

Key Facts

- Seasons are the different times of the year when there are changes in the weather.
- The length of the days changes as well as what happens in the world around us.
- There are 4 seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn, winter.
- In the spring, the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on trees and some trees may have blossom (flowers). Plants begin to grow and you may see baby animals like lambs. The daytimes start to get longer.
- In summer, the weather gets hotter. The daytime is long and the nights are short. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees, butterflies and other insects.
- In autumn, the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall from the trees. There is less daylight – daytimes are longer and night times are longer.
- In winter, the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice on the ground. Many trees have bare branches as all their leaves have fallen off. The daytimes are the shortest and the night times are the longest in the year.

Prior Knowledge?

I know there are similarities and differences between places and living things.
I can talk about change.

SEASONS and CHANGES

Images / diagrams



Daylight hours each month:

Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of Daylight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14



<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
season	The year is split into 4 parts called seasons.
sunrise	The end of the night, when the sun comes up.
sunset	The end of the day, then sun goes down.

Autumn		Winter	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In autumn, the weather starts to get cooler. • The days get shorter and the nights get longer. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter is the coldest season of the year. • Winter has the shortest day and the longest night.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Squirrels start to store nuts for the winter. • Hedgehogs hibernate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaves on some trees start to turn brown and fall to the ground. • Conkers and pinecones can be found on the floor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will need to wear hats, scarves and jumpers. • Many animals are hibernating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deciduous trees will not have any leaves. • There may be frost or even snow.

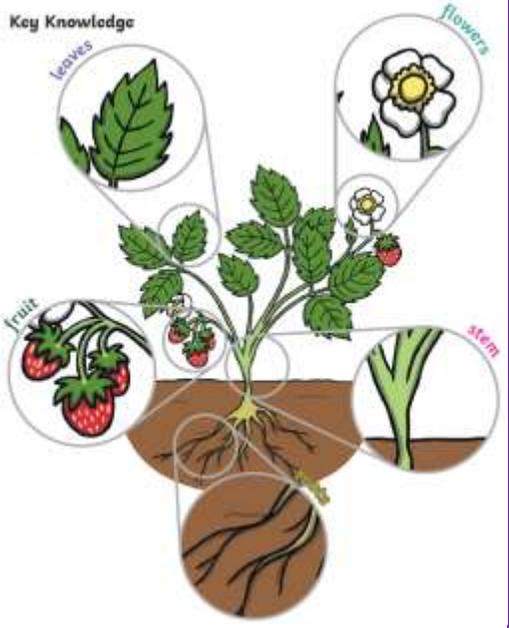
Spring		Summer	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In spring, the weather starts to get warmer. • The days become longer and the nights get shorter. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer is the warmest season of the year. • Summer has the longest day and the shortest night.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lots of baby animals are born and new flowers blossom • Birds build nests and frogs lay spawn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buds start to appear on trees and new leaves start to grow. • There might be more sunny days but still lots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insects like wasps and bees are busy in the garden. • The sun is hot and you need to wear sun cream. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants have lots of leaves and flowers. • Grass grows quickly and will need cutting regularly.

Important Scientists

C

Key Facts

- The stem holds the plant up and carries the water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves and the flowers.
- Roots take in water and nutrients from the soil and keep the plant in the ground.
- Flowers attract insects and birds.
- Leaves catch sunlight to help the plant make its own food.



Types of Tree	
Deciduous trees lose their leaves in the autumn every year. Their leaves are usually broad, flat and have veins running	Evergreen trees have green leaves all year round. Their leaves are generally thick, waxy and narrow like needles.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oak • Beech • Sycamore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pine • Fir • Holly

Prior Knowledge?

I can spot plants and trees around me.

PLANTS

Key Vocabulary	Definition
bark	Outer layer of a tree trunk.
berry	A type of fruit.
bud	Grows into a new flower or leaf.
bulb	Bulbs grow in to new plants.
deciduous	A deciduous tree loses its leaves each year.
evergreen	An evergreen tree keeps its green leaves all year, even in the winter.
root	Underground part of a plant or tree.
seed	Grows in to a new plant.
stem	Upright part of a plant on which leaves grow.
trunk	Main stem of a tree from which the branches grow.
weeds	Weeds are wild plants that grow in a place that people don't want them.

Images / diagrams

Important People / Places / Events

Claudius

Key Facts

- Trains were a major development in moving people and goods around the country. Before trains you could only move what a horse could pull in a wagon.
- The Wright brothers managed to pilot the first ever flight which took place about 6m up in the air. It lasted 12 seconds and went 120ft. They later managed 59 seconds and 852 ft.

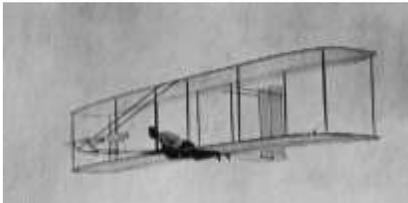
Prior Knowledge

- People were able to move around by walking and then using horses to either ride or pull carriages and wagons. It meant that the first transport was done within a country.
- After that, boats were used to travel across water, but still you could only go as far as you could row or sail, so places were discovered depending on which way the wind blew you.
- Using our knowledge of Explorers, Y1 know how the world became less Eurocentric with the circumnavigation of the world by Ferdinand Magellan.

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
aviation	flying
Century	100 years
Eye witness	Someone who saw something with their own eyes
Freight	Big boxes of things being moved
locomotive	train
Propeller	Used to turn fast to make things fly
Trade	Moving things to sell them

Transport Y1

Image / diagram



Important People / Places

- The Wright brothers
- Robert Stevenson – the Rocket
- The Rainhill Trials – a test to see which locomotive could travel the fastest – the Rocket won.

Key Facts

The Emperor Penguin is the only animal to stay on Antarctica during the winter which is very cold.

England is a country that is part of the continent of Europe.

There are 5 oceans in the world.

Prior Knowledge

There are 7 continents.

South Oxhey is in England.

England is a country.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

continent

a very large area of land, partly or completely surrounded by water

herd

A large group of animals that live together

ocean

a very large amount of water

Savannah

a grassy land with a few trees

Migration

movement from one part of the world to another

Animals and their habitats

Image / diagram



Emperor Penguins in Antarctica



Whale Shark in Oceania



Red Panda in Asia



Herd of elephants in Africa

Important People / Places

Antarctica – southern most continent and site of the South Pole

Asia – the largest continent in the world

Oceania – a continent in the southern part of the world

Africa – second largest continent

Prior Knowledge

How to use and carry scissors safely.

There are different types of puppets (sock, glove and finger puppets)

Materials can be joined in different ways using glue and tape.

Technical Knowledge

Materials can be joined in different ways for example using glue, staples or by sewing. Different joins are used for different effects and reasons.

Pieces of fabric are usually joined together by sewing.

Different types of fabric have different properties.

Felt is a useful fabric for making puppets because it doesn't fray.

A product must be appealing to the person it is being made for. You can do this by carefully decorating the product.

Fabric can be decorated in different ways such as using buttons, beads, sequins, braids and ribbons.

Decorations can be sewn or glued to fabric.

It is useful to make a mock-up using card to try out different ideas before making a final product.

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

Design

• Use what I have found from other puppets to help me design a puppet .
Label my design and identify what materials and components I will need.

Make

Use a template to cut fabric pieces and use the correct methods to join the fabric together.

Decorate the product using different materials and joining techniques.

Evaluate

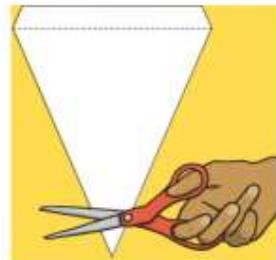
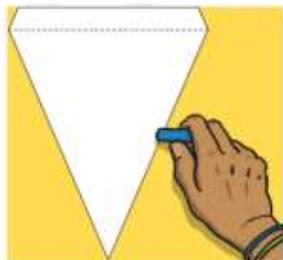
Say what I like about my puppet and how it compares to my original design.
Say what I could do to improve my puppet.

Design an animal hand puppet Year 1

<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.
Join/attach	Used to link or fasten parts together.
Puppet	A movable model of a person or animal that is typically moved either by strings controlled from above or by a hand inside it.
Appealing	To be attractive or interesting to who you are making the product for.
Fabric/textile	Cloth material used to make clothes and other products. For example, felt, cotton or wool.
Felt	A textile material that is made by pressing fibres together.
Mock up	A model which is used to try out ideas before making a final product.
Product	The object that is made at the end of the making process
Template	A shaped piece of rigid material used as a pattern for processes such as cutting out or shaping.

Image / diagram

Using a template – carefully trace around your template then remove it from the felt.
Then cut around your line.



Health and Safety

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



Glue gun - Allow time for the glue to cool before picking it up.
Always work with an adult when you are using the glue gun.





Year 1 Coding

Key Learning

- To understand that computer programs work by following instructions called code.
- To use object and action code blocks to make a computer program.
- To understand what an event is in coding.
- To understand the purpose of an output and to be able to 'read' code to find out what it does.
- To change aspects of the design view.
- To write code for a computer program.

Key Resources



Key Vocabulary

Action

The way that objects change when programmed to do so. For example, move.

Algorithm

A set of instructions in order.

Attribute

Things that relate to each object in a program. For example, its name, whether it is hidden or its size.

Code

Instructions that can be understood by a computer.

Code blocks

A way to write code using blocks.

Code view

The view in a coding program that shows the code used to make the program.

Command

A single instruction.

Debugging

To find and remove bugs (errors) from a computer program.

Design View

The view in a coding program that shows what the program looks like to the user.

Event

Something that happens in a program that causes a block of code to be run.

Instruction

How something should be done.

Object

Items in a program that can be given instructions to move or change in some way.

Output

Information that comes out of the computer. For example, sound out of the speakers.

Program

A set of instructions (an algorithm) that tells a computer what to do.

Program Design

Details of the objects, events and actions that the program should include.

Programmer

A person who creates computer programs. Sometimes called a coder.

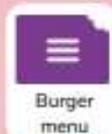
Scale

An attribute of an object that changes its size.

When Clicked

An event command that makes something happen when an object is clicked on.

Key Images



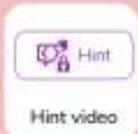
Burger menu



Save



Instructions



Hint video



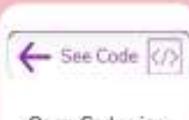
Open Design view



When Clicked command



Object actions



Open Code view

Key Questions

What is coding?

Writing instructions in a way that a computer can interpret them to make a program.

Why is it useful to design before coding?

It helps you to get a clear idea of what you want your program to do. You can use the design to decide which objects you need to add, what to call them and what actions they should perform.

How can you make characters move in a 2Code program?

In code view, drag your character's code block into the coding window. From the action choices, select right or left.



Year 1

Technology Around Us

Key Learning

- To know what the word technology means.
- To know what technology is used in school.
- To consider the purposes of technology used in the wider world.
- To identify parts of a device and know how to use devices safely.

Key Resources



Key Vocabulary

Device

A tool or machine that helps people to do things.

Digital Technology

Technology that uses electricity and computing to manage and share information.

Key Questions

What is technology?

Technology is the use of knowledge to invent new devices or tools. Throughout history, technology has made people's lives easier.

Electronic

A tool or device that uses electricity to work.

Hardware

The physical parts of a computer, such as the monitor, keyboard and mouse.

Technology

Using scientific knowledge to make tools that solve problems.

How does technology make our lives easier?

Technology has made life easier in many areas. It is now much easier to communicate around the world. Messages that used to take weeks to reach the sender can now be sent and received in seconds. We are surrounded by technology from your toys to machines in your house, to systems that control traffic and planes.