

Year 1: At the Seaside

1. Key Vocabulary

Era/period: A bit of time in which connected things happened.

Decade: a period of ten years.

Victorian: The era when Queen Victoria was on the throne.

Compare: Finding similarities and differences.

Travel: Going away from your home.

Location: Another word for place.

Seasonal: Something that happens in specific seasons.

Weathering/erosion: Being worn away by wind or water.

Mammal: A warm blooded animal with hair or fur, who give birth to live babies and give their babies milk for food

Carnivore: An animal that gets it's food only from other animals

Omnivore: An animal that get it's food from other animals and plants

Herbivore: An animal that gets it's food only from plants

Characteristic: A feature of a particular thing that makes it similar or different to other things

Deciduous: Trees that lose their leaves in winter

3. Art/ DT

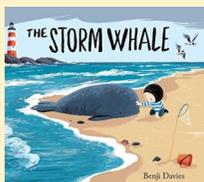
Using a range of materials creatively allows us to design and make products. Using drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share our ideas, experiences and imagination. Developing a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space. We can form our own opinions about different artists, craft makers and designers.

In DT, we will design purposeful, functional, appealing products for ourselves and other users based on design criteria. A selection of ingredients can be used according to their characteristics. Evaluating a range of existing products as well as our ideas and products against design criteria so that is functional, purposeful and appealing.



4. English

Sequencing stories (like The Storm Whale by Benji Davies and The Little Mermaid) helps us to connect different parts of a story together. Describing characters and introducing new ones helps us inhabit the world of a story. Researching and writing fact files based on our topic helps us to connect the stories we read to the wider world. Presenting information in an organised, structured way helps us to communicate clearly. Exploring rhyming poetry (like The Snail and the Whale by Julia Donaldson) helps us to be creative with our writing. Reading together everyday as a class cultivates our love of reading. Practising our phonics everyday helps us with our reading and writing.



2. Curriculum Knowledge

To recognise numbers up to 100 and use the four operations (add, subtract, multiply and divide) to solve practical problems.

To name and describe 2D and 3D shapes.

To explore measuring in various contexts.

To identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, bird and mammals.

To identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

To describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals.

To identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.

To identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.

To observe how seasons change.

To create and describe new characters.

To retell familiar stories making changes.

To create an information-based fact file.

To identify features of the seaside.

To Compare seaside holidays now and in Victorian times.

	Enterprise	Communication	Well-Being	Possibilities	Environment
Drivers:	We will be looking at ways of marketing products and places to make them appealing.	We will learn how to organise information to create a fact file.	In PSHE we will look at different kinds of relationships, friendships and families.	We will explore the careers and lives of leading scientists. We will explore how maths can help us in	We will be looking at how to protect plants and sealife.

5. Maths

Place value knowledge can allow us to understand the value each digit in a number, compare, add and subtract numbers up to 100.

Time, length, height, money, capacity and weight can all be used to measure objects or events.

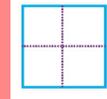
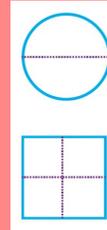
Shapes are present in the world around us and can be described and compared using their properties.

We can apply our knowledge of the four operations (+, -, x, ÷) to different situations and use relevant resources to help us solve problems.

We can use grouping and sharing as a way of solving division problems.

Dividing a shape into halves means splitting it into two equal parts Dividing into quarters means splitting it into 4 equal parts.

Objects can be moved using a quarter, half and full turn.



6. Science

Ernest Everett Just was an African American biologist who studied marine life. Animals can be identified and classified into five categories: fish, amphibians, reptiles, bird and mammals. We can identify and sort a variety of animals based on their characteristics. Animals can also be grouped as carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Animals can be compared by their different structures and body parts. Animals have different characteristics and have adapted in order to help them survive in different habitats.

Beatrix Potter is a biologist and conservationist. Common and garden plants can be identified and named through observing them. Plants have a basic structure including root, stem, leaf, flower, bud and trunk and these have different purposes to help the plant survive. Trees can be grouped as deciduous and evergreen.



7. History/ Geography

History:

There are similarities and differences between ways of life in the Victorian era, the mid-twentieth century and current day in British seaside resorts.

Pictures, time lines drawing and descriptions can show how British seaside resorts have changed over time.

The significance of people, events and places can be understood by asking questions.

Geography:

The 4 countries of the UK each have popular seaside resorts.

The Great British seaside has many distinctive human and physical features.

The UK has many important towns and coastal features to discover.

