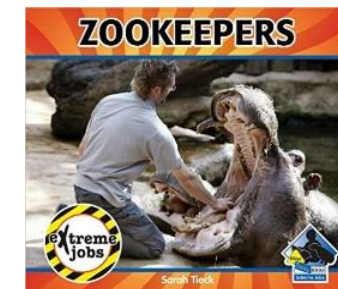
Insects

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

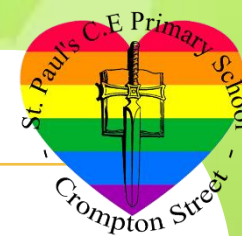


Key Texts

The Tiger Who Came to Tea



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.
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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.
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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



Activeasaurus



Uniqueasaurus


Key Dates

10th October World Mental Health Day



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:



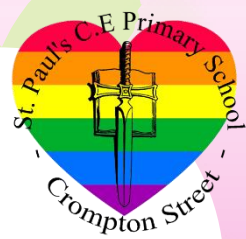
Six Steps to Washing Your Hands



Key Texts:



Computing Year 1 Autumn 1 We Are Treasure Hunters – Using Programmable Toys



What will I know by the end of the unit?

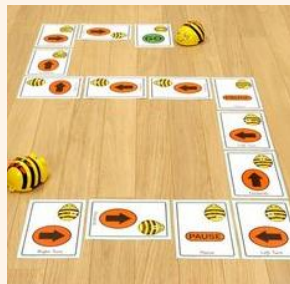
Programmable toys need precise instructions to work. It is important that the instructions are in the correct order.

A Beebot is a robot – a computer that can move. All computers have inputs, follow stored instructions (a program) and produce outputs.

The buttons on Beebot tell him which direction to move in. I can use these buttons to create an algorithm.



Debugging means checking programming and correcting mistakes so it works in the way you need it.



Online Safety:

- Learn to use simple programmable toys safely and responsibly

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Algorithm

A clear set of instructions to carry out a task.

Debug

To fix the error in code.

Instructions

A list of commands and directions on how to do something.

Predict

To make a statement about what will happen or might happen in the future.

Program

A program is an algorithm written in a way a computer understands:



ALGORITHM:
step by step instructions to solve a problem

