

# Year 1 Autumn Term - Toys

## 1. Key Vocabulary

- Modern:** something to do with now and not an earlier time.
- Past:** something to do with an earlier time than now.
- Memory:** what we use to remember things that have happened.
- Inventor:** someone who makes things that didn't exist before.
- Significant:** important (and usually famous).
- Continent:** a large area of land and islands with lots of different countries.
- Ocean:** a huge area of water.
- Country:** an area of land (smaller than a continent) where people live. We will in a country called the United Kingdom.
- Atlas:** a book or piece of paper with maps of places.
- Compass:** something that tells us where north, south, east and west are.
- Materials:** things that we use to make other things (like wood, metal or plastic).
- Natural:** something that exists without people having to make it.
- Human-made:** something that humans have made (opposite of natural).
- Properties:** things that materials have which make them different to each other (for example, when we talk about metal being shiny or wood being hard, we are talking about their properties).

## 3. Art

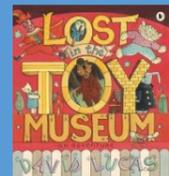
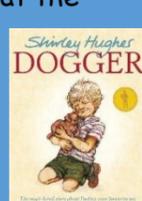
We will draw our own toys and create a "Lost in the Toy Museum" piece, use experiences and ideas as inspirations for art work, share ideas using drawing, painting and sculpture and explore a variety of techniques, and design and make free-standing playground equipment inspired by playground toys past and present (resistant materials/ structures).



## 4. English

Labels and captions tell us information about an object (for example, a toy in a museum). Stories can be written about places we have been to (Lost in the Toy Museum by David Lucas and Dogger by Shirley Hughes).

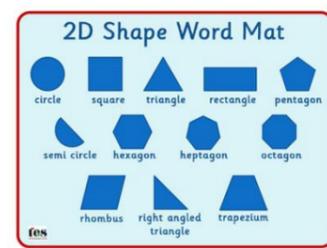
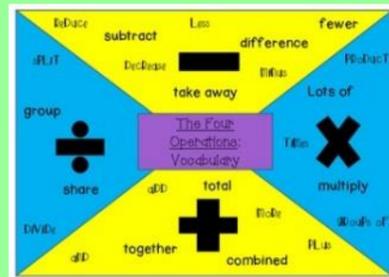
Rhyming can be used in poems where the sounds at the end of the words are the same. Phonics can help us to hear when the sounds are the same.



## 2. Curriculum Knowledge

- To recognise numbers up to 100 and use the four operations (add, subtract, multiply and divide) to solve practical problems.
- To name and describe 2D and 3D shapes.
- To use resources (number line, objects) to explain how I solved a problem and to recognise UK pound coins and notes.
- To tell the time to the hour and half past.
- To name and label parts of the human body and link senses to different body parts.
- To observe how seasons change.
- To describe properties of everyday materials.
- To rewrite the ending of a story.
- To write a rhyming or descriptive poem.
- To write labels and captions.
- To draw a toy and explore a variety of techniques using drawing, painting and sculpture.
- To design and make a free-standing playground equipment.
- To explore how toys have changed over time, compare recent toys with past toys and learn about significant individuals (Inventors of toys)
- To use maps, atlases and globes to name and locate countries and locate different features on a map by using a compass.
- To understand the world is composed by 7 continents and 5 oceans.

## 5. Maths



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



## 7. History/ Geography

- Toys have changed, evolved and developed in different ways over time.
- Recent toys (living memory) are different from old toys from family members (changes in living memory).
- Significant individuals in the past have contributed to national and international achievements (inventors of toys).



- Toys come from various places around the world.
- The world is composed of 7 continents and 5 oceans.
- Maps, atlases and globes are used to identify countries around the world, as well as the United Kingdom and its countries.
- Different features and routes can be located on a map using different compass directions (North, South, East and West).

## 6. Science (Seasonal Change, Senses and Materials)

- The inventions of Louis Braille and William Harbutt have developed our scientific thinking and our everyday life.
- Part of our body are called different things and we use our body parts to explore our senses (touch, taste, smell, sight, hearing)
- Seasons change over time and we can recognise the changes by observing the world around us
- Objects are made from different materials and we can name and describe the properties of these materials. Materials can be man-made or natural (e.g. Teddy bears are made of fabric)
- Materials can be grouped together based on their properties.

