

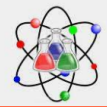






Year 1 and 2, Autumn 1 - Subject Overview and Knowledge Organisers

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Maths</u></p> <p>We will focus our learning on <u>number sense</u> and <u>place value</u>.</p>  <p>Year 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Count to 20 forwards and backwards beginning with 0 or 1 ○ Count, read and write numbers to 20 ○ Identify one more and one less of a given number up to 20 (e.g one less than 15 is 14, one more than 10 is 11) ○ Show numbers using objects and pictures ○ Learning how to use a number line <p>Year 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To choose some equipment to show how the numbers change when you count up in tens for any given number and back from any given number (between 0 and 100) and explain what is happening. ○ To order numbers from largest to smallest on a number line and explain their ordering. ○ To count in steps of 2 and 5 from 0. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>English</u></p> <p>This term our writing will be mainly linked to our topic on Childhood.</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How to write a text in the past tense. ○ How to differentiate between past and present tense ○ Identifying nouns, verbs, adjectives and conjunctions ○ Learning key vocabulary linked to their Childhood topic (see Knowledge Organiser) <p>Our whole class guided reading will take place during phonics and follow the new Read Write Inc scheme</p> <p>Handwriting/spelling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Form lower and upper case letters (building up to joined up hand writing later in the year). ○ Learning how to spell Year 1&2 common exception words (these do not follow simple spelling rules e.g friend, school and because). 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Science</u></p> <p>As part of the History topic the children will learn about:</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planting seeds, the life stages of a plant. ○ Carry out a simple experiment, growing a winter bulb and tracking its progress. ○ Life stages of human development
<p><u>Addition and subtraction</u></p> <p>Year 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Learning about number bonds to 10 ○ Learning about number bonds to 20 ○ Simple addition and subtraction problems using objects and pictures to solve them (e.g 5 marbles add 8 marbles, 15 sticks takeaway 3 sticks) <p>Year 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To choose equipment to show and explain how they can work an addition or subtraction problem. ○ Addition and subtraction facts up to 20 (e.g $5 + 5 = 10$ so $5 + 15 = 20$) ○ Add and subtract single digits numbers ($9 + 5 = 14$) ○ Add three single digit numbers ($1 + 4 + 2 = 7$) ○ Add and subtract two digit numbers ($45 + 15 = 60$, $70 - 20 = 50$) 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PE</u></p> <p>We will be focusing on team based games with the emphasis on ball skills and team work.</p> <p>PE lessons will be outside so please send your child dressed appropriately.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>History/Geography</u></p> <p>Our topic this term is history based and is about comparing Childhood in the 1950s to present day. We will focus on:</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chronology/ timelines. ○ Everyday life in these periods. ○ Toys and familiar objects ○ Important historical events that took place ○ Important historical figures
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Music</u></p> <p>The children will enjoy learning more about our History topic through listening to and singing songs.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Art/ DT</u></p> <p>Our first art project is to create a display based on our school value 'Kindness'. Following this our Art and DT will be "Funny Faces" and is based around portraiture.</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exploring different media ○ Exploring different portrait styles ○ Learning about famous artists portraits

Childhood

We can learn a lot about the past by finding out what it was like to be a child years ago and comparing that with what it is like today.

Artefacts

An artefact is an object from the past. Museums often display historical artefacts. Artefacts can tell us about how people used to live. Everyday objects like baby bottles, clothing, toys and books can tell us about childhood in the past.



Victorian baby bottle



wood and metal pram



wooden rocking horse



child's storybook



teddy bear



glass marbles

Stages of human life

There are six stages of human life.



baby



toddler



child



teenager



adult



elderly

At each stage, people have different needs, responsibilities and lifestyles.

Family tree

A family tree is a diagram that shows someone's family. The oldest family members are at the top of the tree and the youngest are at the bottom. Every family tree looks different because no two families are the same.



Important life events

Important life events include birthdays, religious festivals or family celebrations. Some life events happen every year and some happen at certain stages of human life.



Birthdays happen every year.



Weddings happen when two adults get married.



Retirement happens when an elderly person leaves work.

The 1950s

The 1950s were different from today.



There were few supermarkets in the 1950s, so shoppers had to visit many different small shops to get their shopping.



Most people listened to the radio because television was very new and there were only a few programmes.



Children played out in the street. The roads were very quiet as there were not many cars.



Many men worked in coal mines, factories and shipyards. Some women worked in the 1950s but many became housewives when they got married.

Coronation of Elizabeth II

A coronation is a ceremony where the crown is placed on the head of the new king or queen. Elizabeth II is the Queen of the United Kingdom. The coronation of Elizabeth II took place on 2nd June 1953 at Westminster Abbey, London. Many people celebrated the coronation by holding street parties.



Queen Elizabeth II on her coronation.



Street party to celebrate the coronation.

Changes over time

The way people use land changes over time. For example, in the 1950s there were fewer cars, so fewer roads were needed. Today lots of people have cars, so there are many more roads for people to drive on and driveways for parking.



A street in the 1950s.



A street today.

Glossary

artefact An object from the past that tells us something about how people used to live.

childhood Time in a person's life when they are a child.

housewife An old-fashioned name for a married woman who stays at home and looks after the house and children.

museum A place that people can visit that contains important objects linked to history, science or art.

past Something that has already happened.

present Something that is happening now.

today On this day.

Victorian Victorian times were the years between 1837 and 1901 when Queen Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom.

Funny Faces and Fabulous Features

Portraits

A portrait is a painting, photograph or drawing of a person. The person in the portrait is called the subject.



Self-portraits

A self-portrait is a portrait that an artist produces of themselves. Vincent van Gogh painted many self-portraits.



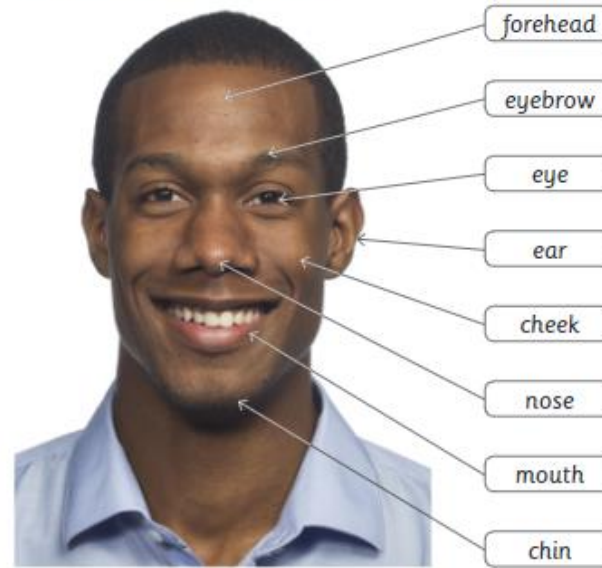
Self-portrait,
Vincent van Gogh, 1889

Collages

A collage is a picture that has been made from a range of materials like fabric, paper and card. Some artists also use computers to create collages.



Facial features



Comparing portraits

Portraits can be compared. The subject, colour, form, texture or composition of portraits can be similar or different.



The textures of these two portraits are similar but the colours are different.

Art galleries

Art galleries are buildings where pieces of artwork are displayed. A group of artworks in an art gallery is called an exhibition.



Glossary

- collage** A piece of artwork that has been made using a variety of different materials.
-
- composition** The way things or people are arranged in a piece of artwork.
-
- facial feature** A part of the face, such as the nose, eye, mouth, ear or cheek.
-
- form** The shape of an object in a piece of artwork.
-
- subject** The person, place or thing that is the main focus of a piece of artwork.
-
- texture** The surface of a piece of artwork. Texture can be described using words like rough or smooth.