



Grimsdyke School – Year 1 Spring term 1



English (Reading):

The children will continue to work at phase 5 of letters and sounds with a focus on split digraphs and alternative vowel sounds. The children will be exposed to real as well as nonsense words to further check if they are able to spot digraphs within foreign words. As the children are beginning to develop confidence with decoding texts, they will read a wider variety of topic related texts. Discussing character, story events and retelling stories will support them in their writing of descriptions and stories.

English (Writing):

The focus texts used this term are themed around toys. The children will develop their writing skills and produce descriptions, focusing on expanded nouns. They will describe character, settings and begin to write short stories, changing some elements.

Maths:

Place Value We will continue to count forwards and backwards and read and write numbers to 20 in numerals and words. We will identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations and find one more or one less. The language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least will be used when comparing objects and numbers.

Addition and Subtraction The second part of this half term will focus on representing and using number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20. Children will use addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs when recording number facts. With a more secure understanding of numbers 0-20, we will also focus on adding and subtracting one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero as well as missing number problems such as $9 + ? = 11$. One step problems that involve addition and subtraction are important in demonstrating a deeper understanding and using concrete objects and pictorial representations further secure this learning.



Curriculum Map for Year 1 (Spring Term 1) Theme: Let's Play



Music: Improvising/exploring (Beat, ostinato and patterns)

This term, children will explore foundational musical concepts through engaging activities. They will practice echo singing, compose word patterns, and improvise using the notes mi-re-do. Additionally, they will learn to play a percussion ostinato, developing their rhythmic coordination. Through these activities, pupils will begin to understand the difference between pitched patterns and rhythm patterns, as well as the concepts of higher and lower sounds

P.E: Ball Skills

Children develop foundational ball skills that enhance their coordination and motor abilities. They learn to throw and catch with increasing accuracy, focusing on hand-eye coordination. Rolling and kicking a ball are practiced to improve aim and control, essential for team sports. Additionally, they begin to explore bouncing and dribbling, building confidence in handling a ball independently.

PSHE: Dreams and Goals

This half term will focus on being able to explain some ways that we are different and similar to other people in our class, and why this makes us all special
We will think about how to set simple goals and know how to identify obstacles which make achieving goals difficult and work out how to overcome them
We will recognise things we do well, explain how we learn best and begin to recognise how we feel when we overcome a challenge/obstacle.



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History:

In this history focused half term, children will explore and learn about Victorian toys long ago. They will also get the opportunity to take part in a workshop where they will get the chance to handle and look at old toys more closely. e.g. doll, hoop, skipping rope, dominoes, pull-along, hobby horse etc. We will explore what previous family generations played with when they were young and know that had different experiences. The children will understand that technology and entertainment have changed over time and the materials used to make toys have also changed over time. We will know that children acquired toys was different in the past e.g. home-made versus ordered online.

Science:

This half term we will continue to learn about everyday materials and their properties, knowing the difference between an object and the material from which it is made. We can identify, name and describe a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock and use words such as properties such as: hard/soft; stretchy/stiff; shiny/dull; rough/smooth; bendy/not bendy. We will develop this further by understanding words such as waterproof/not waterproof; absorbent/not absorbent; opaque/transparent. We will go on to carry out simple comparisons and explorations, observing and recording changes, using simple scientific vocabulary to explain our findings. The children will be encouraged to use ideas & everyday experience to suggest answers to questions.

R.E:

This half term the children will think about the days of the week and how they are different for one another.

We will think about which days might be special to themselves and their peers and to know special days for Jewish people. We will learn how a Jewish family would celebrate Shabbat.

We will learn that Christians worship on Sunday and what might be involved. We will go on to identify the differences between the Christian Sunday compared to the Shabbat.

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Design Technology:

The children will plan, design and make moving toys using simple types of mechanisms. They will explore what a product is, who it is for, how a product works and how it is used. A range of tools and materials will be used and children will select materials based on their properties. They will be encouraged to use tools safely as well as talking about their creations.

Geography:

*Geography will link in with various other subjects this term. Some of the links made are identified below:
Children will learn that the Victorian times relate to people living in England when Queen Victoria reigned.*

Computing: Moving Robots

This half term we will learn how to open key applications independently, learning that a specific path must be taken in order to locate a program. We will be programming a robot, learning how to input instructions such as left, right forward, backward and know that the order of instructions in an algorithm is important.