Year Group: Year 1 Week beginning: 06.11.23



Every Tuesday, you will see the weekly overview that sets out our learning for the week on the learning section of our school website and on Google Classroom. This is the work that children will be doing in school. If there are any questions, please email your child's class teacher

	Tuesday	Wednesday .	Thursday	<mark>Friday</mark>
<u>LI: We are learning to</u> identify key events in the story-Lost in the Toy Museum.	<u>LI:We are learning to</u> <u>explore the feelings of</u> <u>characters from Lost in the</u> <u>Toy Museum using</u> <u>'because'.</u>	<u>LI: We are learning to express</u> feelings in the role of Bunting	LI:We are learning to write simple sentences about a character's feelings using capital letters for names and 'because' within the sentence.	<u>LI: We are learning to</u> <u>explore the feelings of other</u> <u>characters (toys) from the</u> <u>story using 'because'.</u>
Ask relevant questions to expand their understanding of the story	Listen attentively and take turns in speaking.	Give well-structured descriptions	Use simple language and sentence stems	Listen attentively and take turns in speaking.
Key Vocabulary: Museum Unusual Inspection Hiding Investigate Register alone Key questions: What happened at the beginning?	Key Vocabulary: Because Adjectives Describe express nervous anxious Key questions: How is Bunting feeling in this picture? Why is he feeling like this? What do you think might	Key Vocabulary: alone because Adjectives Describe express nervous anxious scared disappointed Key questions: What happened to the toys one night? Where do you think they might be? Are they lost or hiding? How do you feel about it?	Key Vocabulary: alone because Adjectives Describe express nervous anxious scared disappointed surprised Key questions: Who is the main character in the story? What was his job?	Key Vocabulary: happy excited joyful cheerful Key questions: How are the other toys feeling? Are they worried or happy? Why do you think they were hiding?
	identify key events in the story-Lost in the Toy Museum. Ask relevant questions to expand their understanding of the story Key Vocabulary: Museum Unusual Inspection Hiding Investigate Register alone Key questions: What happened at the	identify key events in the story-Lost in the Toy Museum.explore the feelings of characters from Lost in the Toy Museum using 'because'.Ask relevant questions to expand their understanding of the storyListen attentively and take turns in speaking.Key Vocabulary: Museum Unusual Inspection Hiding Investigate Register aloneKey Vocabulary: Because Adjectives Describe express nervous anxiousKey questions: What happened at the beginning?Key questions: How is Bunting feeling in this picture?	identify key events in the story-Lost in the Toy Museum.explore the feelings of characters from Lost in the Toy Museum using 'because'.feelings in the role of BuntingAsk relevant questions to expand their understanding of the storyListen attentively and take turns in speaking.Give well-structured descriptionsKey Vocabulary: Museum Unusual Inspection Hiding lovestigate Register aloneKey Vocabulary: Adjectives Describe express anxiousKey Vocabulary: alone because Adjectives Describe express anxious anxiousKey Questions: How is Bunting feeling in this picture? Why is he feeling like this?Key Question sin the role of BuntingKey Questions: Where do you think they might be? Are they lost or hiding?Key Iose of Bunting feeling in the role of Bunting	Identify key events in the story-Lost in the Toy Museum.explore the feelings of characters from Lost in the Toy Museum using 'because'.feelings in the role of Buntingwrite simple sentences about a character's feelings using capital letters for names and /because' within the sentence.Ask relevant questions to expand their understanding of the storyListen attentively and take turns in speaking.Give well-structured descriptionsUse simple language and sentence.Key Vocabulary: Museum Unusual Inspection Hiding express nervous aloneKey Vocabulary: Adjectives DescribeKey Vocabulary: aloneKey Vocabulary: aloneKey questions: What happened at the beginning?Key questions: How is Bunting feeling in this picture? Why is he feeling like this?Key questions: Why is he feeling like this?Key question in the role of Bunting heeling in the role of Buntingwhy is he feeling like this?write simple sentences



	What happened in the middle? What happened at the end?	have happened to the toys?		What happened one night? Where did he go to look for the toys? What game were the other toys playing with the toy cat (Bunting)?	
Activities	The children will talk to their partners to discuss the key events in the story. They will listen to each other's views and will share their opinions on: What happened at the beginning? What happened in the middle? What happened at the end? Do they agree with their classmates? Is there anything extra you want to add to their answer?	The children will look at the picture of Bunting. They will then talk to their partners discussing how is Bunting feeling in this picture? Why is he feeling like this? The children then will brainstorm how the toy cat(Bunting) is feeling in this picture.	The children will be doing a Hot Seating activity. They will be taking turns pretending to be Bunting and as class we will ask Bunting questions on how he is feeling and why is he feeling like this?	The children will have a quick recap of the story. Then we will construct sentences as a class that express Bunting's feelings at the beginning, middle, and end of the story. The children should use capital letters for names and the word 'because' to indicate why he is feeling this way.	The children will brainstorm how the other toys in the story are feeling in this picture and explain why they are feeling that way.



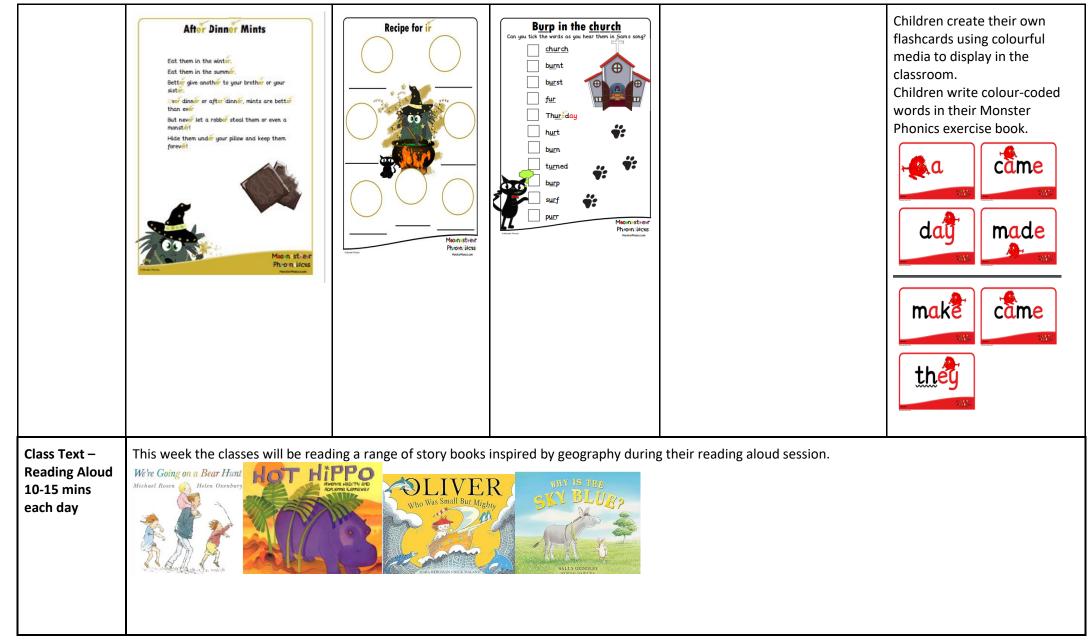
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Additional Literacy Learning	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	<mark>Lesson 4</mark>	<mark>Lesson 5</mark>
Phonics Meoănost କଣ୍ଟମ Phillion ାହିଙ୍କେଟ	Review Recap the ea ea graphemes from last week.	Review Use the flashcards to recap the er words.	Review Use the flashcards to recap the ir words.	Review Recap the ur words by reading words on the PowerPoint.	<u>Review</u> Use the flashcards to review the graphemes taught this week.
	Teach 1. Use the PowerPoint. Use this to introduce the er grapheme.	Recap oh no don't. <mark>Teach</mark>	Recap have when. <mark>Teach</mark>	<u>Teach</u>	Review the class display of HFWs and the HFW chart.



Show the difference in articulation between stressed and unstressed er. Read the examples and Tricky Witch's Mint Poem.Use the PowerPoint. Use this to introduce the ir grapheme.1. Use the PowerPoint. Use this to introduce the 'ur' grapheme. Read the 'ur' words.1. Download the Nonsense Flashcards. Use these to review the ir er and ur graphemes. Explain how these words are not real and how we have to use our phonics knowledge rather than our memory to read them.HFWs Mr Mrs their little what called.2. Watch the video 'Monster Phonics Land'. Ask the children to make the Tricky Witch (wave a pretend ward) action each time they to make the Tricky Witch (wave to make the Tricky Witch (wave a pretend wand)) to make the Tricky Witch (wave to make the Tricky Witch					Prindry
time they hear an er word. How many er words can they recall at the end of the song?many ir words can they recall at the end of the song?across the other palm) action each time they hear an 'ur' word. How many 'ur' words can they recall at the end of the many 'ur' words can they recall at the end of theflashcards.where the monster makes a sound.ActivityActivityActivityActivityTricky Witch is changing a lot of sounds!	articulation between stressed and unstressed er. Read the examples and Tricky Witch's Mint Poem.2. Watch the video 'Monster Phonics Land'. Ask the children to make the Tricky Witch (wave a pretend wand) action each time they hear an er word. How many er words can they recall at the end of the song?Activity Cut out the mint packets and hide them around the classroom. The class pretend to be monsters from Monster Phonics Land, helping each other to search for the missing mint packets to add to the er poem. They record the words on the record sheet. If possible, have gold metallic pens to write	 Use this to introduce the ir grapheme. Watch the video 'Tricky Witch Birthday Girl'. Ask the children to make the Tricky Witch (wave a pretend wand) action each time they hear an ir word. How many ir words can they recall at the end of the song? Activity Tricky Witch wants to make a new birthday cake to say sorry for ruining the cake mix! She doesn't have time to bake a cake so she wants to cast a spell instead. Ask the children to complete the spell for ir. The spells can be later collated to make the Magic Monster Spell 	Use this to introduce the 'ur' grapheme. Read the 'ur' words. 2. Watch the video 'A Burp in Church'. Sam and Mel are getting married. Ask the children to do the Black Cat (fingers walking across the other palm) action each time they hear an 'ur' word. How many 'ur' words can they recall at the end of the song? <u>Activity</u> Download the activity. Children complete the 2 'ur' worksheets. Children write sentences using as many 'ur' words as possible, in their Monster Phonics Exercise	Flashcards. Use these to review the ir er and ur graphemes. Explain how these words are not real and how we have to use our phonics knowledge rather than our memory to read them. 2. Play one of the suggested flashcard activities using a mix of flashcards. Activity Children select a word search to complete. Other word searches may be completed at home. $\underbrace{Nerdsearch}_{vert wert vert h}$	called. Teach Use the 100 HFW PowerPoint. Use this to read the focus HFWs below. Focus on the words below, pointing out where the monster makes a sound. Tricky Witch is changing a lot of sounds! Mr Mrs – Tricky Witch changes 'r' in 'Mr' makes an 'ister' sound and the 'rs' in 'Mrs' makes an 'isses'. what – Tricky Witch changes the 'a' to an 'o' sound and 'h' is a Silent Ghost their, little – Tricky Witch has changed the sound of 'eir' and 'le'. called – Tricky Witch has changed the 'al' sound to 'or' and the 'e' is silent. Activity Download the 100 HFW Flashcards. Choose one of the following 2 activities. Use the

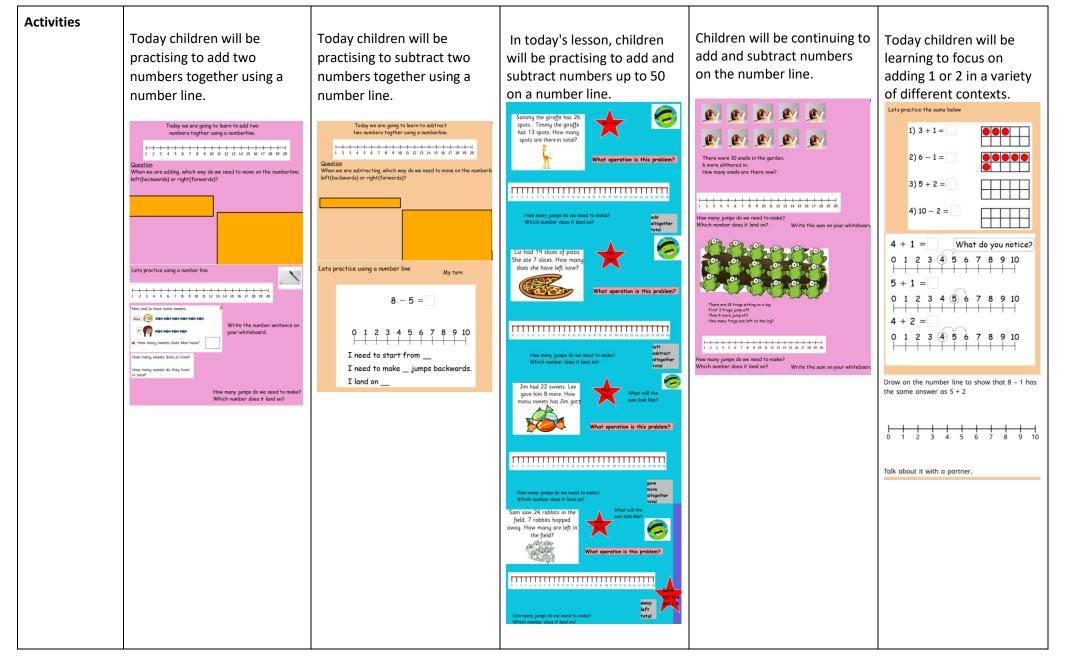




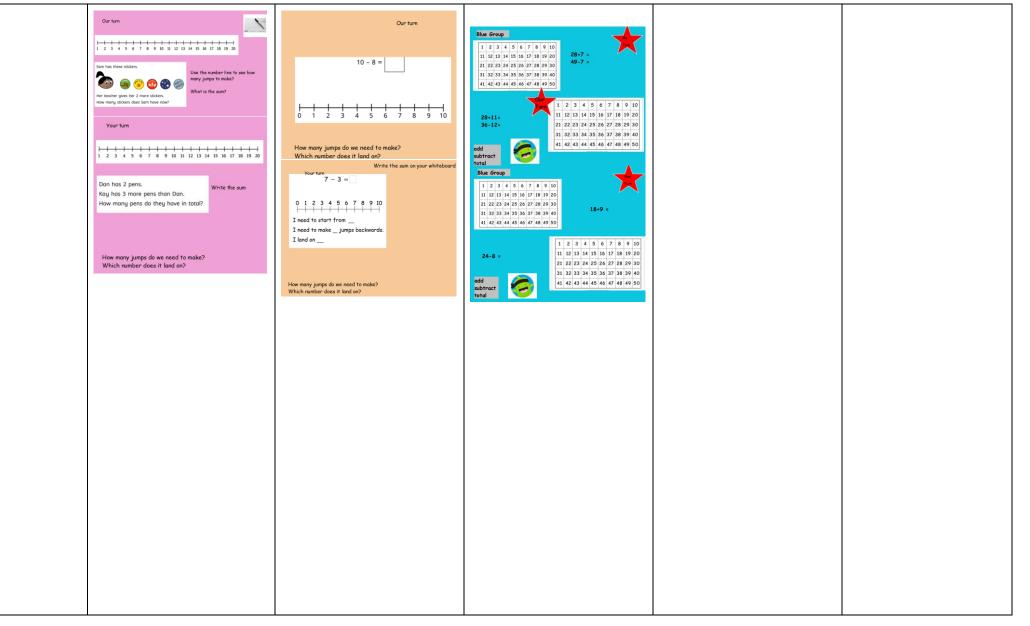


L1: We are learning to add two numbers together using a number line.L1: We are learning to add subtract two numbers together using a numberL1: We are learning to add and subtract numbers using a number line.L1: We are learning to add and subtract numbers using a number line.L1: We are learning to add and subtract numbers using a number line.L1: We are learning to add and subtract numbersL1: We are learning to add add and s using a number line.	<u>e learning to</u>
line.	











Music – Sing Up	RE – Widening Horizons	PE – Get Set 4 PE
LI: We are learning to listen actively to 'Aquarium' and refine our aquarium-inspired compositions. In this lesson, children will listen and move to a piece of music called 'Aquarium'. Then, use symbols to remember and play our compositions. After, Perform a class magical musical aquarium piece, record it, listen back and talk about it. Finally, listen to <i>Down there under the sea</i> , creating actions, and joining in.	Li: We are learning the main aspects of Christianity. Children will discuss where Christians pray and have a look at images of the church. Children will also learn that Christians believe Jesus was the Son of God. He was sent by God to Earth to save people from their sins and making bad choices. Children will then complete an activity where they answer key questions: Where do Christians go to pray? What is their Holy book called? Who is Jesus?	Team buildingL1: To explore and develop working as a team.Making waves:Pupils take a handle of the parachute. They move the parachute up and down quickly to make waves. Can they move the parachute slowly making gentle waves?Alternate between calling 'quick' or 'slow,' pupils work together to change the speed of the waves with the parachute. Listen to the instructions and work as a group to change the speed. A Mexican wave: one pupil begins by lifting the parachute high and then bringing their arms back down. The pupil to the left of them then does the same and so on until the wave has travelled around the circle. Wait for your turn. Make sure the people either side of you have a space to hold the parachute.Volume 1Volume 2Volume 2 <t< td=""></t<>
		Target games LI: To develop throwing for accuracy. Top target: In groups of three with three beanbags and three hoops placed 1m, 2m and 3m away from a cone. Pupils throw one beanbag at a time. After all have thrown, pupils collect their beanbags and start again.



	Pupils aim for different targets (1m = 1 point, 2m = 2 points and 3m = 3 points). Pupils to take note of their own score. Repeat the activity, encouraging pupils to try and beat their personal best. Take turns. Be honest about your score. Remind pupils of how to best support their team. Balance before taking your throw. Swing your arm soft if the target is near. Make this easier by placing hoops closer to the thrower. Make this harder by attempting different types of throws and use different hands or by throwing in a
	different hoop every time. BQ: How did you throw accurately? Point out that more power may be needed when we throw over longer distances. Q: How does your body position affect the accuracy of your throw? Why is it good to have a score to beat (personal best)? Attempt the challenge again. Stand balanced with legs apart, opposite leg forwards. Swing your arm and let go of the beanbag when your hand is pointing at your target. Keep your eyes on the target.
	Great throw Angie!



PSHE - Jigsaw Art – Kapow LI: we are learning to shape paper to make 3D drawing. LI: We are learning to identify differences between myself and my classmates. In this lesson we use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. Children will have a go at copying the paper In this lesson, we are going to play a game called Switch. shape on their table using a paper strip. They might have to fold, cut or roll the We will all sit in a large circle. paper. They can then make a second, different paper shape using their own ideas. Then the teacher will say "Switch places if..." Pupils with secure understanding indicated by: Shaping the paper strips in a If the sentence is about you, you must stand up and swap places with someone else variety of ways to make their 3D drawings. Glueing their strips to the base in an who is standing up! interesting arrangement. Overlapping some strips to add interest. Vocabulary We are going to notice how we are similar to our classmates. • cylinder concertina • overlap • spiral • three-dimensional • zig-zag ullet



Science - Wellington Curriculum	Topic (Geography) – Wellington Curriculum	Computing – Barefoot and Teach Computing
Li - We are learning to identify and name what an object is made fromIn this lesson, children will learn that people make new materials from natural materials. These are called human-made materials. For example; Glass is made from sand. It is used to make drinking glasses and windowpanes; Concrete is made from sand and stone. It is used to make buildings and pavementsSome plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.Some plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.OutputImage of the plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.OutputImage of the plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.OutputImage of the plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.Image of the plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.Image of the plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.Image of the plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.Image of the plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.Image of the plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.Image of the plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.Image of the plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.Image of the plastic is made from oil. It is used to make containers and togs.Image of the pl	LI: We are learning to define and sort human and physical features In this lesson, children will learn that Human features are made by people. They include a city, town, village, factory, farm, road, bridge, house, office, port, harbour and shop. They will also learn that Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans.	LI: We are learning to use shapes and lines on paint applications. In this lesson, children will use the shape tool and the line tool. They will make marks with the square and line tools and use the shape and line tools effectively. Children will also, use the shape and line tools to recreate the work of an artist

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Homework

Homework is set on a **Thursday** and due back on a **Monday** and is set in the orange homework book.



Reading and	spelling.	Maths	Topic/Other foundation subjects including writing REMINDERS – trips/events/items to bring in
ReadingPlease read for at least 20 minutes every day and complete tasks in your reading record or purple task book. Tasks are due and will be changed every 	<text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text>	Doodle Maths – Log on to your account at least three times this week. We will be checking to see who has accessed their account the most!! Work to reach your target – are you in the green zone yet?	Please remember to wear the correct full uniform. Children should be wearing a white shirt with the school tie, grey trousers and black school shoes. Jumpers and cardigans must be burgundy with the school logo. Girls wear simple stud earrings, no necklaces or big bows to be worn. Please remember to write your child's name on all school clothes and resources so if they get lost we can return them. Please remember to bring book bags everyday!