

Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> January 2024

Dear Year 1 parents/carers,

## Year 1 Curriculum Letter – Spring (1<sup>st</sup> half)

### Message from the teachers

Happy new year! We hope you had an amazing Christmas break and are looking forward to all that 2024 has to offer. This letter will briefly outline some of the lessons that year 1 will enjoy exploring through this spring term.



### Our Core Values

Happiness: we spread joy to those around us.

Compassion: we care and are kind to all.

Respect: we treat others as we like to be treated.

Teamwork: we work well with everyone.

### Year 1 Staffing

Redwood class teacher: Miss Wilcox

Ash class teacher: Miss McAuliffe

Year 1 learning support assistants: Miss Boyle, Miss Dempsey and Miss Perez

### Communication

Please feel free to arrange a meeting should you wish to speak to one of the teachers in person. Alternatively, you can email class teachers directly on the class email accounts and we will do our best to get back to you within a couple of working days.

[Redwoodclass@harefieldinfant.com](mailto:Redwoodclass@harefieldinfant.com)

[Ashclass@harefieldinfant.com](mailto:Ashclass@harefieldinfant.com)

### Homework

Each child receives a printed copy of the homework, along with the answers every Friday. Please return the homework to your class teacher on the following Friday.

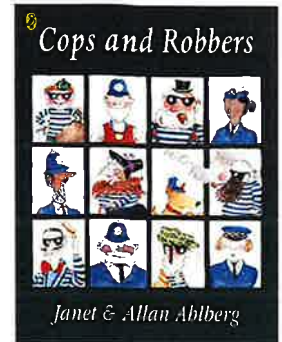
We use the 'Read Write Inc' approach to teaching early reading and phonics. Every Monday your child will be given a phonics book to practice reading at home. Please return the book to school on Friday of the same week.

## Spring Term Learning

This half term we will be learning the following in each subject area.

### English

Our core text this term is 'Cops and Robbers' by Janet and Allan Ahlberg. This is a great story about the policemen of London who try to find a gang of sneaky thieves. The children will use this to inspire their own finding tales, where they will write about a character who has to follow a trail of clues.



### Mathematics

Year 1 will be working with numbers up to 20 in maths lessons throughout the spring term. They will grow confident in counting and ordering numbers, and then continue to add and subtract numbers within 20 with a particular focus on bridging through ten, e.g.

$$7 + 5 = \quad 7 \text{ and } 3 \text{ bond to } 10, \text{ and add } 2 \text{ more to make } 12$$

Tiny is thinking of a number.



When I add 5  
to my number,  
I get 13

What number is Tiny thinking of?

### Physical Education

P.E. will be taking place in Year 1 on a Monday and Thursday. Please ensure you send your child to school wearing their P.E. kits on these days.

The outdoor P.E. unit this term is called 'Attacking & Defending', where the children will learn about attacking skills, such as passing a ball to another player and dodging defenders.

Indoor P.E. this term is called 'Circuit Training'. The children will be working on building on their overall fitness through a circuit of eight activities, each of which is based on a different skill. Fun practices are used each week before the children are introduced to two of the circuit activities. Towards the end of the unit, the children will then complete a full circuit.

### Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education

Year 1 will be thinking about their dreams and goals in PSHE this spring term. The children will be introduced to ways of keeping motivated when facing challenges, learn about resilience and not giving up when something is difficult and work with a team to achieve a common goal. The unit will conclude by reflecting on what dreams and goals the children have for the year ahead and in their futures by creating a 'Dream Garden'.

### Science

In science this term, year 1 will be learning about plants- attached is a knowledge organiser with more information about what the children will be learning this unit.



**Address:** High Street, Harefield, Middlesex, UB9 6BT

**Tel:** 01895 462399

**Email:** [office@harefieldinfant.com](mailto:office@harefieldinfant.com)

**Web:** [www.harefieldinfant.com](http://www.harefieldinfant.com)

**Executive Head Teacher:** Mr A.Sunner

**Head of School:** Mr J.Downs

### **Geography**

'Wonderful Weather' is the focus for Geography in year 1 this term- attached is a knowledge organiser with more information about what the children will be learning this unit.

### **Religious Education**

Caring for Others is the R.E. topic for Year 1 this spring term- attached is a knowledge organiser with more information about what the children will be learning this unit.


Please feel free to contact us via the class email accounts should you have any questions over the term ahead.


Yours faithfully


Ms McAuliffe and Ms Wilcox  
Year 1 teachers


## Key Vocabulary


- animal** - a living creature


- mammal** - an animal with fur or hair on its body



- fur** - the fine, soft hair found on different animals


- wild mammal** - a mammal that is not looked after by humans


- pet** - an animal that is looked after by humans



- bird** - an animal that has feathers, wings and a beak

**wings** - a part of a bird's body that can be used for flying



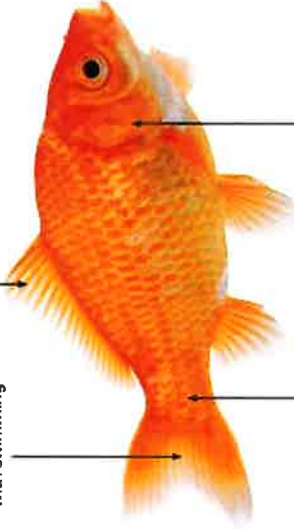
**beak** - the hard part of a bird's mouth and nose

**feathers** - the soft covering on the outside of the bird



**flipper** - the part of the body some birds use to swim

**webbed feet** - fingers and toes that are joined together to help with swimming
- fish** - an animal that lives in water which usually has fins, scales and gills





**fin** - body parts that help a fish to swim


**tail** - the end part of a fish that helps with swimming


**scales** - small layers that grow from the skin


**gills** - help fish to breathe underwater
- reptile** - an animal that has dry scales



- scales** - small, hard layers that grow from the skin



- lizard** - a small reptile



- crocodile** - a large reptile



- turtle** - a reptile with a shell



- omnivore** - an animal that eats other animals and plants



- amphibian** - an animal that lives on land and in water



- frog** - an amphibian with moist, smooth skin



- toad** - an amphibian with dry, bumpy skin



- newt** - a small amphibian with a long tail



- webbed feet** - fingers and toes that are joined together to help with swimming



- carnivore** - an animal that eats other animals



- sharp teeth** - teeth used for ripping and tearing


- herbivore** - an animal that eats plants


- plants** - living things which usually grow in soil


- vegetable** - a plant or part of a plant that is eaten as food


- fruit** - the part of a plant that contains seeds



## Knowledge

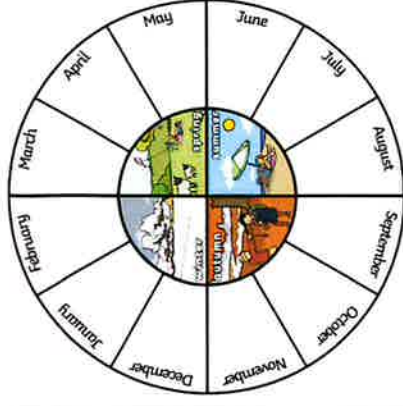
- Mammals have fur or hair on their bodies.
- Some mammals can be kept as pets.
- Some mammals live in the wild.
- Birds have beaks, wings and feathers.
- Some birds can fly. Some cannot.
- Some birds can swim. Some cannot.
- Fish live in water.
- Some fish have scales on their bodies.
- Fish have fins to help them swim.
- Fish have gills that help them breathe underwater.
- Amphibians live on land and in water.
- Amphibians have webbed feet.
- Frogs, toads and newts are amphibians.
- Reptiles have dry skin.
- Reptiles have scales on their bodies.
- Lizards, snakes, crocodiles and turtles are reptiles.
- There are different types of animals.
- Animals have different features.
- Some animals are carnivores, some are herbivores and some are omnivores.
- Carnivores eat other animals.
- Many carnivores have sharp teeth and claws.
- Herbivores eat plants.
- Some herbivores eat seeds and nuts.
- Herbivores have flat teeth for chewing plants.
- Omnivores eat other animals and plants.

Key Vocabulary

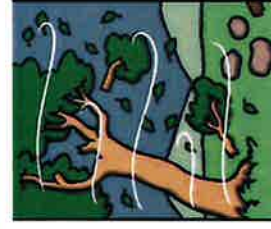
<b>seasons</b>	The year is divided into four <b>seasons</b> : spring, summer, autumn and winter.
<b>observations</b>	What you notice when you look carefully at something.
<b>record</b>	Keep information about something that has happened, e.g. in writing or pictures.
<b>temperature</b>	A measure of how hot or cold something is.
<b>thermometer</b>	An instrument used to measure <b>temperature</b> .
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Sometimes known as the UK.
<b>affects</b>	Makes a difference to.
<b>waterproof</b>	Keeps out water.

Our Weather

The weather in the **United Kingdom** can change from day to day. The four **seasons** have particular weather patterns. You could keep a weather diary by measuring the **temperature** (using a **thermometer**) and **recording** your **observations**.



Seasonal Changes



There are changes in weather in each **season**. In spring, it is often rainy and the **temperature** begins to get warmer.

In summer, the sun is much stronger. The **temperature** is warmer than in any other **season**.



In the autumn, the weather turns chillier, windier and there is often rain.



In the winter, it is often cold and frosty. It has to be freezing cold to snow.

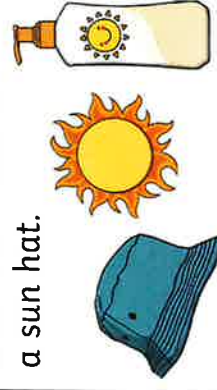


How the Weather Affects Us

The weather **affects** what we do and what we wear. If it is rainy, we wear **waterproof** clothes when we go outside.



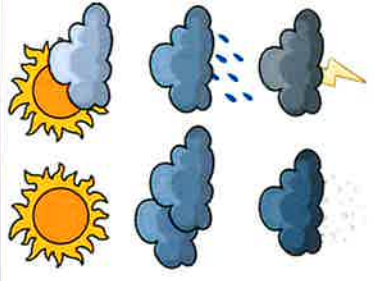
If it is hot, we need to wear sun cream and a sun hat.



<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	A prediction of what the weather will be like in the future.
<b>weather forecast</b>	
<b>symbols</b>	Pictures or signs that help us understand something.
<b>extreme</b>	Beyond what is normal.
<b>drought</b>	When there is no rainfall for a long time.
<b>flooding</b>	When usually dry land is covered with a large amount of water.
<b>blizzard</b>	A very heavy snowstorm with high winds.
<b>heatwave</b>	Unusually hot weather over a long period.
<b>hurricane</b>	A storm with extremely strong winds.
<b>climate</b>	The usual weather conditions of an area.

### Our Weather

In a weather forecast, **symbols** are used to show what the weather will be like in a particular area. People check the weather forecast before they make plans for a day out. Computers are used to help make accurate weather forecasts.



### Weather around the World

In some places around the world, the weather can be **extreme** and this can be dangerous.



### Weather Dangers

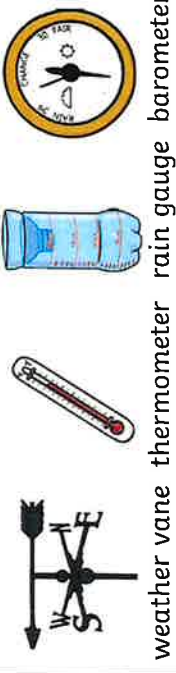
People need to take special care in **extreme** weather such as: **droughts**, **flooding**, **blizzards**, **heatwaves** and **hurricanes**. **Extreme** weather can **affect** our surroundings as well as us.



### Climates

Countries around the world have different **climates**. Countries near the equator have hotter **climates** and the Arctic and Antarctic have much colder **climates**. **Climates** can **affect** many things, such as which plants can grow. Many animals are specially adapted to the climate they live in.

Different instruments can be used to measure and **record** the weather.



weather vane thermometer rain gauge barometer

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Raksha Bandhan</b>	A Hindu festival (usually celebrated in August) that celebrates the love between brothers and sisters.
<b>Gurdwara</b>	A special building for Sikhs and they go there to worship.
<b>langar</b>	A free kitchen found inside a gurdwara.
<b>langar hall</b>	The place inside a gurdwara where people can sit together and eat a free meal.
<b>Samaritan</b>	At the time, this was a person from a place called Samaria. Now, it is a person who helps other people.
<b>Bible</b>	A special book for Christians. It has lots of stories and lessons which help Christians lead their lives.
<b>Levite</b>	A person who worked in a temple in Jerusalem.

## Raksha Bandhan (Hinduism)

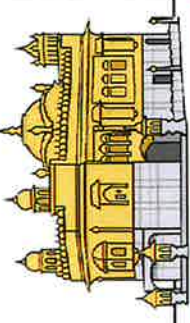
In the **Raksha Bandhan** festival, sisters tie a Rakhi (bracelet) around their brother's wrist. The Rakhi means protection from evil. After this, the sisters say a prayer and put a mark (called a tilak) on their brother's



forehead. The brothers then make a promise to look after their sisters.

## Langar (Sikhi)

Each **gurdwara** has a **langar** and a **langar hall**. The **langar** meal is vegetarian so that people from all religions are able to eat it. This is because Sikhs believe everyone is equal and should be treated the same. Everyone takes it in turns to



prepare, cook and serve the meal, then clear up afterwards.

## The Good Samaritan (Christianity)

The Good **Samaritan** is a **Bible** story told by Jesus. It tells us to be kind to others, regardless of who they are.

One day a Jewish man went for a walk. Along the way, two bandits stole his belongings and clothes, beat him up and left him by the side of the road.

A priest and a **Levite** walked past him and both of these people ignored the dying man.

A **Samaritan** walked along the road and saw the dying man. **Samaritans** and Jews did not usually get along at the time but the **Samaritan** helped the man. He gave him the cloak from his back, put the man on his donkey and took him to an inn. He bought expensive supplies to heal the man and paid for him to stay at the inn while he got better.





## Key Vocabulary

<b>The Prophet Muhammad</b> (Peace Be Upon Him)	The founder of Islam. He is seen by Muslims as God's messenger.
<b>prophet</b>	A person who is thought to be a direct messenger from god.
<b>sacrifice</b>	Giving up something important. This often benefits others.
<b>consequence</b>	Things that happen as a result of something that somebody says or does. Consequences can be good or bad.

## The Monkey King (Buddhism)



A long time ago, a monkey king lived in a forest full of fruit (including mangoes). He ordered his monkeys to pick and hide the mangoes so nobody else could have them. However, the biggest and juiciest mango stayed hidden. That night, a strong wind shook the mango loose. It fell into a river and was swept to another land, where a human king took a bite of it. He wanted more so he took his men to the forest.

All the monkeys were asleep in the mango tree, apart from one. She ran to the other monkeys to wake them, but she was followed. The king announced that the mango tree was his now and anyone in it would be killed. The monkey king said he would protect his tribe, which made the human king angry. He ordered his men to kill the monkeys. To escape, the monkeys had to cross a river by using their king's back as a bridge. The monkey king was in pain and dying. The human king saw this **sacrifice** and was touched. He ordered his soldiers to help the monkey king down. The human king promised to become a good and kind ruler. A **consequence** of this was that all creatures were allowed to share in the forest fruit.

## Be My Guest (Islam)

**The Prophet Muhammad** (Peace Be Upon Him) asked Abu Talha (one of his close friends) to take a poor and hungry man home and to feed and look after him. Abu Talha went home and told his wife what **the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)** had asked him to do. His wife told him that they only had enough food for their children. They sent their children to bed and made a meal for the visitor using the food they had. To save the visitor from feeling sad, they turned down the lamp so that he couldn't see that their plates did not have any food on them. Abu Talha and his wife made a **sacrifice**. They did not eat and put the needs of the poor man ahead of their own.

