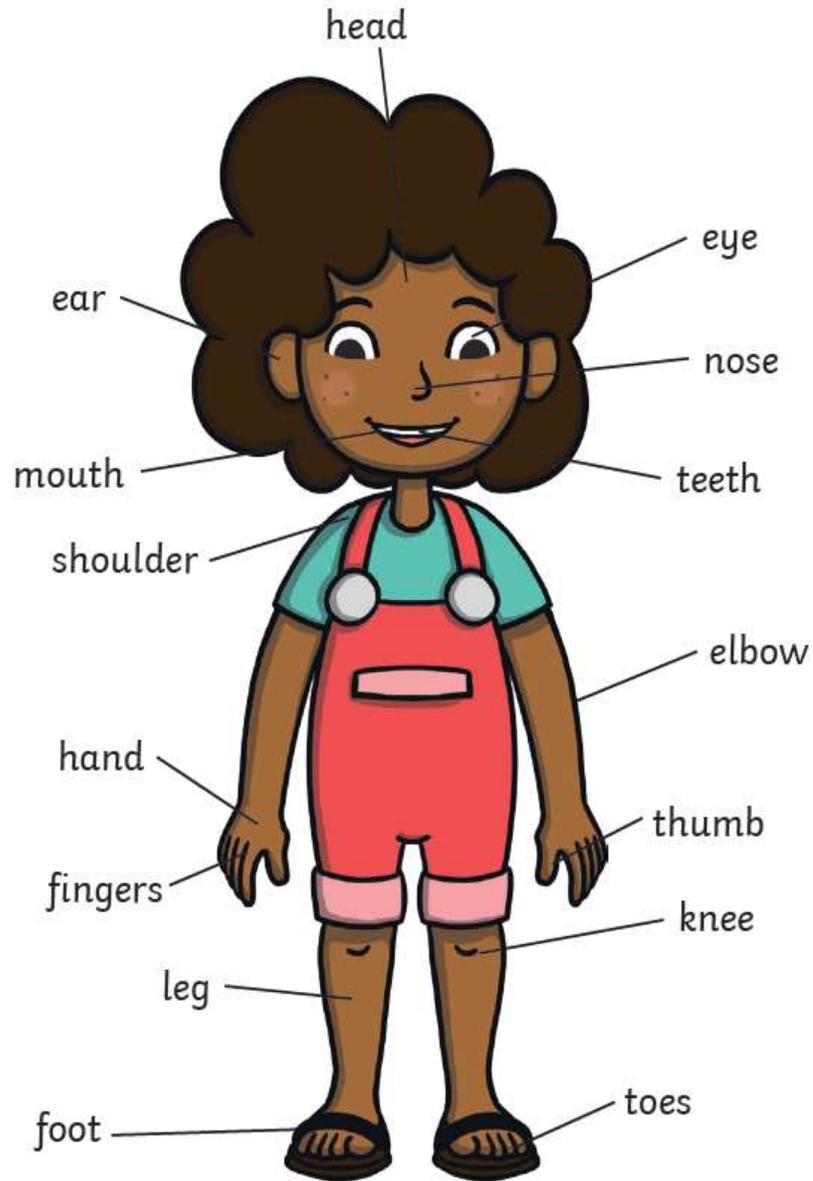


Key Facts



* Animals c

Prior Knowledge?

I can see similarities and differences between people.

ANIMALS including HUMANS

Images / diagrams



Key Vocabulary

sight



Your eyes let you see all the things around you.

hearing



Your ears let you listen to all the things around you. Your brain is able to tell what different sounds are.

touch



Your skin gives you the sense of touch. You can tell if something is warm, cold, smooth or rough without even looking at it!

taste



Your sense of taste comes from your tongue. You can tell if something tastes bitter or sweet. You might have some tastes you like and some you don't.

smell

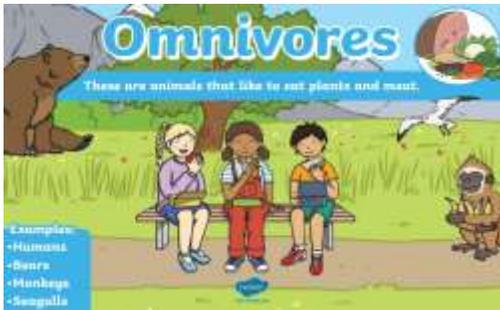
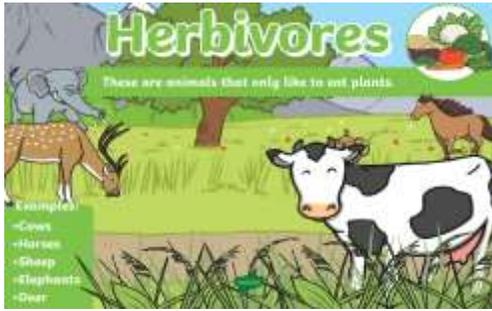
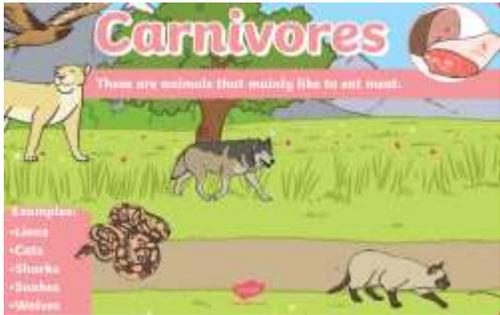


You smell using your nose. Your nose can tell if things smell nice or not nice.

Important People / Place / Events

Key Facts

* Animals can be grouped by their features – what they look like and the body parts they have.



Prior Knowledge?

I can name animals.

I can name parts of an animal (leg, beak, wing, fin).

ANIMALS
including **HUMANS**

Key Vocabulary

amphibians



Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.

birds



All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.

fish



Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.

mammals



Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.

reptiles



All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.

carnivore

Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores.

herbivore

Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.

omnivore

Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.

Images / diagrams



Animal Body Parts



Important People / Place / Events

Claudius Ptolemy: 2nd century Greek mathematician who developed a geocentric theory of the universe – planets orbit the Earth at the

Key Facts

- We live in the year 2023
- Children in Year 1 were born in 2017 and 2018
- Parents were born in 19XX
- The years go backwards as we go back in time
- Time goes on forever
- Things that come from the past and are real are called primary sources
- We can interview people to find out what happened in the past
- We can use books, TVs, photos and images to tell us about the past because we were not there

Prior Knowledge

- Children have looked at immediate family in Reception, their parents and brothers and sisters.
- Children know that history is events that happened in the past that we know about.
- Children understand a timeline and have made one from their birth to reception

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ancestors	People who belonged to your family and who you are related to
Artefact	A primary source – it is real from the past
Family tree	A diagram that shows who is who in your family and how you are related
grandparents	Your parents parents
history	The study of the past
Primary Source	Something real from the time we are studying which was actually there
Secondary Source	A photograph or book about something in history which used primary evidence to be made
technology	Using knowledge to make practical progress to help all humans

My Family Y1

Image / diagram



Important People / Places

- Queen Elisabeth II was Queen of England for 70 years from 1952 – 2022
- King Charles III became King in 2022 and he was crowned in 2023

Key Facts

Greenfields was built in 1952.

There are lots of places near my school like a post box, a bakery and a bus stop.

Maps help us find different places.

Some places are near South Oxhey, like Watford and some places are far away, like Edinburgh.

Prior Knowledge

We go to Greenfields School.

Greenfields is in South Oxhey.

Most of us live in South Oxhey.

Our Local Area

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Greenfields

The name of my primary school.

South Oxhey

The town where my school is.

Birds-eye view/aerial view

A view from up above (looking down)

Map

Plan of an area

symbol

Picture which tells us where something is on a map eg Church 

destination

Where I am going to

Image / diagram



Important People / Places



Prior Knowledge

People live in different types of houses.
Card is a stronger material than paper.

Technical Knowledge

Structures need to be strong and stable. They can be made stronger by choosing sturdy materials and making sure the components of the house are joined securely.

Windows can be made transparent by cutting holes in the card.

The roof can be made waterproof by selecting materials such as cling film or tin foil to cover the top.

What will I be able to do after I make my house?

Design

Use what I have found out about houses to help design my own product. Share my ideas through talking and drawing. Explore materials to see how I can make my product stronger and long lasting.

Make

Use the correct joining materials to make my product long lasting. Build, join and attach chosen materials using tape and glue. Mark out, cut and shape materials.

Evaluate

Say what I like about my house. Say how I could improve my castle.

Homes Year 1

Image / diagram



<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Design	Plan or drawing produced to show the look and workings of a product.
Evaluate	To make a judgement on how a task went.
hinge	A movable joint which a door, gate or lid swings as it opens and closes.
Join/attach	Used to link or fasten parts together.
Material	What an object is made from e.g. paper, card, wood glass, plastic.
Transparent	Allowing light to pass through so that you can see through a material.
Waterproof	A material that keeps water out.
Measure	The action of measuring something to know how long it is.
Bend	To force an object from a straight form into a curved or angular one.
Fix	To fasten something securely in place/position.
Adhesive	A substance used to stick materials together such as glue.
Blu tack	sticky material that can be used more than once to attach light things to a wall or similar surface.
Sellotape	transparent adhesive tape.
glue	An adhesive used to join materials together.

Health and Safety

Hold scissors safely: blades closed, hand around the blade, always walk when carrying scissors.





Year 1

Creative Computing

Key Learning

- To use paint tools to draw a picture.
- To create a jigsaw using a digital device and share it so that others can play.
- To create a placing game in 2DIY.
- To create images and use these to make a game.

Key Vocabulary

Arrow Keys

A set of keys on a computer keyboard that are used to navigate in different directions: up, down, left, and right.

Digital Art

A piece of art created using a digital device such as a computer.

Drag and Drop

The action of clicking on a something on the screen and holding down the mouse button while moving the object to a different place on the screen and then releasing the mouse button to "drop" it.

Key Resources



2Paint



Puzzle



Drag



Multi Drag



Placing

Key Questions

What are the differences between digital art and games and non-digital art and games?

Digital art and games are made using an electronic device such as a computer or tablet. They are played on the device and can be shared from device to device.

Can you give some examples of times that you would use drag and drop?

Making a digital jigsaw puzzle, playing a game in which you drag images. Other uses where you drag something on the device screen from one place to another.

Key Images



Colours



Burger menu



Save



New File



Undo



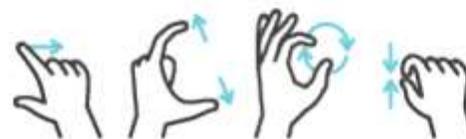
Share



Line Width



Touchscreen gestures



Arrow keys





Year 1

Data Explorers

Key Learning

- To think carefully about the steps of grouping items.
- To group items using a computer.
- To be able to sort different items.
- To understand that data is information that can be collected and used.
- To understand that data can be shown using pictures.

Key Resources



Sorting and Grouping quizzes



2Count

Sort

To put things into an order.

Key Images



Burger menu



Save



Add or remove a record for the data

Key Vocabulary

Algorithm

A set of instructions in order.

Criteria

A way in which something is grouped or sorted.

Data

A collection of information, used to help answer questions.

Group

To put similar things together.

Pictogram

A diagram that uses pictures to represent data.

Key Questions

Give some examples of criteria used for grouping or sorting shapes.

Colour, number of sides or corners, size etc.

What word describes a set of instructions in order?

Algorithm

Give some examples of pictogram that you could collect data for on the theme of weather.

Weather this week, weather in different places, favourite kinds of weather.