



Year One-History- At the seaside

How have seaside holidays changed over time?

During this term, we will be learning about how the seaside in Britain have changed over time. We will research into how seaside holidays were in the past and how they compare now. We will study Mary Anning and how she became such a significant woman in our history.



Ice cream has been a seaside favourite for years.



Today, Most people like to go abroad for a seaside holiday because it is quite cheap and very sunny for sunbathing.



Mixed Bathing, Redcliffe, Qld.

Murray. Photo.

Some beaches were divided for men and women.



Mary Anning 1799– 1847

Grace Darling 1815-1842

- ◆ Grace Darling was born in 1815.
- ◆ She lived in a lighthouse on Longstone Rock. This is one of the Farne Islands.
- ◆ Her father was a lighthouse keeper.
- ◆ Grace and her father saved the lives of 9 from the SS Forfarshire when it crashed in a storm.
- ◆ Grace and her father became heroes and were awarded medals.
- ◆ The Grace Darling Museum was opened in her honour in 1938.

- ◆ Mary Anning was a famous fossil hunter.
- ◆ She was born on 21st May 1799 in Lyme Regis, Dorset.
- ◆ As a child, Mary's father took her and her brother to the beach every day. They spent hours looking for fossils.
- ◆ He taught her how to get the fossils out of the rock by carefully chipping the rock away from the fossil using a hammer and chisel.
- ◆ Mary's family were poor and she sold the fossils she found for a penny each.
- ◆ Mary met a fossil expert called Elizabeth Philpot. She became even more interested in fossil hunting.
- ◆ Mary sketched and studied the fossils.



Year One-Geography- Climates

Where am I in the world?

Throughout this term, we will be focussing on the climate in different locations across the world. We will be locating the world's oceans and which continents they are next to. We will be learning the differences between the sea and the ocean and will be learning about what animals live in the sea.



Sydney Harbour Bridge
Australasia



Amazon River
South America



Table Mountain
Africa



Great Wall of China
Asia



Golden Gate Bridge
North America



Trevi Fountain
Europe

A continent is a very large area of land that includes all nearby islands. The continent of Australasia is often called Australia. It has about 28 countries and island groups. Europe is one of the smaller continents. It has around 44 countries, including England. About 740 million people live in Europe.



How Can We Describe Plastic Pollution?

damaging, destroying
harmful, littering, messy,
spoiling, ugly, unhealthy,
upsetting, worrying

How Are Animals Affected by Plastic Pollution?

blocking, catching, choking,
hurting, tangling, toxic,
trapping, unsafe



How Can People Help Stop Plastic Pollution?

donate, reclaim, recycle,
recover, reduce, reuse,
support, think, tidy, upcycle



Science Year 1 – Materials

In this unit, I will...

- distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made from.
- identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.
- describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.
- compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Key Learning

Children will know the difference between an object and a material. Children will be able to identify a variety of different materials and objects. They should be able to group materials together according to their different properties.



plastic



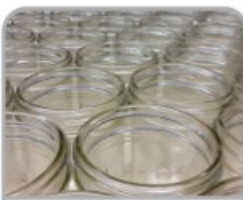
wood



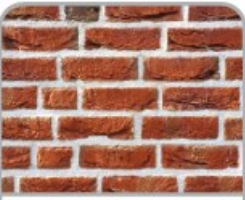
metal



water



glass



brick



fabric



stone

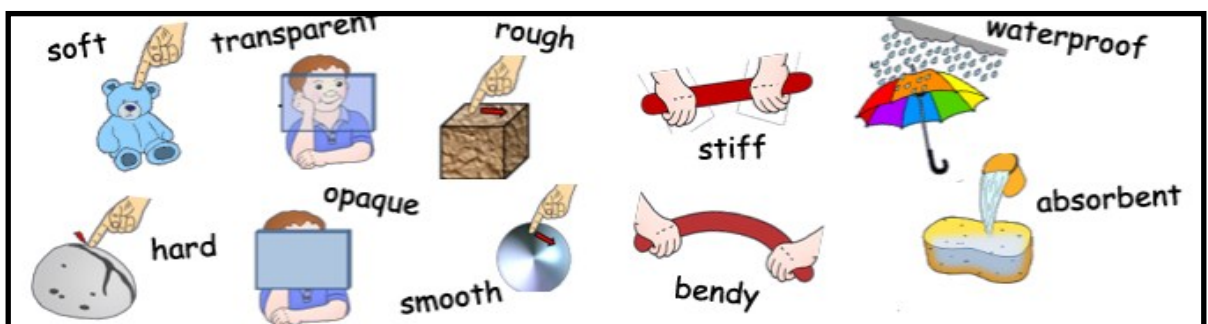
- Natural materials are materials which are found in nature
- Man-made materials are materials that have been produced by humans.

Vocabulary

- Hard- Not easily broken.
- Soft- Easy to cut or change shape.
- Smooth -Even surface with no bumps.
- Shiny- Reflects light easily.
- Stretchy- Can be made longer or wider
- Stiff- Doesn't change shape easily
- Bendy- Can be bent easily.
- Floppy- Soft and bendy.
- Waterproof- Keeps water out.
- Absorbent- Soaks up liquid easily.
- Breaks- Is made into smaller pieces.
- Rough- Has an uneven surface.
- Dull- Not very bright or shiny.
- See-through- Lets light through.
- Not see-through- Doesn't let light through.
- Transparent- Easy to see through.
- Opaque- Not able to see through it.

What should I already know?

- I know about similarities and differences in objects and materials.
- I can talk about things in my own environment and know how these might be different from one another.

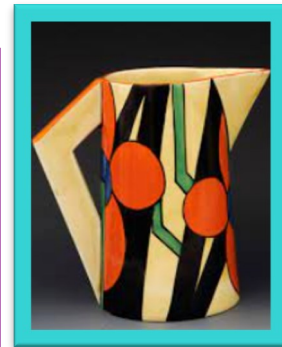




Year One-Art- Making Marks

This term in art we will be focusing on;

- Naming the primary colours.
- Exploring and mixing coloured materials to mix secondary colours.
- Apply paint consistently to print materials to achieve a print.
- Use a range of colours when printing.
- Mix secondary colours with confidence to paint a plate.



Key Vocabulary

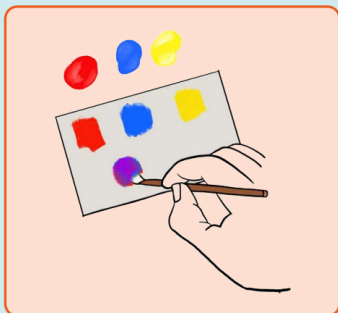
Hue	Describing an exact colour: sky blue, dark green, rose pink
Mix	Combining two or more colours together
Pattern	Pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated
Primary colours	Red, yellow and blue
Print	Transferring an image onto another surface, e.g. finger printing
Secondary colours	Orange, green and purple and made by mixing two primary colours together



Primary colours



Mix secondary colours



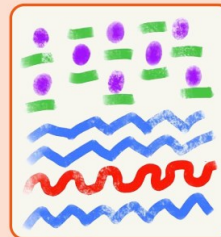
Artist Focus- Clarice Cliff



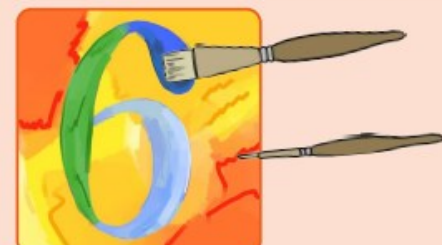
Create patterns by printing



Create patterns by repeating shapes, colours, lines



Different brushes make different marks





Year One-DT- Dips and Dippers

This term in DT we will be focusing on;

- Explain the food groups and know they have to eat a balance of foods to have a healthy and varied diet.
- Design a new product that is appealing to themselves and others.
- Explore and evaluate existing products. Give a simple evaluation of a product by explaining their likes and dislikes.
- Use kitchen equipment safely and prepare dishes.

Types of dippers



nachos



cucumber



celery sticks



pitta bread



carrots and pepper sticks



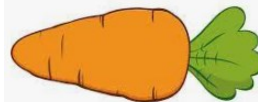
crackers and breadsticks

Key vocabulary

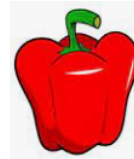
appearance	The way that something looks.
dip	A thick sauce into which a dipper is dipped before eating.
dippers	Food that is used to pick up a dip before eating.
ingredients	The foods that are used to make something.
minerals	Things found in foods that keep us healthy and help us grow.
texture	The way that something feels.
unsaturated	A healthy fat that is good for your heart.
vitamins	Nutrients that the body needs to work properly.



Houmous



Guacamole



Salsa



Tzatziki



Senses

taste	minty	spicy	mild	sweet
smell	strong	oniony	garlicky	spicy



Fruit and vegetables

- aim to eat 5 a day
- full of **vitamins** and **minerals**
- helps reduce risk of illnesses and diseases

Protein

- helps us to grow and build muscles
- try to eat beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat or other protein foods



Carbohydrates

- gives us energy

Dairy or Dairy Alternatives

- a good source of calcium and other nutrients

Oils and spreads/ Fats and sugars

- try to choose food containing **unsaturated** fats
- eat less often and in small amounts



evaluate



equipment



Islam

Islam is the second most popular religion in the world with over a thousand million followers. It is more often thought of as a complete way of life rather than a religion. Those who follow Islam are called Muslims. Muslims believe that there is only one God called Allah.



Festivals

Ramadan is a time when Muslims across the world will fast during the hours of daylight. Eid-al-Fitr is the festival for the first day after Ramadan. Eid-al-Adha is the Festival of Sacrifice which occurs 70 days after Eid-al-Fitr.



Mosque

The Muslim building for communal worship is called a mosque. Muslims often refer to the mosque by its Arabic name, masjid. The word comes from Arabic for "place of prostration".



Star & Crescent

The star and crescent moon is an internationally recognized symbol of the faith of Islam. The symbol is featured on the flags of several Muslim countries.



Key Vocabulary



Qur'an



Islam



Imam



Mecca



Salah



Hajj



Five Pillars



Eid al-fitr



Kabba



Hijab



Mosque



Muslims