

Year 1

Wider Curriculum

Parent & Carer

Guide

2024-2025



Introduction

Your child is about to start their year 1 journey at King Offa Primary Academy and Nursery. Contained within this guide is information about what your child will be learning throughout this year. The aim of this guide is to support you in understanding what your child will learn in the wider curriculum so you can engage in learning experiences and provide you with opportunities for working with your child.

Trips and special events

Term 1 & 2- Toy workshop (within school)

Term 3 & 4- Planetarium (within school)

Term 5 & 6- Pevensey Castle (external trip)

Parent Events

Term 1 & 2- Christmas Nativity performance.

Term 3 & 4- DT – Paper mechanisms parent workshop (term 3)/ Printing workshop (term 4)

Term 5 & 6- Science – Wildflower workshop.

Important information about year 1

Phonics Screening Check - in June, your child will undertake the Phonics Screening Check in which they will be asked to read 40 words, 20 which are real words and 20 which are alien words.

Christmas Nativity sing along - This Christmas, you will be invited to join us for our Year 1 Nativity performance.

Content page

In this guide you will find knowledge organisers for the subjects listed below. The children will have these in front of their books in school.

Term 1 & 2

History- A Toy Story (Term 1)

Geography- United Kingdom: The four countries (Term 2)

Religious education- Who do Christians say made the world? (Term 1) and Who is Jewish and how do they live? (Term 2)

Science- Chemistry: Everyday materials (Term 1 & 2)

Term 3 & 4

History- Amazing Discoveries (Term 3)

Geography- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans (Term 4)

Religious education- What do Christians believe God is like? (Term 3) Who is Jewish and how do they live (pt 2) (Term 4)

Science- Physics: Seasonal changes (Term 3) and Working scientifically (Term 4)

Term 5 & 6

History- Who's the King of the Castle? (Term 5)

Geography- A Local study: School and Bexhill (Term 6)

Religious education- What does it mean to belong to a faith community? (Term 5) and How should we care for the world and others, and why does it matter? (Term 6)

Science- Biology: Plants (Term 5 & 6)

Geography Knowledge Organiser

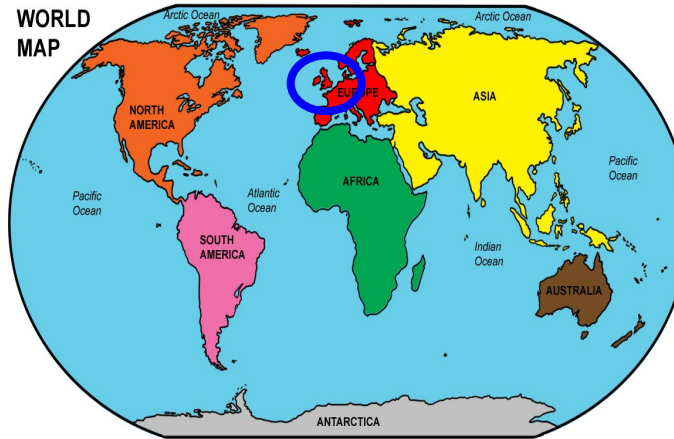
A Toy Story

Year 1

Our learning

In our geography lessons this term we are learning about the **location** of the United Kingdom and that this **place** is an island.

We will learn about the countries that make the United Kingdom and the **scale** of these countries.



Scotland



Northern Ireland

England



Wales



Union Flag



Information

The 4 countries in the UK are:

- **England**
- **Scotland**
- **Wales**
- **Northern Ireland**

An **island** is land with water all around it.



Vocabulary



Mountain



Forest



River



Coast

History Knowledge Organiser

Toy Story

Year 1

Our learning

In our history lessons this term we will be learning about toys through different times in history. We will look at the **similarities and differences** between toys we use now and toys that were used in the past. We will see if there are any **connections** between how we play and how children in the past played.

Information

Children in the past played outside more than children do now.

Toys were made from different materials in the past.

Some toys from the past are still played with by children in the present.

Teddy bears and dolls have changed over time but are still popular toys.

Most modern toys are made in factories.

Some toys from the past were made by hand.

Vocabulary

Old - something from the past or something which is not new

New - something from the present or something that is not old

The past - a time that has all ready happened

The present - now

The future - a time that has not happened yet



3000BC



2000BC



1000BC



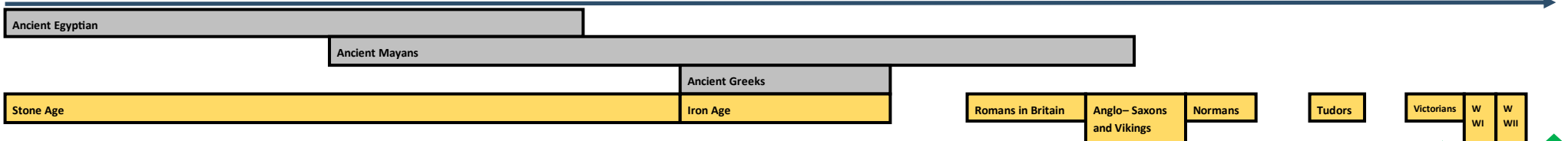
0



AD1000



AD2000



Science Knowledge Organiser

Everyday materials (Term 1) Year 1

Our learning

In our science lessons this term we will be learning about everyday materials. This is part of our **chemistry** work in science.

We will learn about how materials are **similar and different**.

We will group similar materials together.

Information

There are lots of different materials that we use every day. These include wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.

Materials have different properties. For example they can be hard or soft, rough or smooth.

Some materials can be similar and some materials can be different.

Materials can be grouped in different ways.

Vocabulary

Hard - Materials that are harder to scratch or break.

Soft - A material that is easier to bend or shape.

Bendy - something soft that is flexible

Stiff - Something firm that does not bend easily.

Opaque - A material you cannot see through.

Transparent - A material you can see through.

wooden planks and metal coins are stiff



A window is made of glass. Glass is transparent



As a scientist I will ...

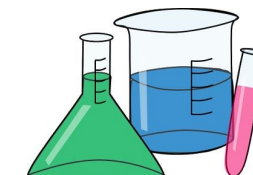
- Use observations (look carefully) to answer questions.
- Compare and group everyday materials.
- Answer questions in different ways.



elastic bands are stretchy



A table made from wood



Religious Education Knowledge Organiser (Term 1)

Who do Christians say made the world?



Year 1

Christianity

Our learning

In our religious education lessons this term we will be answering the question:

'Who do Christians believe made the world?'

We will learn to **make sense of the belief** that 'Creation' is the beginning of the 'Big Story' in the Bible.

We will **understand the impact** of creation and how Christians give thanks for it.

We will make **connections** between the creation story and the world we live in.

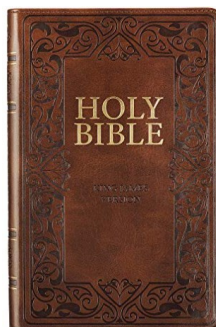


A Harvest festival is a Christian celebration of the food that is grown on the land.

Information

Christians thank God for creating the world by singing hymns and saying prayers.

In Harvest celebrations, many Christians celebrate God's creation and try to help people in need.



Many Christians say 'grace' before they eat a meal. This is a prayer to thank God for the food they eat.



Vocabulary

Bible - The Christian holy book

Creation - When God made the world

Creator - God, who Christians believe made the Universe

Harvest - When crops that are ready to eat are collected from fields.

Prayers - A way Christians believe they can talk to God

Christian - A follower of Christianity.

Christianity - A religion that studies the life and teachings of Jesus Christ

God - A special being who Christians believe created everything.



Christians often sing hymns (religious songs) to praise God for the creation.

Science Knowledge Organiser

Everyday materials (Term 2) Year 1

Our learning

In our science lessons this term we will be learning about everyday materials. This is part of our **chemistry** work in science.

We will learn about how materials are used for different purposes.

We will see if materials are suitable or unsuitable by looking at their **similarities and differences**.



Suitable for



Suitable for



Suitable for



Information

Different materials are suitable for different jobs.

Some materials can change shape when you squash, bend, twist or stretch them

Glass lets light through but it blocks liquids and air.

Wood is strong and can be cut.

Metal is hard and lasts for a long time.

Cloth is warm and can be cut.

As a scientist I will...

- Use observations (look carefully) to answer questions.
- Use scientific words
- Answer questions in different ways.

Vocabulary

Properties - word that describe what something is like

Suitable - being right for a use

Unsuitable - not being right for a use

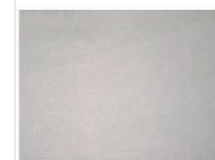
Squash - to be pressed flat

Twist - to bend in opposite directions

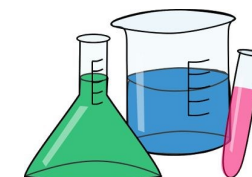
Stretch - to pull or lengthen

Transparent - A material you can see through

Bend - to fold into a curve



Suitable for



Religious Education Knowledge Organiser (Term 1)

Who is Jewish and how do they live?



Year 1 Judaism

Our learning

In our religious education lessons this term we will be answering the question:
'Who is Jewish and how do they live?'
We will learn to **make sense of beliefs** that come from the story of 'Chanukah'.
We will **understand the impact** that special celebrations have on Jewish people.
We will make **connections** in the way that Jewish people give praise and thanks.

Information

Jewish people believe that there is one God who created the world.
Jewish people believe that they should show their love for God.
Jewish people have different celebrations during the year.
Chanukah is in December and Jewish people give praise and thanks to God.

Vocabulary

Jew— Someone who follows the religion of Judaism
Chanukah (Hanukkah) - A Jewish celebration in December
Sukkot - A Jewish Harvest Festival.
Sukkah - A special hut used during Sukkot
Menorah- A special candle holder for Jewish people which holds seven candles.
Chanukiah - A menorah used at Chanukah which holds nine candles.

A Jewish family celebrating Chanukah



A chanukiah



Through the story of Chanukah Jewish people learnt that God is always with them.



A 'sukkah' is used during Jewish celebrations at Sukkot

History Knowledge Organiser

Amazing Discoveries

Year 1

Our learning

In our history lessons this term we are learning about the **similarities** and **differences** in the adventures of Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong?



Christopher Columbus



Santa Maria

Information

Christopher Columbus was an explorer who discovered (found) new worlds.

Columbus was the captain of the ship he sailed. He wore a navy

Captain's hat to show he was important.

Columbus navigated the world using a compass.

Neil Armstrong was an astronaut who went in to space.

Armstrong travelled in a spacecraft. He had to wear a helmet to help him breathe.

Armstrong was the first person to walk on the moon.

Vocabulary

Explorer - A person who travels to an unfamiliar place in order to discover what is there

Ocean - A huge body of salt water

Compass - A tool to show direction



Astronaut - A person who is trained to pilot or serve as a crew member of a spacecraft

Mission - An important task given to a person or that involves travel out of the country

Spacecraft - A vehicle or machine designed to fly in outer space.

Voyage - A long journey involving travel by sea or in space

Important Dates

1451 - Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy

1492 - Christopher Columbus goes on his first voyage

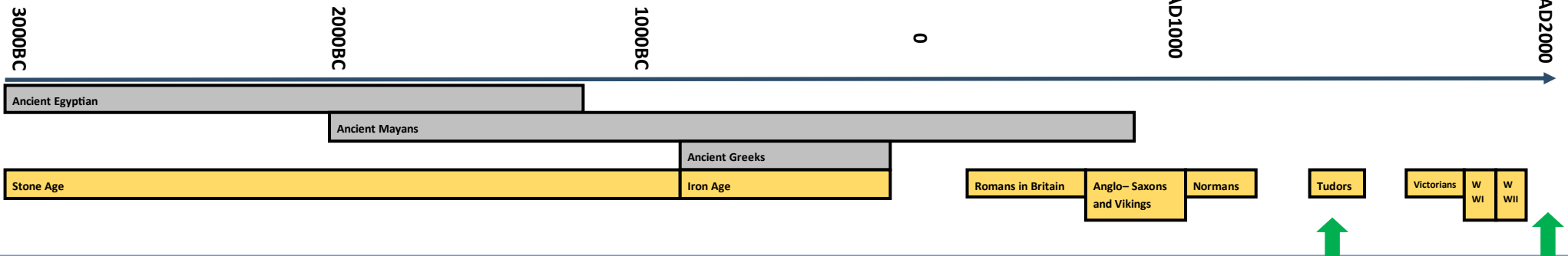
1930 - Neil Armstrong was born in USA

21st July 1969 - Neil Armstrong walked on the moon

Neil Armstrong



Apollo 11

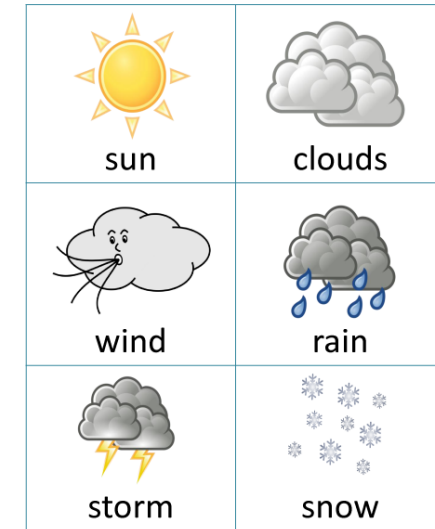
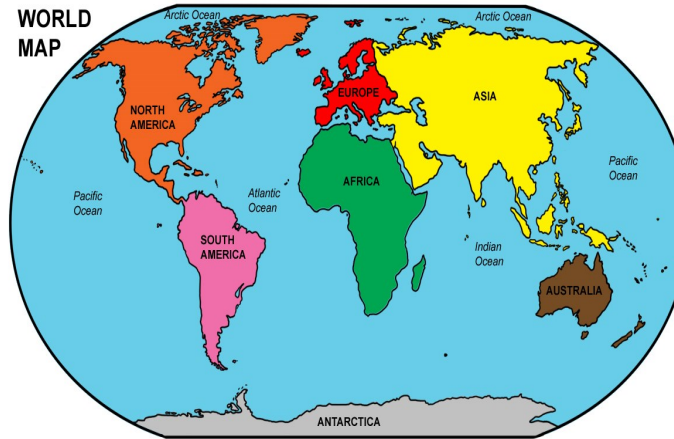


Geography Knowledge Organiser

Amazing Discoveries Year 1

Our learning

In our geography lessons this term we are learning to name and **locate** the world's seven continents and five oceans. We will learn about hot and cold climates and how to identify different climates based on the **environment**.



Information

There are seven continents on Earth: Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.

The five oceans are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Southern Ocean.

The North Pole is the point that is farthest north on the planet Earth and the South Pole is located in Antarctica.

The United Kingdom is in Europe.

Seasons and Months



Vocabulary

World - the earth or globe, considered as a planet.

Equator - the Equator is an imaginary circle around the middle of the Earth

Climate - what the weather is usually like in a place

Continent - a large area of land made up of different countries.

Ocean - a huge area of salt water.

Weather - is sunshine, rain, snow, wind, and storms.

Temperature - how warm or cold the air is.

Science Knowledge Organiser **Seasonal Changes (Term 3)** **Year 1**

Our learning

In our science lessons this term we will be learning about seasonal changes. This is part of our **physics** work in science.

We will learn about the four seasons and their different characteristics. We will learn about different weather and its **connections** to the seasons.

Information

In our country we have four seasons.

The weather in each season can be different.

Winter is colder and darker

Summer is warmer and lighter.

Daylight time is shorter in winter and longer in Summer.

Months that belong to each season in the UK:

Spring– March, April and May

Summer– June, July and August

Autumn– September, October and November

Winter- December, January and February

Vocabulary

season- the four parts of the year

day- midnight to midnight is a full day

daytime- the time between sunrise and sunset

data- a word used to describe information

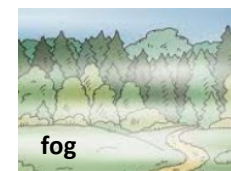
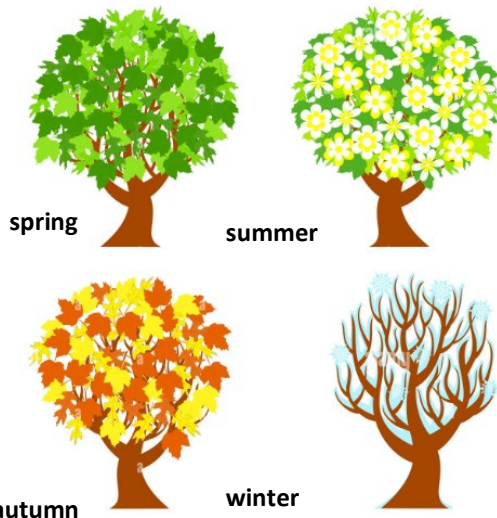
month- a unit of time in a year (eg January)

weather- what the sky and the air outside are like, such as cold and cloudy

hot- a feeling of being very warm

warm- feeling heated

cold- a feeling of being chilled



As a scientist I will...

- Observe changes.
- Record simple data and talk about it.
- Say what I found out.

Religious Education Knowledge Organiser (Term 3)



Year 1

What do Christians believe God is like?

Christianity

Our learning

In our religious education lessons this term we will be answering the question: ***'What do Christians believe God is like?'*** We will learn to **make sense of belief** through the parable of the Lost Son from the Bible. We will consider how this **impacts** the lives of Christians and how they show their belief in God. We will make **connections** with our lives by talking about what we can learn from the story.

Information

The Bible tells Christians what God is like.

The parable of 'The Lost Son' tells Christians God loves everyone even if they move away.

Christians believe that God is loving and forgiving.

Christians have four types of prayer: praise, saying sorry, saying thank you and asking for something.

Vocabulary

Forgiveness— accepting when someone says sorry

Father— a name Christians use for God

Praise— show respect towards God.

Belief— trust or faith in something

Worship— show your love for something

Bible— Christian holy book

Parable— a special story Jesus told to help people understand ideas.

Love— a strong feeling

Christians say the Lord's Prayer

Christians show their happiness that God loves them in all these ways



going to church



singing



worship



praying



reading the Bible



loving and forgiving people



Science Knowledge Organiser Working Scientifically (Term 4)

Year 1

Our learning

In our science lessons this term, we will be learning about working scientifically. We will look at how things can sail and fly. This is part of our **physics** work in science.

We will study **patterns** in the results of simple tests.



Archimedes shouted 'EUREKA!' when he sat in a bath and the water went up!

Ask a question

Think about how to test

Predict what might happen

Complete your test

Talk about what you found out

Information

Let's make it fly! Let's make it sail!

A sail catches the wind to help a boat move. A bigger sail would catch more wind

The shape of an object will help it to fly.

Archimedes was a famous scientist who discovered that bath water rises (goes up) when you sit in it.

As a scientist I will...

- Suggest different ways to answer questions.
- Ask simple questions.
- Use scientific words in my answer.
- Make observations during a simple test.
- Say what might happen in a simple test.
- Use simple scientific equipment and record measurements.
- Identify and classify (sort) according to shape.

Vocabulary

Sail - Material shaped to catch the wind

Wind - Moving air

Observe - To look closely

Compare - To look at what is the same and different

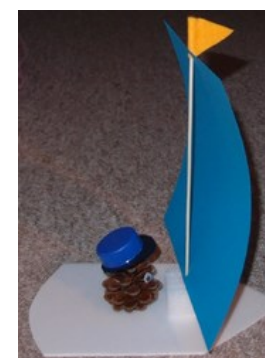
Measurements - Data collected from an experiment

Test - A scientific way to try out your ideas

Results - What you find out from your test

Diagram - A drawing to help explain an idea

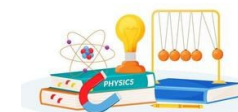
Chart - Used to share data



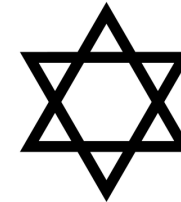
A sail catches the wind



Paper aeroplanes of different shapes



Religious Education Knowledge Organiser (Term 4)



Year 1

Who is Jewish and how do they live?

Judaism

Our learning

In our religious education lessons this term we will be answering the question: ***'Who is Jewish and how do they live'?*** We will learn to **make sense of belief** by learning stories used in Jewish celebrations. We will consider Jewish celebrations **impacts** on the lives of Jews. We will make **connections** between the celebrations and their meaning for Jewish people.

Information

Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest and is celebrated from sunset on Friday until sunset on Saturday every week. The mezuzah is a precious item in Jewish people's homes. It is placed in a decorative box which is found on a doorway of a Jewish house. Jewish beliefs about God are expressed in the Shema. Jewish people believe God is one and that it is important to love God.

Vocabulary

Torah - Main Jewish holy book
Shabbat - Jewish day of rest
Tenakh (Tanakh) - Hebrew bible
Mezuzah - A piece of parchment with the Shema written on
Shema - A Jewish prayer
Star of David - Symbol to represent the Jewish faith
Kosher food - Food that is allowed for Jewish people



Challah bread



Menorah



Torah

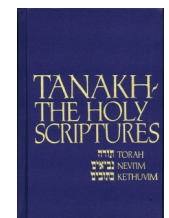


Star of David chain



Kiddush goblet. Used for Wine during Shabbat

Tenakh



History Knowledge Organiser

Who's the King of the Castle

Year 1

Our learning

In history we will be studying Hastings and Pevensey Castle and their surrounding landscapes so we can learn about **similarities and differences** and **leaders** in history.

We will investigate why kings and queens live in castles.

Information

Castles were built to protect important people.

Castles were built in particular locations to provide the best defence.

Castles changed over time. People lived together in the castle and surrounding area. Some castles have a drawbridge which was a bridge that could be lifted to stop people crossing



Hastings Castle



Pevensey Castle

Vocabulary

Monarchy - is a kind of government with a king or queen

King - a male ruler of a country

Queen - a female ruler of a country

Castle - a large building or group of buildings usually having high walls with towers that was built to protect against attack

Defend - to protect from enemies

Battlement - a low wall (at the top of a castle) with openings to shoot through.



1000 Motte and Bailey Castle



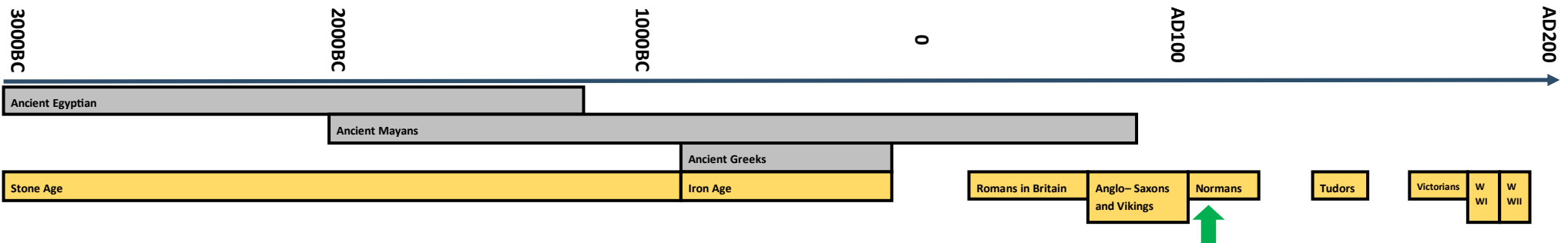
1200 Stone Castles



1400 Moat and Drawbridge Castles



Modern day Castles



Geography Knowledge Organiser

Who's the King of the Castle

Year 1

Our learning

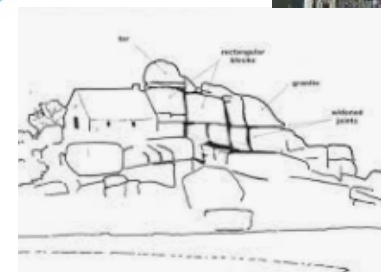
In our Geography lessons this term we are learning about what a geographer can understand about the **location** from different sources. We will talk about our **environment** in terms of physical and human features of geography.

We will look at what is unique about my **location** and think about how my view of a place changes as I zoom in and out



Aerial photograph

Aerial photograph



Field sketch

Information

A map is a drawing that can help you find where you are and where you are going.

An aerial photograph is taken from above.

Things in real life are smaller on a map

Maps show places from above

Fieldwork is working outside the classroom to learn about a place.

Places look smaller when we zoom out and bigger when we zoom in.



A map

Vocabulary

Hill— a raised piece of land

Woods— a small area covered in trees

Building— a structure that is built by humans

School— a place where people receive an education

Shop— a building where things are sold

House— a building where people live

Road— something that vehicles travel along

Near/ far— close/ a long way away

Left/right— a way to describe direction

Science Knowledge Organiser

Plants (Term 5)

Year 1

Our learning

In our science lessons this term, we will be learning about plants. This is part of our **biology** work in science.

We will study the **similarities and differences** between different types of plants.

Information

All trees are plants but all plants are not trees.

An evergreen tree is a type of tree that does not lose its leaves in the winter.

A deciduous tree is a type of tree that loses its leaves every year (in Autumn).

Wild flowers are not planted by people.

Garden flowers are plants people choose to grow in their gardens.

Vocabulary

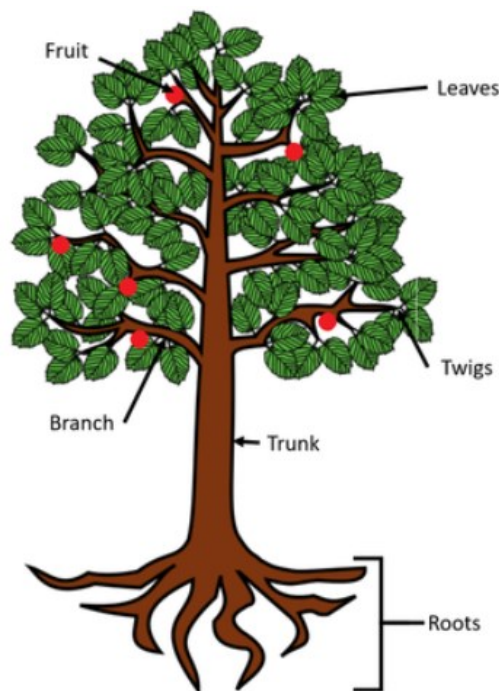
Plant— A living thing that grows in the ground with leaves and roots.

Tree— A living thing that grows in the ground with a trunk, branches, leaves and roots.

Flower— A living thing that grows in the ground with petals, a stem, leaves and roots.

As a scientist I will...

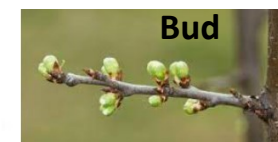
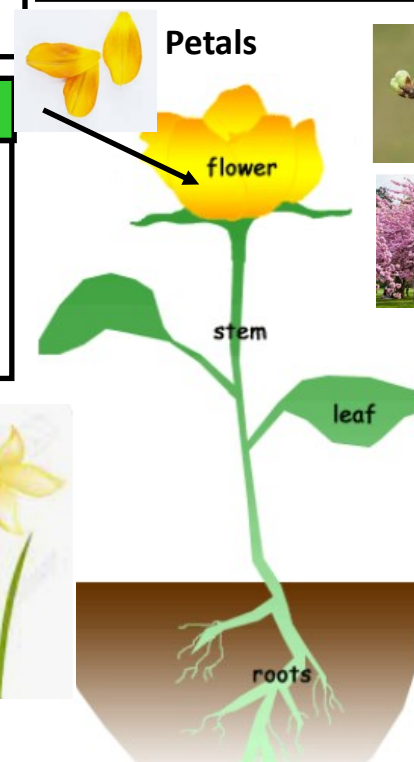
- Use simple scientific equipment to look closely.
- Sort and group plants.
- Say what happens over time.



Wild flowers



Garden flowers



Bud



Blossom



Fruit



Religious Education Knowledge Organiser (Term 5)



Year 1

What does it mean to belong to a faith community?

Christianity Judaism

Our learning

In our religious education lessons this term we will be answering the question:

'What does it mean to belong to a faith community?'

We will learn to **make sense of belief** by understanding that loving others is important in lots of communities. We will **understand the impact** of the traditional Christian and Jewish welcoming and wedding ceremonies on the community. We will make **connections** between symbols for belonging in religious and non-religious communities.

Information

People belong to groups. They use symbols to show they belong.

The Christian welcoming ceremony is called Baptism.

The Jewish welcoming ceremony is different for boys and girls.

At weddings, people make promises to each other to show they love and belong to each other.

Vocabulary

Ketubah - The Jewish marriage contract

Wedding - The Christian marriage ceremony

Religious - To follow a religion

Non-religious - To not follow a religion

Community - A group of people

Baptism/ christening - Christian welcoming ceremony

Brit bat - Jewish welcome ceremony for a girl

Brit milah - Jewish welcome ceremony for a boy

baptism candle



Christian symbols

Christening bracelet



kippah



Jewish symbols

Kiddush cup



Scouts



Cubs

Non religious groups symbols



Guides



Brownies

Ketubah



Brit bat



Traditional Christian Wedding



Baptism

Science Knowledge Organiser

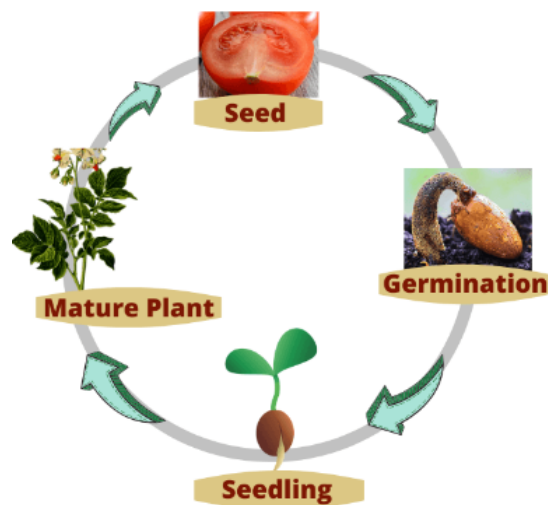
Plants (Term 6)

Year 1

Our learning

In our science lessons this term, we will continue to learn about plants. This is part of our **biology** work in science.

We will study the **cause and effect** in simple scientific processes.



The life cycle of a plant

Information

Plants will grow and get bigger over time.

To help them to grow, plants need water and light.

Plants need to have the right temperature to grow.

A seed has a young plant inside it and food to help it grow.

All plants start as seeds or bulbs and will grow and get bigger in the right conditions.

As a scientist I will...

- Say what might happen in a simple test (predict).
- Make observations (look carefully) during a scientific test.
- Answer a simple scientific question.



Bulbs

Vocabulary

Germination– the process by which seeds begin to grow into plants

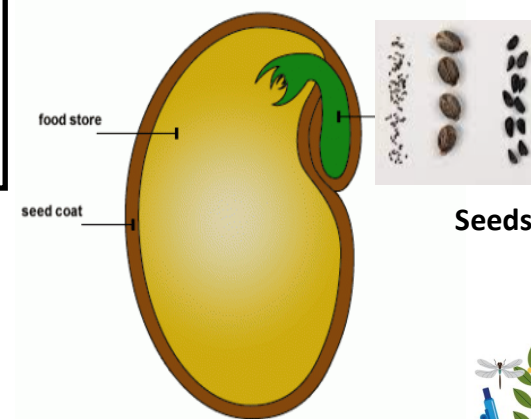
Growth– When something gets bigger

Light– Provided by the sun and needed for plants to grow

Temperature– A measure of heat, how hot or cold something is

Life cycle– The different stages of a plant's life

Bulb– A bud that rests underground until it is warm enough for the plant to grow



Seeds

A close up of a seed



Religious Education Knowledge Organiser (Term 6)



Year 1

How should we care for the world and others, and why does it matter?

Christianity Judaism

Our learning

In our religious education lessons this term we will be answering the question:

'How should we care for the world and others, and why does it matter?'

We will learn to **make sense of beliefs** that Christians and Jews have about the natural world. We will **understand the impact** of these beliefs on religious people.

We will make **connections** between the way religious and non-religious people look after the world.



The story of Ruth and Naomi teaches Jewish and Christian people about loyalty and thinking of others.

Information

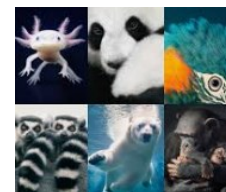
Religious and non-religious people can show that they care for others and the world in different ways.

Many Jewish and Christian people want to look after the world because God created it.

Many people believe that everyone has special skills that can help others.

Psalm 8 teaches Jewish and Christian people that everyone is unique and valuable.

Many religious and non-religious people follow the 'Golden Rule' where they treat other people in the way they would like to be treated themselves.



The natural world

Vocabulary

Psalm - A song or poem to worship God

Unique - The only one of a kind

Samaritan - Someone who helps anyone in need

Natural world - All the animals and plants and other things in nature not made by people

Non-religious - Someone who does not follow a religion

Creation - When God made the world.



The story of the Good Samaritan teaches Christians about love, friendship and helping others.