



**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

Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2024

Dear Year 1 parents/carers,

## Year 1 Curriculum Letter – Summer (2<sup>nd</sup> half)

### Message from the teachers

Welcome back! We hope that you are looking forward to the last weeks of Year 1 and are getting excited about the upcoming summer events, including the summer fair and the Year 1 trip to Headstone Manor & Museum. This letter will briefly outline some of the learning that Year 1 will enjoy exploring through this final 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](mailto:Redwoodclass@harefieldinfant.com)

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

### Homework

Each child receives a printed copy of the homework every Friday. Please return the homework to your class teacher the following Friday.

As mentioned in the previous curriculum letter, we have been using 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.

### Library

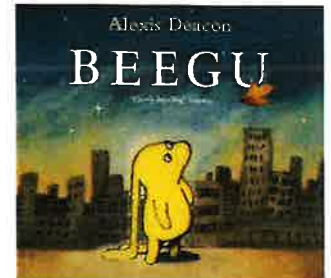
We are so pleased that every Friday, Year 1 classes will be able to visit the school library. Children will have the opportunity to borrow a book. Please ensure that these books are returned by the following Thursday.

## Summer Term Learning

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

### English

Year 1 will be reading 'Beegu' by Alex Deacon, a story about an alien creature who finds themselves lost on Earth. We will use this idea to write a 'discussion text', where children will consider and discuss questions to deepen their understanding of the story. Finally, we will enjoy writing acrostic poems around themes connected to Beegu.



### Mathematics

In maths this half term, Year 1 will revisit place value and be introduced to the skill of recognising, ordering and comparing numbers up to 100. The final two units explore measurements for money and time, where the children will learn to recognise the value of different coins and learn to tell the time to the hour and half hour.

Here are some digit cards.



Use the digit cards to make the statement correct.



How many answers can you find?



Max has a coin.

- It is not the smallest in size.
- It is not the greatest in value.
- It is silver.
- It is circular.



Can you work out which coin is Max's?

How do you know?

### 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 multiskills, encouraging the children to take part in a variety of different races and building on their balancing skills through obstacle challenges.

The indoor P.E. this term is called 'Yoga, Salute to the Sun', and helps the children develop their flexibility, strength and balance by developing a range of static poses.

### Science

The science topic this half term is called 'Growing and Cooking'. Attached is a knowledge organiser with further information on what the children will be learning about.

### Geography

The geography unit this term is called 'Our Country'. Year 1 will be learning lots of information about the United Kingdom. Please see attached the knowledge organiser with further information.



**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

### **Religious Education**

Year 1 will be learning all about different places of worship 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.

### **Design & Technology**

Year 1 will be learning about 'mechanisms' that are used to construct a moving story book. They will learn how to make different sliders that they will then plan, design and build into their own storybooks.

### **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.

### **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.

### **Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education**

'Changing Me' is the PSHE unit for Year 1 this half term. The children will learn about the life cycle of human beings and discuss some basic changes between the stages of growth. They will learn to identify body parts and understand the importance of showing respect toward the changes they see in others.

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

- **crops** - plants which are grown for food



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



- **vegetable** - a part of a plant that can be eaten, such as a stem, root or leaf



- **seed** - a part of a plant that can grow into a new plant



- **farmer** - a person who grows crops

## Key vocabulary

- **plant** - a living thing that usually grows in soil



- **seed** - a part of a plant that can grow into a new plant



- **crops** - plants which are grown for food



- **cook** - using heat to prepare food



## Factual knowledge

- Some fruit and vegetables can be grown for food.
- Farmers are people who grow crops to be used as food.
- Fruit is the part of a flowering plant that contains seeds.
- Vegetables are parts of plants that you can eat. Usually the stems, leaves and roots.
- Many plants have parts that humans can eat.
- Crops are plants that farmers grow to be eaten.
- Much of the food we eat comes from crops.



## Key questions

- What happens to seeds over time?
- What are crops?
- Who grows crops?
- Where are crops grown?
- Where can we get crops from?
- Which parts of the plant can be used for food?
- What are the edible parts of a plant called?
- How has the plant changed throughout the year?
- Did the plant grow as you expected?
- What has grown well?
- What has not grown well?
- Why do you think this happened?
- What parts of the plant can be used for food?
- What can you cook with what you have grown?
- What fruit or vegetable do you need to make \_\_\_\_\_?
- What kinds of crops do farmers grow?

## Sustainability question

- Where does my food come from?

Key Vocabulary

<b>town</b>	A <b>town</b> is a place where people live and work. There may be shops, places of worship, leisure facilities and schools there. It is bigger than a village but smaller than a city.
<b>countryside</b>	Land that is not in <b>towns</b> or cities. Sometimes there are small settlements (like hamlets and villages) there. The <b>countryside</b> has lots of farmland and often has woodland.
<b>pro</b>	The positives of something.
<b>con</b>	The negatives of something.
<b>country</b>	An area of land with its own government, rules and borders.
<b>UK</b>	The United Kingdom. It is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
<b>island</b>	An area of land surrounded by water.

Town and Country

In a **town**, you might find a football stadium, office blocks and shopping centres.  
 In the **countryside**, you might find farms and open fields.  
**Pros** of **towns** might include the fact that there is lots going on and many places where you can get a job.  
**Cons** might include high noise levels and pollution.  
**Pros** of the **countryside** could include that it is peaceful and there is less traffic.  
**Cons** are that there might not as many job options or services that are easily available.

The UK

The **UK** is made up of the **island** of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is surrounded by the English Channel, the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean.

Countries in the United Kingdom

**England:** England is the largest **country** in the **UK**. London is the **capital city**. Many parts of England are flat but there is also lots of rural **countryside** with rolling hills and valleys in the north.

**Scotland:** Scotland is a **country** in the north of the **UK**. Edinburgh is the **capital city**. Scotland has large mountains including Ben Nevis, which is the largest in the **UK**.

**Northern Ireland:** Northern Ireland is the smallest **country** in the **UK**. Belfast is the **capital city**. One of the most famous **landmarks** is Giant's Causeway (natural rock steps mostly hexagonal in shape).

**Wales:** Wales is a mountainous **country** in the west of the **UK**. Cardiff is the **capital city**. Wales has its own language (Welsh). Not everyone there speaks it though.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>capital city</b>	A town or city where the government sits.
<b>landmark</b>	A feature of a landscape or place that is easily recognised. It could be something made by people (a human feature) or something that occurred naturally (a physical feature). Big Ben is a <b>landmark</b> in London.
<b>population</b>	How many people live in one particular place. This could be the population of a city, a <b>town</b> , a <b>country</b> or the whole world.

## The Capital City of the UK

London is a very busy and built-up city with lots of important buildings.

There are lots of different ways of travelling around London. There are train stations, the London Underground (sometimes called the 'tube') and buses.

London has lots of famous **landmarks**. These include the London Eye, Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament, Tower Bridge and Westminster Abbey.

London hosted the Olympic Games in 2012 and it was an exciting time for sport in the **UK**.

While there are lots of buildings, London also has lots of green spaces in its parks, including Hyde Park and Regents Park.

The King lives at Buckingham Palace.

London has lots of tourists, who visit from other places in the **country** and the world.

## London

London is the **capital city** of the **UK**. It is the largest city in England. It has a **population** of about nine million people.

London is found in the Northern Hemisphere.

London has a temperate climate. This means that temperatures vary all year round but are generally not extremely hot or extremely cold. Weather is seasonal and summers are often warm and winters are often cool.

## Brasília

Brasília is the **capital city** of Brazil - the largest **country** in South America. It has a **population** of about four and a half million people (as of 2020).

Brasília is found in the Southern Hemisphere.

Brasília has a tropical climate with two main seasons: a rainy season from October to April and a dry season from May to September.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>murtis</b>	Images of gods. Hindus use them in their worship. They are often colourful and bright.
<b>yantras</b>	Drawings of the universe made with special colours and shapes.
<b>karma</b>	Consequences caused by people's actions.
<b>bimah</b>	A raised platform where the Torah is placed when read.
<b>ark</b>	A special place where the Torah is kept. It is often on the main wall of the synagogue.
<b>font</b>	These can be different shapes and sizes but all fonts hold water. This water is used for baptism, a special Christian ceremony.
<b>Holy Communion</b>	A special ceremony, involving bread and wine, which helps Christians to remember Jesus.

## What Is Worship?

Worship involves showing love or respect to something or someone. People who belong to a religion often worship a god or gods. Worship can happen in many different ways. Some religious believers show their respect and love by looking at a picture of their god and giving special gifts to it. Other people pray or talk to their god while they worship.



## What Is a Place of Worship?

A place of worship is a special place within a religion where believers may go to:

- pray
- worship their god or gods
- learn about their religion
- spend time together as a community



Many places of worship have special rules for people to follow as a way of showing respect.

## Why Are Places of Worship Important?

Communities often come together in these special places to spend time together or hold events. Many people mark important occasions in their lives at places of worship, e.g. weddings, baptisms, coming of age ceremonies and invitations into the faith.





## Hinduism and Mandirs

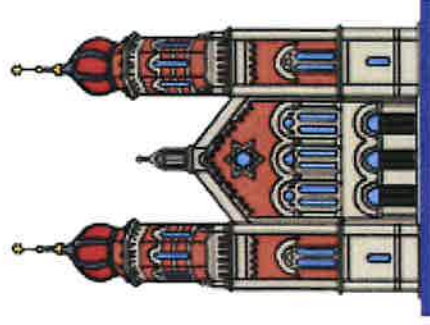
Hindus believe in a supreme god called Brahma. They also believe that people live more than one life and that if they have done good things in this life, **karma** will mean that they will have a good next life.

The Hindu place of worship is called a mandir, or Hindu temple. Not all Mandirs look the same but there are certain parts of the buildings that have special meaning. For example, the towers of a mandir remind Hindus that their spirits will reach heaven. Inside a mandir, you will find **murtis**. You might also find **yantras**.



## Judaism and Synagogues

The Jewish place of worship is called a synagogue. Most people in a synagogue cover their heads. Men wear a special cap called a kippah. The Jewish special book is called the Torah. It is sometimes placed on the **bimah** or kept safe in the **ark**. An important set of rules in the Torah is the Ten Commandments, which Jewish people believe God gave to Moses. They try to keep all Ten Commandments throughout their lives.



## Christianity and Churches

Christians believe in just one god. They believe that God created the world and all people. The special place of worship for Christians is called a church. Churches are often in the shape of a cross, as this is an important symbol for Christians. Inside a church, you will find a copy of the Christian holy book, the Bible. This is often placed on a lectern. There will also be an altar (where **Holy Communion** takes place) and a **font**.

