



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

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Web: www.harefieldinfant.com

Executive Head Teacher: Mr A. Sunner

Head of School: Mr J. Downs

Monday 15th April 2024

Dear Year 1 parents/carers,

Year 1 Curriculum Letter – Summer (1st half)

Message from the teachers

Welcome back! We hope that you all had a hoppy Easter break. This half term is full of exciting school events to look forward to including Sports Day. This letter will briefly outline some of the learning that year 1 will enjoy exploring through the first half of the summer 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

Ashclass@harefieldinfant.com

Homework

Homework, along with answers, will be sent out every Friday to be returned the following Friday. Spelling tests will take place every Friday.

Reading at home

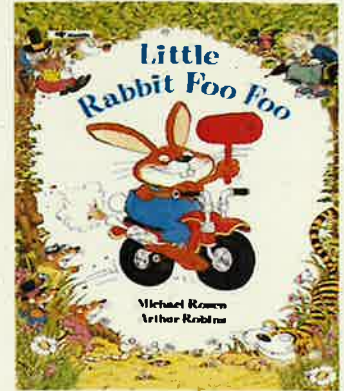
Phonics reading books will be sent out every Monday. These are to be returned every Friday. We will also visit the school library each Friday on a weekly basis, from where the children can select a book to borrow and read at home. Please return these books to school by the following Thursday. New home reading books and library books will not be issues until the previous ones have been returned.

Summer Term Learning

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

English

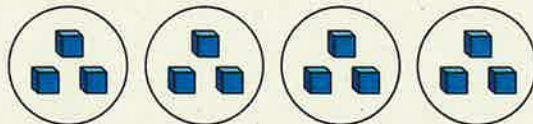
Year 1 will be reading 'Little Rabbit Foo Foo' by Michael Rosen, a story about a misbehaving rabbit who ignores warnings and faces the consequences for his actions. We will use this idea to write 'warning tale' stories, where a main character is warned three times to behave themselves and there is a consequence for not doing so.



Mathematics

In maths this half term, we will be learning about multiplication and division, where the children will revisit counting in 2s, 5s and 10s and making doubles. They will learn how to group and share equally and how to make arrays. Later in the term, we will also learn about fractions.

Here are some groups of cubes.



Ron

The cubes are in groups of 4

The cubes are in groups of 3



Jo

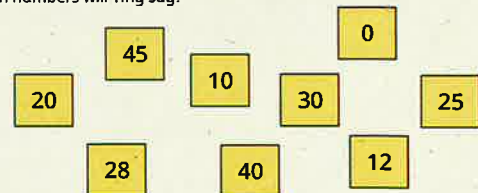
Who do you agree with?

Explain your answer.

Tiny is counting back in 10s from 50



Which numbers will Tiny say?



How do you know that Tiny will say these numbers?

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 focused on running and jumping. The children will develop their understanding of different ways of travelling and different types of jumps. They will learn to travel at different speeds by walking, jogging, running and sprinting, and develop an understanding of when these speeds are most useful.

The indoor P.E. this term is called 'Gymnastics: Traditional Tales'. This unit of gymnastics provides opportunities for the children to learn and practise a variety of skills, including travelling movements, rolls, jumps and balances. Each lesson is based on a different traditional tale and uses the characters and story ideas to provide opportunities for children to develop control, agility and coordination.



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Music

We are very fortunate to have a specialist music teacher in school every Tuesday and Wednesday to teach Year 1 music lessons, focusing on singing and percussion.

Computing

Our computing unit is called 'Programming with Scratch Jr'. The unit will introduce the principles of coding, using the age appropriate ScratchJr programming. Children will begin to develop a sense of creating, debugging and logical reasoning.

Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education

'Relationships' is the PSHE unit for Year 1 this half term. We will discuss the important relationships the children have in their lives such as family and friends and why those relationships are important. The children will also recognise those who help them in their daily lives.

Science

The science topic this half term is called 'Plants' – attached is a knowledge organiser with further information on what the children will be learning about in this unit.

History

The History unit this half term is called 'toys' – attached is a knowledge organiser with further information on what the children will be learning about in this unit.

Religious Education

Year 1 will be learning all about Religions and Rituals in their R.E. lessons this half term – attached is a knowledge organiser with further information on what the children will be learning about in 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 Miss Wilcox
Year 1 teachers

Key vocabulary



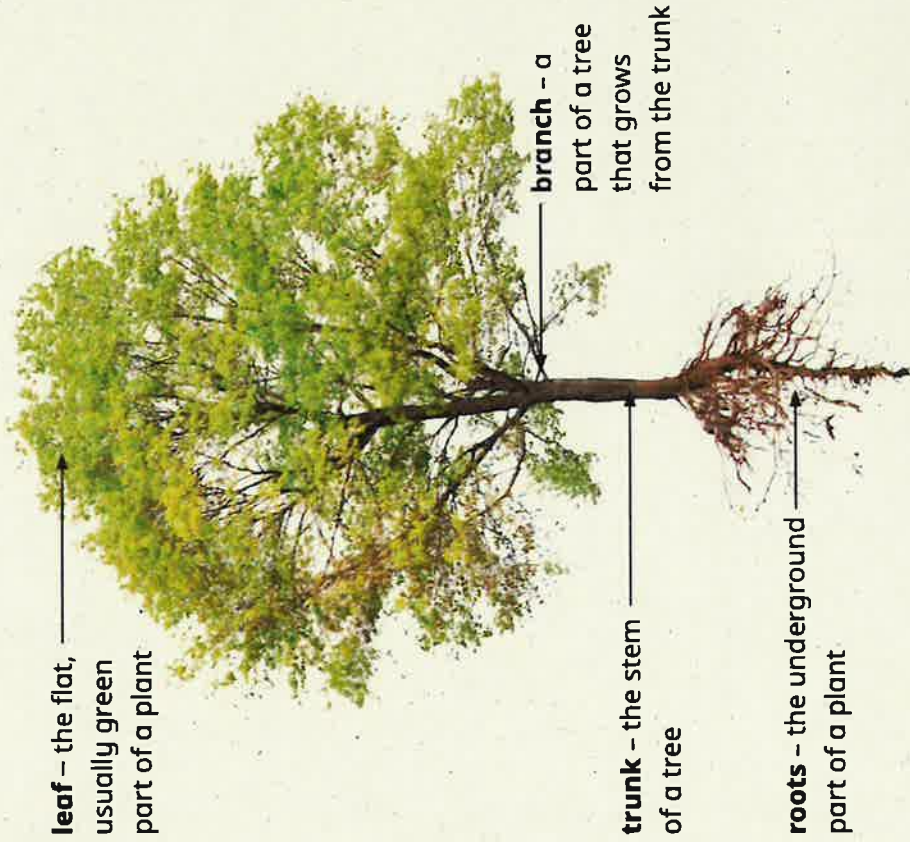
flower - the part of a plant that is often brightly coloured

leaf - the flat, usually green part of a plant

stem - the upright part of a plant, which is usually green

roots - the underground part of a plant

Key vocabulary



leaf - the flat, usually green part of a plant

trunk - the stem of a tree

roots - the underground part of a plant

branch - a part of a tree that grows from the trunk

- **fruit** - a part of a plant that contains seeds and can be eaten as food

Key vocabulary

- **deciduous tree** – a type of tree that loses its leaves in autumn



- **leaf** – the flat, usually green part of a plant



- **horse chestnut** – a deciduous tree with small leaflets on one stalk



- **oak** – a deciduous tree with leaves that have a wavy edge



- **sycamore** – a deciduous tree with large, toothed leaves



Knowledge

- Plants have many parts, each with a name.
- Flowering plants have flowers, stems, roots and leaves.
- Trees are a type of plant, which can be different shapes and sizes.
- Trees have roots, a trunk, branches and leaves.
- Some trees have fruit.
- Wildflowers have not been chosen by humans to grow in their garden.
- Garden plants have been chosen to grow in gardens.
- There are different plants in our local area.
- Deciduous trees lose their leaves in autumn.
- Evergreen trees keep their leaves all year round.
- Holly and pine trees are evergreen.

<p>Key Facts</p>	<p>How long have toys existed?</p>	<p>Toys have existed for thousands of years. They were made out of the materials that were available at the time. Even stones and string have been made into toys.</p>
<p>What were toys made of during the Victorian age?</p>	<p>Toys were mainly made of wood, paper and metal during the Victorian age.</p>	<p>Rich Victorian children played with toys such as clockwork trains, rocking horses, tea sets and dolls. Poorer children played with homemade toys such as peg dolls, wooden boats and rags stuffed with sawdust to make balls or toy animals.</p>
<p>What are modern toys made of?</p>	<p>Modern toys are mainly made of plastic. This is because it is usually safer and easier to make things with.</p>	<p>Many modern toys use electricity to work. Computers and consoles were invented in the 20th century.</p>

dolls



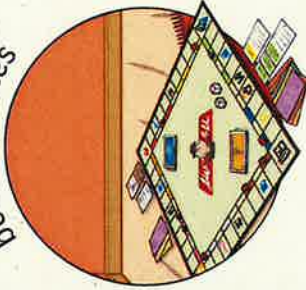
Meccano



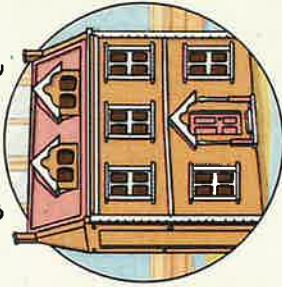
teddy bears



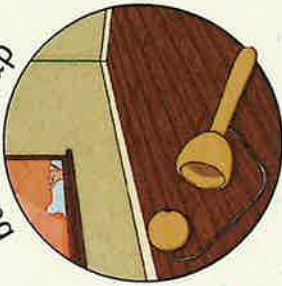
board games



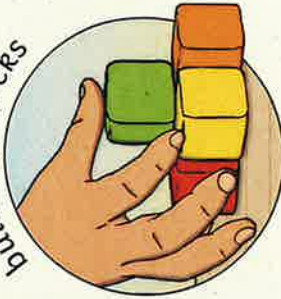
doll house



ball and cup



building blocks



computer games and consoles



Key Vocabulary	
Victorian	The time of Queen Victoria's reign. 1837-1901.
20th century	The 20th century was 1900-1999.
21st century	We are in the 21st century . It started in the year 2000 and will end in 2099.
wooden toys	Lots of toys were made of wood. Boats, train sets and cup and ball were all made of wood. Some toys are still made of wood.
paper toys	Some toys, like paper windmills, were made out of paper.
metal toys	Toy soldiers and some spinning tops were made out of metal.
plastic toys	Most modern toys are made of plastic. Toy soldiers, dolls and ride-on cars are usually made of plastic.
modern	Things made now or recently.
the past	Objects and things that happened before now.

19th century

Toys: wooden dolls, wooden doll houses, tea sets, ball and cup, spinning top, toys soldiers, leather footballs.

**20th century**

Toys: teddy bears, Barbie dolls, Action Man, electronic toys, computers, games consoles.

**21st century**

Toys: handheld games consoles, virtual reality.



Key Vocabulary

ritual	A ritual is similar to a ceremony. In a ritual, a series of things is done in a special order. Rituals are sometimes done every week, or every day, or at special times. They often have religious or spiritual significance.
salat	One of the Five Pillars of Islam (the 'rules' that Muslims follow to live a good life). It is a type of prayer that should be performed five times every day.
mosque	A Muslim place of worship.
Mecca	A holy city in Saudi Arabia.
gesture	A movement of the body. A gesture could involve moving any part of your body including your hands or head. It is a way of communicating without talking.

Rituals

A **ritual** often includes certain things:

- repetition of actions or words
- special objects used in a particular way
- a special order in which things are done
- a focus or theme, perhaps praying to God

Rituals are used by people in religion to help them remember things, to help them focus on God (or an important idea from their religion) and as part of praying to, or worshipping, their god.

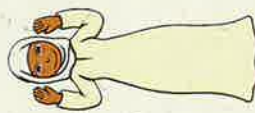


Salat

Prayer (**salat**) is an important part of the Islamic faith. **Salat** should be performed five times every day. These times are at dawn, midday, late in the afternoon, after sunset and in the dark of the night. **Salat** is often performed in a **mosque** but it can be done anywhere. Muslims may use a prayer mat. Muslims make sure that they are facing **Mecca** when they are praying. When Muslims pray, they perform sets of movements and **gestures**.

These include starting the prayer by standing up, raising their hands to their ears and saying, 'Allahu Akbar' (which means 'God is great'). This is called **Niyat**. Other actions include **Ruku**, dropping into a prayer position with their hands on their knees, looking at their feet and saying the prayer words. **Sudjood** is another action. In this, Muslims kneel with their hands, feet and face towards the ground and say the prayer words.

Niyat



Ruku



Sudjood

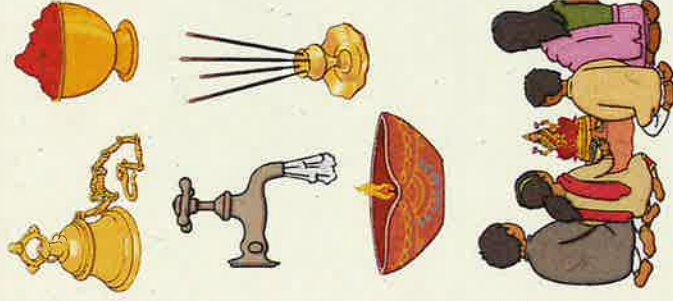


Key Vocabulary

punja	A type of worship (used in Hinduism) featuring prayer to a god.
Shrine	A holy space for worshipping. It often includes a picture of the thing being worshipped.
murtis	Special images that represent a Hindu god.
Holy Communion	A ritual that some Christians take part in to remember Jesus, his death and how it meant that Christians were saved from sin.

Puja

Hindu worship is called **puja**. It can be performed at home or in a Hindu temple. It is often performed at a **shrine**. Before performing the **ritual** prayer of **puja**, Hindus remove their shoes to show respect for God. They chant prayers (mantras) and they give offerings to the **murtis** such as fruit, water and flowers. This is to show their love and respect for the gods, just as a host would want to offer food and drink to a visitor. When the **puja** has finished, Hindus share and eat the food. They believe this food is blessed after it has been offered to the deities. This blessed food is known as 'prashad'. 'Aum' is chanted during **puja**, incense is burned to make the air pure, a bell is rung and red dots are placed on the foreheads of the worshippers and of the **murtis**. A diva lamp is lit and the **murtis** are offered a drink of water from a spoon. Hindus believe that they feel closer to their gods when they speak to them using all of their senses. All the senses are used during the **ritual** of **puja**.



Holy Communion

Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God. They believe he came to earth and lived as a real human being. Christians believe that Jesus died on a cross and that his death meant that all the bad things (sins) that humans did could be forgiven. They believe that he knew he was going to die. Before he died, he had a last meal with his closest friends, who were called his disciples. It was called the Last Supper. During this meal, he shared bread and wine with his closest followers. He said the bread was his body and the wine was his blood. During services, Christians may perform a ritual known as the **Holy Communion**. They eat a small piece of bread and take a sip of wine or grape juice. Prayers are read out during **Holy Communion**. They help Christians remember Jesus, the importance of the Last Supper and his sacrifice.

