Year Group: Year 1 Week beginning: 22.04.24



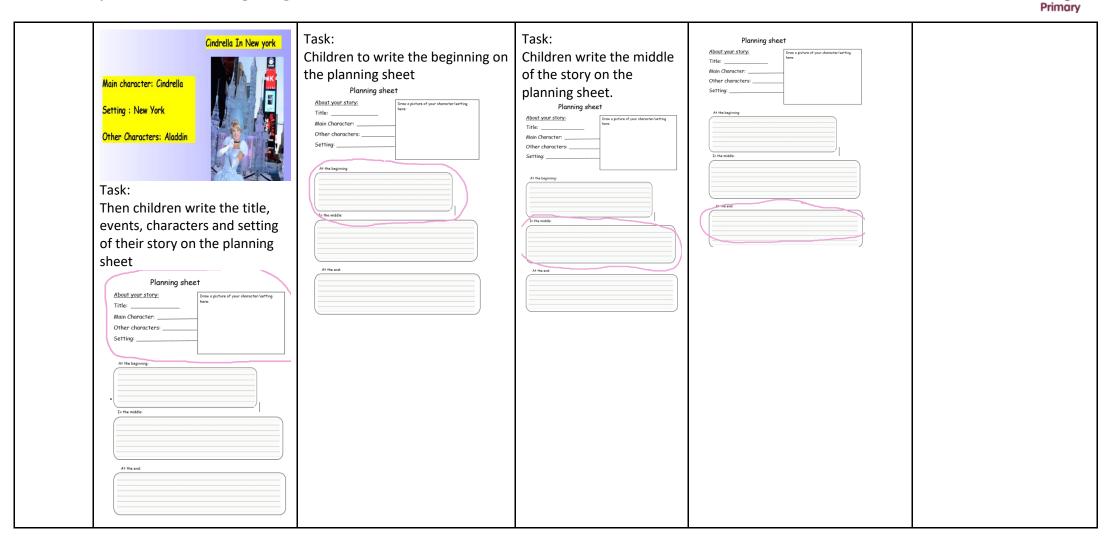
Every Tuesday, you will see the weekly overview that sets out our learning for the week on the learning section of our school website and on Google Classroom. This is the work that children will be doing in school. If there are any questions, please email your child's class teacher

English	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	<mark>Friday</mark>
<u>Reading</u> and Writing	LI: We are learning about the important features of a story.	LI: We are learning to plan our own beginning of the story: Katie in London.	<u>LI: We are learning to</u> plan our own middle of <u>the story: Katie in</u> London.	<u>LI : We are learning to plan our</u> own end of the story: Katie in London.	<u>LI: We are learning to write</u> our own story with new characters from the book- Katie in London.
Speaking and Listening Focus	Ask relevant questions to expand their understanding and knowledge	Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings.	Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings.	Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings.	Make a range of contributions to discussions which extend knowledge and understanding.
Кеу	Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:
vocabulary	Features	Beginning	Crowded	Tour	First
and Key	Characters	Nervous	Restaurants	City	Later
Blooms	Events	Excited	Parks	Lights	Eventually
higher	Settings	Scared	Busy	Noisy	Finally
order	Title	Нарру	Tall	Big buildings	At last
thinking	theme	quiet	huge	Quiet	Then
questions		Key questions:	-	seaside	Next
4		What is your main character's	Key questions:		
	Key questions:	name?		Key questions:	Key questions:
	What is your favourite story		How are your characters	Where can they go to eat?	What happens at the
	and character?	What does he/she look like?	feeling? Excited?		beginning of the story?
	What does a good story look		Nervous?	What other places can they visit?	What happens in the
	like?	What does your setting look like?		How is the weather?	middle?
	What will be his or her name?		What does the		What happens at the end?
	What does he or she look like?	What will be the title of your	city/country look like? Is it	What other activities might they	



		story?	busy? Is it quiet? What did they see first?	do?	
Activities	The children this week are going to create their own story. They are going to think of their own characters, own events and the setting. The children will look at the important features of a story and what a good story should look like.	In this lesson, the children will start to think about what the beginning of their story will look like. Then we can talk about: • How are they feeling?Excited?Nervous? • What does the city/country looks like. Is it busy? is it quiet? • What did they see first? • The children will discuss which city/ country their characters will visit. They will also think about how their characters are feeling. What does the city look like? Is it busy? Quiet? • Mervous excited scared happy quiet busy crowded New York India Dubai Paris Dianeyland First Later Eventually Next • mervous excited scared happy quiet busy crowded New York India Dubai Paris Dianeyland First Later Eventually Next	In this lesson, the children will look at what their middle of the story will look like. The children will be reminded about the time connectives to put their events in order. Litere events in order. Litere events in order. First, the flying nat / Gree from Disreyland took at to the prade. We didn't even have to queee up to the the didn't even have to gueee up the the flying mat took us to the Effei Tower. I could believe how tall it was ! We went right at the top. The children will look at some more examples to help them gather more ideas for their story writing.	In this lesson, The children will look at what their story's ending will look like. They will think about what other places their characters might go visit, what other activities could they do in the city they chose. For example: eating their traditional food. They can write about the weather, the roads, the people and so on. EVUN We were all fired and hurgy, so we decided to eat New York's speciel pize. It is delicit. Then the Lady Liberty took us to the Central Park By row, the La Liberty's giant feet began to ache. She dangled her feet in a cool lake and Alock boght Lady Libertyher forwurte iccream. It was there to go back home. I really enjoyed my visit with my lovely gude. Your task:	<text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text>

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Additional	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
Literacy					
Learning					



Phonics	Review Teacher to dictate words for children to spell. Words: home cube flute start spoke	Review Teacher to dictate words for children to spell. Words: ace race mice space rice	Review Review graphemes using flashcards. Put to one side any children are not yet secure - focus on the next review. Teach	Review Review graphemes using flashcards. Put to one side any children are not yet secure - focus on the next review. Teach	<u>Review</u> Review graphemes using flashcards. Put to one side any children are not yet secure - focus on the next review.
	Teach Read the words in the PowerPoint. Highlight the spelling rule when 'c' appears before an 'e', 'i', or a 'y'. Tricky Witch adds a bit of magic to change the c to a s sound. This always happens in split digraphs because digraphs end in e.	Teach Read the words in the PowerPoint. Highlight the spelling rule when 'g' appears before an 'e', 'i', or a 'y'. Tricky Witch adds a bit of magic to change the c to a s sound. This always happens in split digraphs because digraphs end in e.	What are nonsense words? How do we know that a word is a nonsense word (alien picture)? Show several Nonsense Word Flashcards. These are not colour- coded. Ask the children to talk about the features of each word, such as long vowel graphemes Activity 1. Activity 1	What are nonsense words? How do we know that a word is a nonsense word (alien picture)? Show several Nonsense Word Flashcards. These are not colour- coded. Ask the children to talk about the features of each word, such as long vowel grapheme Activity 1. Activity 1	Teach In groups children sort the week's flashcards according to their monster. Making Real & Nonsense Words Flashcards In groups children sort the week's flashcards according to their monster.
	Activity Children work in pairs to read words. Each child points to words for their partner to read. Encourage fluency to develop confidence and independence.	Activity Children work in pairs to read words. Each child points to words for their partner to read. Encourage fluency to develop confidence and independence.	Use the PowerPoint to read the real words as a class. Model blending process using my go, our go, your go. Show children how they can add sound buttons to support blending. 2. Activity 2	Use the PowerPoint to read the nonsense words as a class. Model blending process using my go, our go, your go. Show children how they can add sound buttons to support blending. 2. Activity 2	
			Matching Pairs: In pairs. Place 2 sets of flashcards face down on the floor. Children take turns turning over 2 cards (reading aloud). If the cards match, then they keep the cards. If the cards are different, the cards are turned back over again in their original places. The pupil with the	Over-under: Line up in 2 teams. Give the 2 children at the front each a flashcard. The first in line says the word and passes the card over their head. The next student says the word and passes the card between their legs, over, then under. The last pupil races to the front and says the word.	



		most pairs at the end of the game is the winner.	The first team to do so gets a point.	
Class Text – Reading Aloud 10-15 mins each day	We have been reading a range of are reading. CT will then pick a bo	the topic of London. We are enco	uraging children to visit the librar	y and bring in a book they

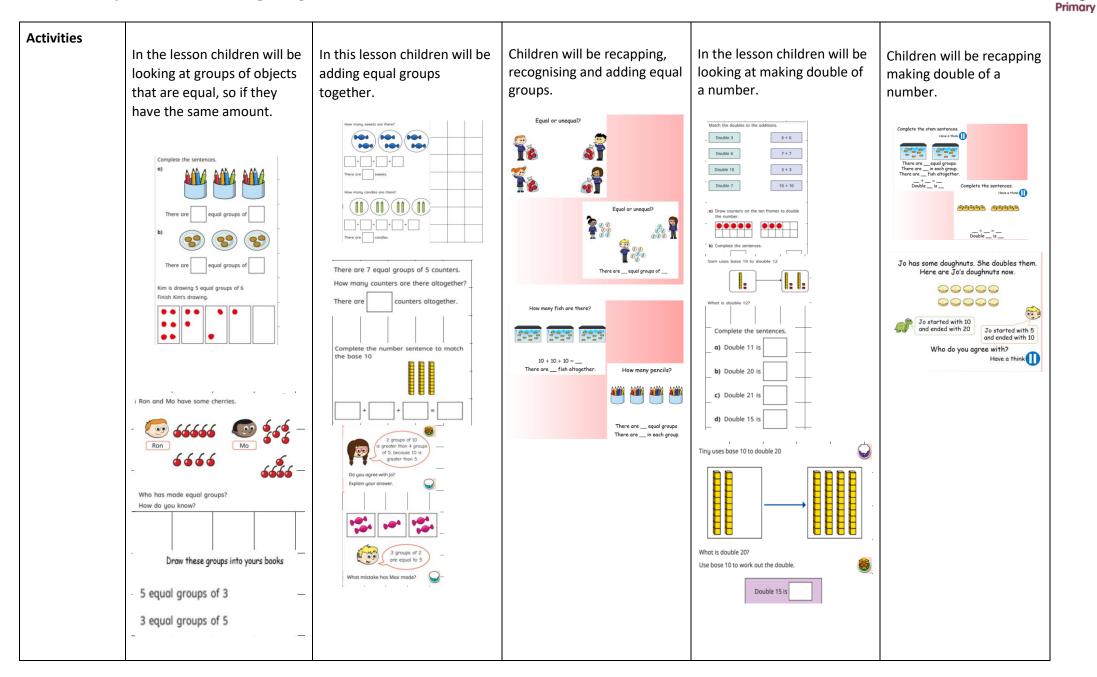
11. We are learning to 11: We are learning to add 11: We are learning to	
LI - We are learning to recognise equal groups. LI: We are learning to add equal groups. LI: We are learning to add equal groups. LI: We are learning to consolidate our understanding of recog and adding equal group	doubles. consolidate our ognising understanding of making

Key	<u>Key vocabulary</u>	Key vocabulary	<u>Key vocabulary</u>	<u>Key vocabulary</u>	<u>Key vocabulary</u>
vocabulary	Shared	All together	Understanding	Times 2	Times 2
and key	Same	Addition	Same	Add	Add
questions	Equal	Same	Shared	Equal to	Equal to
questions	 Recognise <u>Key Questions</u> What does "equal" mean? How do you know that the groups are equal/unequal? Do the groups have to look exactly the same to be equal? Why/why not? How many equal groups 	Equal <u>Key Questions</u> Are the groups equal? How do you know? How many are there in each group? How many equal groups can you see? What can you use to show this? How many are there altogether? How can you	Equal Add <u>Key Questions</u> How do you know that the groups are equal/unequal? How many are there in each group? How many are there altogether? How can you write this as a number	Same Key Questions What is double ? How can you show me double ? Is this a double? How do you know? How many equal groups are there? How many are there in each group? How many are there	Same <u>Key Questions</u> Is this a double? How do you know? How many equal groups are there? How many are there in each group? How many are there altogether?



 are there? How many are there in each equal group? How can you make the groups equal? 	write this as a number sentence?	sentence?	altogether?Is double equal to ? How do you know?	
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Music	RE – Widening Horizons	PE – Get Set 4 PE
LI: We are learning to feel the beat of the music whilst performing a play using whole body movements.	LI: We are learning to retell and write the story of Rama and Sita.	LI – We are learning what daily exercise is and when we should exercise.
We will then learn about the composer Anna Meredith. Children will begin by carrying out activities to warm up their listening ears and bodies. We will close our eyes and listen to a piece of music she wrote, called Nautilus. We will discuss how the music makes us feel and what the music makes us think of. The teacher will help the children to notice that the piece has a throbbing beat. The class will explore different ways of showing the beat, e.g. tapping the floor, finger flicks, waving hands in the air, zig zagging or twisting. By the end of the lesson, children will perform in groups on how they have used parts of their body on the beat to the music.	In this lesson, children will learn that In the story, Rama, Sita and Hanuman represent goodness and light, whilst Ravana represents darkness and evil. As Ravana is defeated by Rama and his army, the message is that with persistence and dedication, goodness will win over wickedness. Another way that this representation is emphasised is the lighting of the oil lamps at the end, symbolising goodness and celebrating its power. To celebrate the power of goodness, Hindus celebrate Diwali every year by lighting diyas and setting off fireworks. This helps them to remember Rama and Sita's story and the significance of its message. Children will then write the story in their own words under the pictures of the main events.	Pupils to stand where they now feel their mood is using the mood lines. Q: How do you feel? What is your mood like now? Has your mood improved? Remind them that exercise helps improve your mood and it is something that we should do daily. Use the cones laid out for the mood line. Name six pupils sharks. All other pupils are fishes. Pupils 'swim' around the centre of the space by jogging and using breaststroke arms. When the teacher calls 'sharks', fishes try to run to a cone before a shark tags them. Any caught fish swap roles with the shark who caught them. Play several times, allowing pupils to experience both role, Pupils to stand where they now feel their mood is using the mood lines. Q: How do you feel? What is your mood like now? Has your mood improved? Remind them that exercise helps improve your mood and it is something that we should do daily.

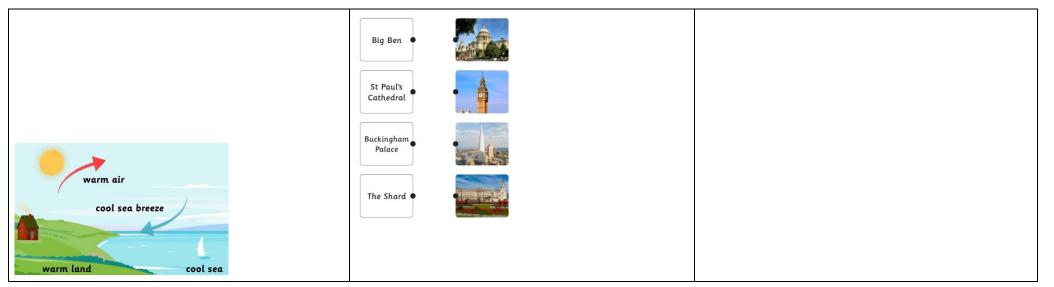


Art – Kapow	PSHE - Jigsaw
LI – We are learning to combine techniques in a woven artwork.	LI: We are learning how to keep healthy.
Keeping the paper weaving from lesson 4 handy will remind them of the 'over-under' weaving technique. They can attach their wool-wrapped items last if they choose. In this lesson, children_will now weave and knot their various items (plaits, knotted threads and fabric, wool threaded with beads) onto their box looms. Children will use this lesson to finish off their boxes.	In this lesson on the topic 'Healthy Me' we are going to use our knowledge to help us complete a timeline on keeping clean and healthy. Activity - Children with their partners will be writing/ drawing on why they think their bodies are amazing and what we can do to keep them healthy. At school! Things I can do to stay safe and healthy This makes me feel



Science - Wellington Curriculum	Topic (History) – Wellington Curriculum	Computing – Barefoot and Teach Computing
 Li - We are learning to identify seasonal changes in animals In this lesson, we will observe and describe different types of weather. Children will learn that: Weather is a physical process. Different types of weather include sunshine, rain, hail, wind, snow, fog, lightning, storm and cloud. The weather can change daily and some weather types are more common in certain seasons, such as snow in winter. 	 L1 - We are learning about the landmarks in London. In this lesson, children will be learning about the popular landmarks in London. We will be finding out about London, including its location, geographical features and famous landmarks. Through photographs, information, questioning and fun activities, we will soon be as familiar with London as any Londoner! We can identify some different London landmarks and describe them. We can find landmarks within an aerial photo of London. We can use a map to identify and locate various landmarks and use compass points and positional language to navigate between points on a map. We can use a key to identify landmarks on a map. 	LI - We are learning to describe objects in different ways I can describe an object I can describe a property of an object I can find objects with similar properties Key vocabulary Group, object, property, label, colour, size, shape Activity Complete the property I's colour is Its colour is Its size is

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Independent activities that the children will also access this week



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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
<u>Reading</u> Please 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 Monday. Your teacher will check, mark and sign	<u>Spellings</u> Please make sure your child's spelling book is in their book bag on these days as this is their spelling test day. Remember to write your spelling sentences in your purple reading task book.	Doodle Maths – Log on to your account at least three times this week. We will be checking to see who	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. Simple stud earrings, no necklaces or big bows to be worn. Please remember to write your child's name on all



your work once a week. Try and login to Bug Club and Reading Eggs. Bug Club		has accessed their account the most!! Work to reach your target – are you in the green zone yet?	school clothes and resources so if they get lost we can return them. Please remember to bring book bags everyday!
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